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LAST EDITION.

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POLITICIANS MAKE READY FOR CONTEST OVER WALKER BILL

Direct Nominations Measures
Coming Up for Hearing
Before the Election Law
Committee.

SOME OF WIDE RANGE

Senator Nason Proposes That
All Candidates Except
Presidential Electors Be
Nominated by People.

State legislators and politicians are busy today in making last preparations to present their arguments, pro and con, on the Walker and other bills relating to direct nominations of candidates for state and county offices, which will be heard by the legislative committee on election laws Monday.

Speaker Joseph Walker of Brookline, Senators Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill and James A. Hutton of Charlestown and former Representative Thomas P. Riley of Malden are among those who have presented bills on this subject.

The measure submitted by Speaker Walker provides that the candidates of all political parties for the office of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, secretary of the commonwealth, treasurer and receiver-general, auditor of the commonwealth, and attorney-general, shall be nominated by direct plurality vote in caucuses or primaries. Heretofore the nominations have been made in the state conventions.

Delegates to the state conventions, which will continue to perform all the customary party functions other than the nomination of the state ticket, are to be elected at the caucuses or primaries in number not less than one for each ward or town.

Senator Nason's bill goes farther with respect to its nomination feature. It provides for the direct nomination in caucuses or primaries of all candidates to be voted for at a state election except electors of a President and Vice-President. The bill would thus provide for the direct nomination of candidates for congressional, councilor and county offices.

Senator Hutton seeks to compromise between the two former bills. He asks for the direct nomination of candidates for state and county offices.

A bill was reported in the House by the committee on agriculture Friday amending the present gypsy moth law relative to suppression work. The new bill, made on the recommendation of the state forester, provides that if it is found that a town or city is not spending sufficient money on the suppression campaign, the moth superintendent, with the consent of the Governor, shall order the city or town to expend such sum as he deems necessary. It provides for a fine in case of failure. In cases of emergency, or where there is great or immediate danger of a spread of the moth, the superintendent, with the consent of the Governor, may take direct charge of the work. The bill gives him more power than he has now, but not quite as much as he asked for.

The movement in many parts of the

LAST DAY OF SECOND AIRCRAFT SHOW IN MECHANICS HALL

The final day of the second annual aeroplane and aeronautical accessory show at the Mechanics building has now been reached. Today the last opportunity is afforded to see aeroplanes, motors, balloon baskets, man-carrying kites, propellers and other things appertaining to aircraft at close range.

This evening Albert Adams Merrill of Boston will speak on the subject of aviation. Mr. Merrill's lecture will be illustrated.

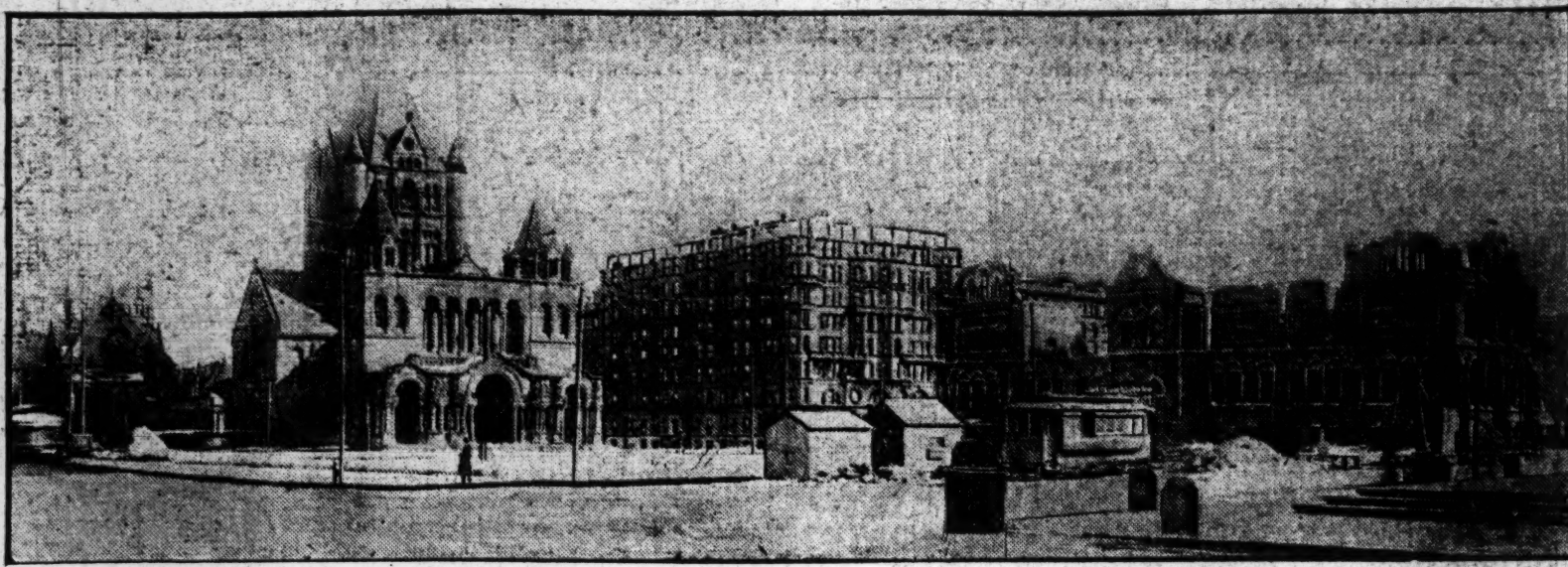
One of the features of the show has been the exhibit of the Longfellow Monoplane Company, whose aerodrome and factory is situated at Allston. The

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44 PAGES

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FAMILIAR SKYLINE OF COPLEY SQUARE UNDERGOING A PRONOUNCED CHANGE



View showing the old Museum of Fine Arts in process of demolition to make way for the new Copley-Plaza hotel. Looking from Dartmouth and Boylston streets, steps of Public Library are in right foreground and Trinity church at the left.

COPLEY SQUARE SKY LINE IS DISTURBED BY RAPID CHANGES

A glance at Copley square today shows the tendency of business interests to reach out into the hitherto exclusive residence district of the Back Bay.

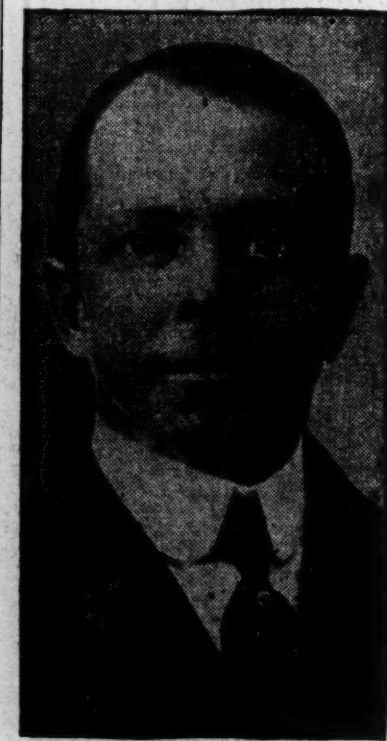
Particularly is this so on the Boylston street side. Removal of the old Museum of Fine Arts building on the Huntington avenue side has also progressed so rapidly that little work remains to raze the lower portion.

A visitor who had been away for a number of years would still have the Boston public library and Trinity church as important landmarks from which to take his bearings. The Westminister Hotel is soon to have a companion across the street when the Plaza is erected on the site of the old museum.

Reconstruction work is still further emphasized by the tool houses, and paraphernalia in Dartmouth street in front of the library where pipes are being laid. On the opposite side of the square from the museum building and thence all along the way towards the Back Bay Fens automobile stores have rapidly taken possession of the apartment house sites. In fact from Park square to Massachusetts avenue Boylston street is today one of Boston's most popular business thoroughfares.

TAKE \$12,000 FROM CASHIER.
PITTSBURG, Kan.—Armed posses are searching today for two men who held up Bert Briggs, cashier of the Sheridan Coal Company, and Mrs. S. E. Arnold, the postmaster at Fuller, near here, and escaped with \$12,000, the payroll of the company.

United States Forester Delivers an Address at Yale Men's Graduation



HENRY S. GRAVES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Seniors of Yale forestry school formally observed the completion of their college course with appropriate exercises today.

Addresses were delivered by Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale, Henry S. Graves, United States chief forester, Hugh Baker, dean of the forest school of Pennsylvania State College, and Claude Harlan Wetzek of Yale.

The men, 45 in number, will take the civil service examinations to enter the government service March 8 and 9. March 6 the class goes to Trinity, Tex., for a short course of practical field work. Several members will return to this city to represent the class at the June commencement exercises, at which time all of the degrees will be awarded.

MORE RATE ADVANCES SUSPENDED BY BOARD

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission suspended rate advances today which would have affected the coal industries of the South and West and the dairymen of Ohio.

Recently filed increased tariffs on Ohio milk products were suspended until June 28. Advances in rates on coal shipped from West Virginia mines to the West and middle West were postponed until Sept. 15. The granting of through rates to "tap lines" by common carriers were suspended until June 1.

Reports coming in today indicate that the railroads will accept the decision of the board, prohibiting the general increase in freight rates, without an appeal to the new commerce court.

The fact that the decision of the commission was unanimous in all the cases is believed to justify the opinion that the railroads would prefer to make a new application to the commission on a new record of testimony.

The general expectation about the commission offices is that another effort will be made by the railroads perhaps in

EXHIBIT OF PRIMULAS AT FLOWER SHOW IS THE FINEST IN YEARS

Flower lovers who filled Horticultural hall today said that no finer display of primulas has been seen in Boston in years.

The show, which will remain open until Sunday evening, is free. It is the annual midwinter exhibit under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of which Charles W. Parker is president.

All the varieties shown are fragrant, causing the hall to be filled with the mingled sweet odors. Mr. Whitman's hyacinths, tulips and narcissus are of the very finest growth possible in this climate, it is said, and could scarcely be excelled in such bulb-producing countries as Holland.

The orchids of E. B. Dane, J. T. Butterworth and Dr. C. G. Weld attract much attention and there is always a group around the silver medal orchid shown by W. P. Harvey. The leaves of this orchid are much like those of an immense hyacinth, and there are 14 flower-bearing stems to the plant.

Mrs. Gardner's gorgeous cineraria are among the first groups of plants to catch the eye on entering the hall, and next to them the most striking display is that of William Whitman's cyclamen. One of the plants has flowers like butterflies with fluted wings of delicately shaded pink.

William Sim's sweet peas and violets come in for much admiration and Mrs. Gill receives many compliments in person for her general display. Mrs. Gill is one of the standard exhibitors, without whom no show would be quite complete.

The Frederick Ayer estate sends two magnificent acacias filled with delicate

(Continued on Page Seven, Column Four.)

NEW JAPAN TREATY IS SAID TO PLEASE CALIFORNIA PEOPLE

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—"I believe all classes of people on the Pacific coast are pleased that the Japanese treaty has been ratified. The opposition in the California Legislature was largely the result of misunderstanding. If the Legislature could speak, it would congratulate the President and the United States Senate

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

the course of a few months to obtain an advance in rates.

CHICAGO—High executive officials of the western railroads will meet to discuss the interstate commerce commission's ruling against the advance of freight rates as soon next week as their attorneys can read the full decision.

Indications are that the western roads will accept the decision without a legal battle, hoping later to obtain some increases in revenue by filing tariffs covering a few specific rates.

Opinion among high railroad men seems today to be that the roads made a mistake in asking permission to advance so many rates at one time. There was some talk around railroad offices in Chicago of retrenchment and reducing of who are in the city admit that the present policy of most of the roads undertaking improvements and new lines

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

HYDE PARK ANNEX TO BOSTON MUST GO ON ELECTION BALLOT

The question of the annexation of Hyde Park to Boston will appear on the ballot in Hyde Park and in Boston at the next state election in November, if the bill now before the Legislature is enacted, according to Edwin C. Farwell, one of the Hyde Park assessors, who discussed the subject today.

The bill in Legislature was presented by Representative David W. Murray, and the vote at the special town meeting Friday was taken as the result of a petition by the representative to the board of selectmen. The result of this vote is expected to have considerable weight with the legislative committee. The citizens are now awaiting the action by the Legislature.

George S. Smith, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said today regarding the Hyde Park annexation vote: "The vote of Hyde Park for annexation should not be confused with the 'Real Boston' project of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. It is not within our province to comment on the affairs of any one community.

"We have unqualifiedly stated from the beginning of the 'Real Boston' movement that we were not advocating the annexation of the towns and cities of the metropolitan district, and stand firmly upon that as was shown by the vote of the board of directors at the last meeting.

"The chamber believes that the interests of the various communities are so interdependent that some sort of a working basis for cooperation must be established. The chamber has been advocating a federation of interests among the towns and cities of 'Real Boston' to the end that an advisory council might be appointed to consider things of great common interest throughout this very closely allied district."

Annexation to Boston as ward 26 was voted on Friday by a poll of 982 in favor and 744 against.

The caucus at the special town meeting lasted from 4 to 9 p. m. Charles G. Chick was moderator. Hyde Park was incorporated as a town in 1868.

TWO HURT IN COLLISION.

Charles Allen, who lives on Pearl avenue, Beachmont, and Jonathan McGill, a motorman of the Boston & Northern Street Railway Company, were slightly hurt in a head-on collision between two Beachmont cars on Winthrop avenue, opposite the Beachmont station, this morning.

TOWN COMMITTEE ORGANIZE.

The Brookline Republican town committee has organized, with Leonard C. Wason as chairman, Herbert R. Chase as secretary and Nathaniel U. Walker as treasurer.

PROJECT OF "REAL BOSTON" CAUSE OF ANNEXATION TALK

Annexation possibilities, and the effect that opposition to actual absorption of various contiguous communities may have upon the Greater Boston projects of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, are subjects of animated current discussion in most of the cities and towns of the "Real Boston."

The action of Hyde Park citizens Friday in voting for annexation has aroused apprehension among the anti-annexationists and correspondingly elated those who desire ultimate absorption by Boston of all places within a 10-mile radius of the central city.

To set upon the report of the "Real Boston" committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, a special meeting has been called for March 3, at the American house. The report, which embodies a bill creating a federation of metropolitan Boston, with an advisory board representing the entire district, will be up for discussion.

Members will be asked to take a stand in opposition to annexation or consolidation similar to that taken by the "Real Boston" committee, and more recently by the board of directors.

"No town or city of the district about Boston will in any way be prevented

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

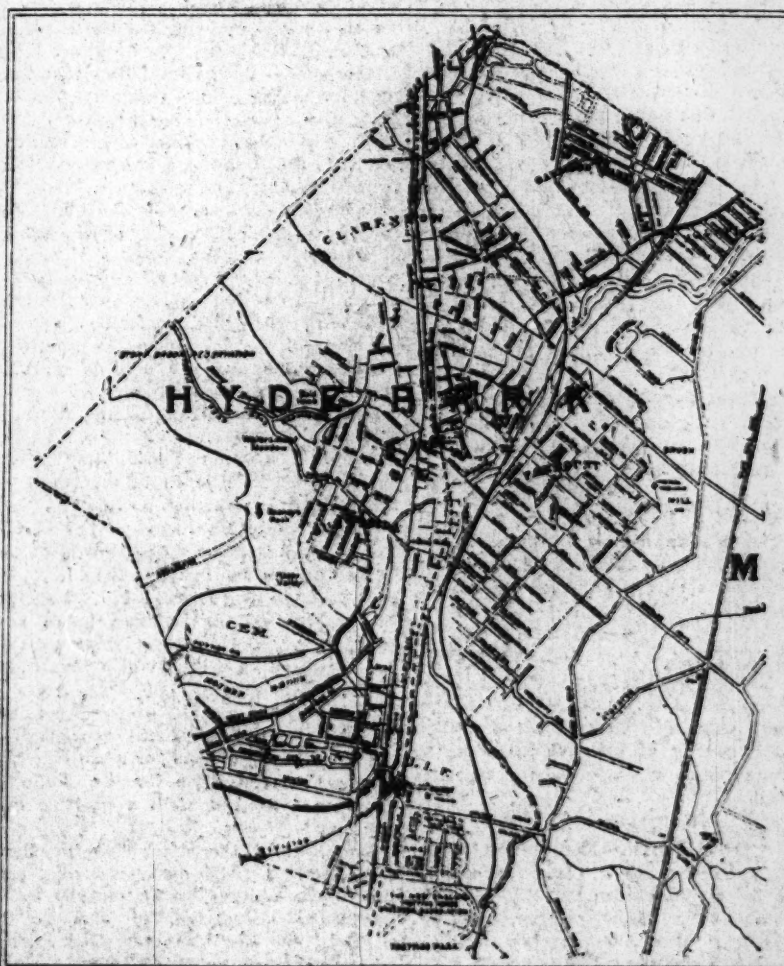
MAYOR GAYNOR LIKES POLITICS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Mayor Gaynor of New York city advised college men to go in for politics and to start at the bottom, in the Yale Daily News today. He said:

"Yes, college men or educated men, provided they are honest, are needed in politics. It is impossible to tell them where to begin. Most of them want to begin at the top, which is folly. They ought to begin at the bottom."

"Let them join political clubs and associations of which there are any number and then work out their own salvation and the salvation of the community at the same time."

SEEKS TO BECOME PART OF BOSTON.



Map of Hyde Park, boundary of Boston is on the north.

U. S. ARMY OFFICER HERE TO PLAN FOR ARMY MANEUVERS

Capt. Mathew Hanna Con-
sults With Brig.-Gen. Wil-
liam A. Pew and Col. P.
Frank Packard.

PROBLEMS STUDIED

Results to Be Presented to
State Military Authorities
at the First Corps Cadets
Armory.

Capt. Mathew Hanna, U. S. A., Brig.-Gen. William A. Pew and Lieut.-Col. Frank Packard, assistant adjutant-general, were in consultation at the office of the adjutant-general at the State House today relative to preparing plans for the proposed army maneuvers in Massachusetts during the coming summer.

The officers made a careful study of the problems encountered in connection with the army maneuvers in Plymouth county two years ago.

The results of the study will be presented before a number of Massachusetts militia officers at the officers' school at the First Corps Cadets armory late this afternoon and evening.

The plans for the proposed maneuvers are being made in anticipation of the passage of a bill now before the legislature which provides for an appropriation to cover the expenses of the maneuvers.

The bill was introduced on petition of Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson.

FARMERS TO STRIKE BACK ON RECIPROCITY THE SENATE IS TOLD

WASHINGTON—"By this treaty you strike the great cereal and stock interests of the northwestern states a staggering blow, but they will arise and return that blow with interest."

This was a warning given in a speech in the Senate today by Mr. McCumber (Rep., N. D.), to the manufacturing interests in the cities, whom he held responsible for bringing about the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

Nearly all of Mr. McCumber's constituents are farmers. He charged that a breach in the wall of protection had been made at the expense of these tillers of the soil, but it would not be the limit of tariff revision.

"When this Canadian compact becomes the law every doubt as to the propriety of taking up the tariff proposition schedule by schedule or subject by subject will have vanished. By it we are taking up the proposition schedule by schedule. The first schedule is the agricultural, and against it is combined every other interest in the country and every article is placed on the free list. But take them up schedule and schedule, and schedule by schedule the protective idea

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

MAYOR APPROVES NEW COURT STREET NAME SAID AT CITY HALL

Uses Telegraph to Ascertain
That He May Legally Sign
at Palm Beach Decision of
Commission.

APPEAL IS CERTAIN

Opponents of Change to
"State" Are Planning to
Take Question to the State
Highway Board.

It is said at city hall today that Mayor Fitzgerald will approve the order of the street commissioners changing the name of Court street between Cornhill and Washington to State street.

After receiving information of the action of the street commissioners the mayor wired his secretary to get an opinion from the corporation counsel as to whether his signature affixed at Palm Beach would be legal. Mr. Babson's opinion that it would be legal was wired to the mayor today. It is expected the order changing the name of the street will be back in Boston before March 1 with the mayor's signature.

Opponents of the change are going ahead with their plans for taking the appeal to the highway commission, and it is expected there will be a large petition go to the commission for a reversal of the street commissioner's order.

This will be the first case of the kind to come before the highway commission, as the law under which it acts went into effect last March. According to this law an appeal can be taken from the decision of the street commissioners of Boston where they change the name of any street or highway which has held its name for 20 years or more.

W. J. KELIHER IS SURRENDERED

William J. Keliher, convicted of complicity in wrecking the National City Bank of Cambridge, was surrendered to the federal authorities today by the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company, which was on his \$50,000 bail bond. Keliher was arrested at his home in Winthrop.

Keliher was taken before the United States circuit court and formally surrendered by E. M. Lanphear, vice-president of the bonding company. Keliher is awaiting action by the court of appeals on whether he shall be given a new trial or serve his sentence of 18 years.

MUNICIPAL LEAGUE TO BE ORGANIZED

Organization of the Massachusetts Municipal League is expected to be perfected at a meeting to be held at the Boston City Club next Monday evening. About 100 men interested in municipal affairs and particularly in charter revision will be present.

George A. O. Ernst is announced to speak on direct nominations. Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard on the preferential method of voting and George Nichols of Haverhill on "The Double Election." Five supervisors are to be elected. In the management of the league the initiative, referendum and recall will be used.

R. E. DAVIE WILL COME BACK.

RIO JANEIRO—Robert E. Davie, the broker, wanted in Boston to answer to charges of larceny, who was arrested here, said today that he was willing to return to Boston. "I will be able to show that the securities were lost in the speculation for which they were entrusted to me," he said.

William B. Watts, deputy superintendent of the Boston police said today that two Boston inspectors, one of whom will be William Pelton, will leave from New York via steamship Byron for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on March 4 to bring back Robert E. Davie. The Byron is due at the South American port March 21. Superintendent Watts says that Davie is known to have had \$8000 when he left Boston and that the reports of his being penniless are probably not true.

HELD IN POSTAL CASES.

LOWELL, Mass.—When the eight men who were arrested at the instigation of postoffice inspectors, who are looking for the men who entered the postoffices at Wakefield, North Billerica and Reeds Ferry, N. H., and the Greenwood station, were arraigned in police court today charged with vagrancy, John Kennedy pleaded guilty, as did John Barry. Both were held in \$800 bonds for sentence. The other six pleaded not guilty and were held for hearing on March 6 in \$800 bail each.

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ANNEXATION TREND IS DISCUSSION TOPIC RAISED BY REPORT

(Continued from Page One.)

from direct annexation to the city, if it wishes, by the provision of the bill providing for a federation of the 40 municipalities of Greater Boston, with an advisory board made up of their chief executives at the helm," says March G. Bennett, chairman of the "Real Boston" committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The committee's report, which included a draft of a proposed "Real Boston" bill, was made public Friday, and is eliciting much favorable comment throughout the district affected.

"The bill," continued Mr. Bennett, "is framed with the view of creating some form of federation that would be acceptable to those localities that are expressly unfavorable to any form of annexation, but it was not meant to place any obstacle in the way of towns or cities that wish for annexation, and there is no provision in the bill that in any way infringes on the rights of these municipalities in this or any other respect."

Mayor Charles E. Hatfield of Newton is making arrangements for a meeting in Newton next week of prominent men and members of the city government to discuss the proposition of metropolitan consolidation. He said today it was his opinion that the general sentiment of Newton would be strongly against such a plan.

Mayor Charles A. Burns of Somerville thought there might be some features in the plan which would prove of advantage to Boston if the general scheme is adopted, but as to the advantages that would redound to Somerville, he was uncertain.

He thought, however, that the consolidation of some of the commissions affecting metropolitan affairs might be accomplished with general advantage.

Mayor William T. Shea of Quincy said he was in favor of annexation and that the majority of citizens of Quincy were of the same opinion. He did not as yet fully understand the last clause in the bill relative to assessments, which says that the expenses of the advisory board shall be borne by the various communities in proportion to the amount assessed on each city or town for metropolitan water, sewer and park maintenance. He thought that this proportioning of the expense might give some towns too great a share of the cost.

Mayor Shea said that a meeting to discuss the question would be held next Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Quincy Board of Trade, when speakers from the Boston Chamber of Commerce would be heard.

William E. McClintock, chairman of the Chelsea board of control, said that the bill expressed his views exactly—not favoring annexation, but a federation, that would be of benefit not only to Boston's prestige, but would mean also substantial gain to all of the cities and towns included.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—The Fascinating Widow.
CASTLE SQUARE—Faust.
COLONIAL—The Dollar Princess.
HOLLYWOOD—The Spirit of the Law.
R. F. KEITH'S—Vanderbilt.
MAJESTIC—Madame X.
NEW YORK—The Countess.
SHUBERT—The Fourth Estate.

NEW YORK.
ALHAMBRA—Vanderbilt.
AMERICAN—Vanderbilt.
ASTOR—The Boats.
BELASCO—The Concert.
BIJOU—The Harp.
CASINO—Marriage à la Carte.
COLONY—Get Rich Quick Wallingford.
COLONIAL—Vanderbilt.
COMEDY—The Girl in the Red.
DAILY—The Girl in the Red.
EMPIRE—Alice Sit-by-the-Fire.
GAIETY—Excuse Me.
HAMBURG—Vanderbilt.
HERALD SQUARE—The Balkan Princess.
HIPPODROME—Spectacles.
HUDSON—Nobody's Widow.
KNICKERBOCKER—Miss Maude Adams.
LIBERTY—The Girl in the Red.
LYRIC—The Girl in the Red.
MAJESTIC—Aborn Opera Co.
MANHATTAN—Vanderbilt.
MAXINE ELLIOTT—The Gambler.
METROPOLITAN—Grand Opera.
NEW AMSTERDAM—Madame Sherry.
NEW YORK—Naughty Marietta.
NEW—Nobody's Daughter and repeat.
PLAYERS—Vanderbilt.
REPUBLIC—Rebecca Sunnybrook Farm.
WALLACK'S—Pomander Walk.

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vanderbilt.
BLAUSSON—David Warfield.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Sweet Sixteen.
COLONIAL—Katie Did.
CORT—The Great Name.
GARRICK—Forbes-Robertson.
GRAND—George Arliss.
ILLINOIS—William Gillette.

WESTERN RAILROADS LIKELY TO ACCEPT DECISION ON RATES

(Continued from Page One.)

will be continued exactly as if the roads had been allowed to raise their rates.

NEW YORK—With the belief gaining ground that the railroads will accept without further protest the decision of the interstate commerce commission prohibiting the increase of freight rates, there was general discussion today of what methods of retrenchment will be put into force to meet current financial obligations.

The general tone was strong when the stock market opened. The market was narrow and professional, but it was plain that all apprehension from the railroad situation had disappeared.

Whether there will be a reduction of wages to the levels that prevailed before the recent increases is the question mostly concerning the thousands of railroad men in the East.

"There can be no reduction of wages at this time," said one of the big labor leaders here today. "All of the eastern and most of the western systems have signed up with the various brotherhoods for a term of years."

It was the opinion of railroad officials today that within a short time everything would be adjusted. The companies will not earn any less money and by a judicious system of pruning it is believed all contemplated improvements can be carried out.

It is pointed out by the experts that the companies cannot afford to permit their equipment or right of way to run down. What is looked for is a general going out for new business by the roads, with a consequent improvement of the service to shippers.

Until the general conference of the officials, attorneys and financiers of the eastern railroads is held Monday, it will not be known officially whether the companies will appeal to the courts to review the action of the commerce commission.

Stuyvesant Fish, former president of the Illinois Central, said today that the railroads have reached a point where their expense of operating is no longer increasing out of proportion to their gross revenue. The commission's decision, he held, has distinctly bettered the plight of the real owners of the shares who hold them for investment, by settling a vexed question which has engaged too much of the time of railroad men from their duties, by stopping claims by labor for higher wages, and lastly in putting an end for a long time to come to claims by shippers for anything approaching to a general reduction in interstate freight rates.

Some other comments of railroad managers are as follows:

George F. Baer, president of the Reading: "The rate decision will be a great blow to the railroads. I do not see how some of them will get along."

Darius Miller, president of the Burlington: "It means either reducing wages or cutting down dividends."

President Underwood of the Erie: "This decision is going to cost the public dear. Railroad revenues come from the great consuming public, and that is where the burden imposed by the finding will rest."

H. V. Mudge, president of the Rock Island: "We simply will have to go through our systems again and hold down to a stricter economy."

President Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio: "As I see it, there is only one thing for us to do, and that is to put into practice the Brandeis greater efficiency system."

President Gardner of Chicago & North-western: "We shall keep right on in our endeavor to secure permission to raise our freight rates."

CLEVELAND—W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, on Friday characterized as unjust the decision of the interstate commerce commission.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, says the decision of the interstate commerce commission in the matter of railroad rates is too sweeping and establishes a dangerous precedent.

RICHMOND, Va.—The present policy of the Chesapeake & Ohio will not be changed and improvements will continue in spite of the interstate commerce commission decision, according to George W. Stevens, president of that road. The year's budget calls for expenditures of about \$8,000,000 for improvements.

NEW JAPAN TREATY IS SAID TO PLEASE CALIFORNIA PEOPLE

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on so happy an adjustment of difficulties."

This was the statement made today by Senator Leroy Wright chairman of the Senate federal relations committee, and President Roosevelt's chief lieutenant in the fight over anti-Japanese legislation here two years ago.

Governor Johnson refuses to make any comment on the ratification of the treaty, but Senator Sanford, chief opponent of the treaty in the upper house, said:

"If the United States government with all the information it had, has ratified the treaty I have no criticism to offer. That ends it."

WASHINGTON—After an executive session of two hours the Senate Friday ratified the new treaty of trade and navigation with Japan.

Though the western senators were not entirely satisfied that the treaty would not let down the bars to coolie labor they interposed no objection to ratification.

The action of this government in promptly confirming the new agreement is expected to do more to prove the feeling of cordiality that this country has toward Japan than anything that has been done for many years. It is confidence in the advanced civilization of that nation.

The effect will be to permit Japan to enter at once upon a reorganization of its fiscal system and upon making a new tariff with all nations. Japan's treaties with other powers will expire July 17 next. That with the United States, by reason of its later ratification, would have continued until the same date a year later had not the government consented to its expiration at the same time as the others.

Failure to have ratified the new treaty would have delayed the operation of the Japanese program for a year beyond the time when it was planned to put it into effect.

The California senators, it is said, became satisfied early that the omission of the immigration clause in the new treaty would not menace the labor situation in their state. Several other western senators became alarmed, however, at what seemed to them unseemly haste in pressing the Senate to act. They desired sentiment to crystallize in their states and therefore prevented action for three days.

After a full discussion Friday the western senators said that they would not stand in the way of ratification, which was accomplished without a roll call. The injunction of secrecy concerning the treaty was not removed, and no public announcement of ratification was made.

Senate Makes Progress

Within an hour Friday the Senate voted the Sutherland amendment into the resolution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; fixed next Tuesday as the time for voting on the resolution itself; made the case involving Senator Lorimer's seat the unfinished business and received the Canadian reciprocity bill from the committee on finance.

In addition to these definite actions there was much discussion of the order of business. Several speeches were arranged for, and Senator Penrose gave notice that on Monday he would ask the Senate to consider the postoffice appropriation bill, which includes the provision increasing the rate of postage on the advertising portion of magazines.

Senator Borah succeeded in obtaining a general agreement to vote on the elections resolution immediately after the reading of the journal next Tuesday. His proposal was for a vote on the elections resolution alone, but Senator Lodge sought to have the agreement so broadened as to include the Lorimer case and the tariff board bill. Senator Bailey objected to the inclusion of the tariff board and Senator Stone to the incorporation of the Lorimer resolution in the understanding.

When after considerable discussion Senator Stone was induced to withdraw his objection to a time for a vote on the Lorimer matter, Senator La Follette came to the front with a positive objection.

Immediately thereafter Senator Burrows scored a decided advantage for the Lorimer resolution by having the matter made the unfinished business in place of the elections resolution. This means that the Senate must vote on it or filibuster.

Senator Hale, chairman of the com-

POLITICIANS MAKE READY FOR CONTEST OVER WALKER BILL

(Continued from Page One.)

country to urge the national Congress to give increased pensions to Mexican and civil war veterans reached the Massachusetts Legislature this week. The state Senate turned down a resolution favoring the passage by Congress of the Sulloway pension bill Friday. Senator Pearson of Brookline then offered a motion that the Senate approve immediate action by Congress in granting increased pensions without specifying that it endorsed the Sulloway bill. The motion was laid over to Monday.

This week saw the first veto by Governor Foss. The executive refused to place his signature to a bill which forbade the civil service commissioners from questioning applicants for position relative to misdemeanors committed by them prior to the age of 16 years.

Teachers in the public schools of the large cities in the eastern sections of the state appeared before the committee on education early in the week to urge state pensions for teachers who had served 35 years as such. The movement had the backing of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation with its membership of 1200.

Regulation of the sale of fire-arms, as embodied in a bill introduced on petition of Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney of Suffolk county, was urged by many citizens of the metropolitan district. One feature of the bill is to prevent the display of fire-arms in windows and show-cases. It is expected that the bill will be given a favorable committee report.

FARMERS TO STRIKE BACK ON RECIPROCITY THE SENATE IS TOLD

(Continued from Page One.)

will be crushed by the farming population."

Mr. McCumber declared that the "destructive reciprocity agreement" was the result of a "campaign against the Payne-Aldrich law waged by the newspapers because they did not get all the advantages they desired in the law."

"Let me give one note of warning to those senators who represent the great cities with their enormous wealth, great manufacturing enterprises with their millions of dependent laborers, that this protective structure of America which has enabled them to prosper and develop during the last 40 years must either stand as a whole or fall as a whole. I warn them that they are the ones who have sown the winds and it will be they who shall reap the whirlwind."

Senator Beveridge (Rep., Ind.), asked if it is not true that the production of food products in the world is less than the demand and the production in the United States is less than the consumption.

Mr. McCumber said this was not true of the world, but it was true of the United States. In this country, he said, consumption is exceeding production.

"It is because of the drift to the cities that we are draining the country," said Mr. McCumber. "Remuneration is greater in the cities and there are more luxuries. I want to reverse the order, for a time at least."

MR. NORTON FOR BANK OFFICIAL

NEW YORK—The New York News Bureau today says that Charles D. Norton, secretary to President Taft, will soon be made vice-president of the First National Bank of this city in succession to Thomas W. Lamont, who recently became a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co.

NEW PROBLEMS AND OLD RULES

Vermont's Experience With the Continental Congress
Told by John Hunter Sedgwick.

THE reader is so accustomed to think of Vermont as a part of New England that he may lose sight of the fact that it did not become formally incorporated in the Union as a state until the 18th day of February, 1791. Not only did Vermont stay apart for this period of time, but its attitude toward the Confederation and later the United States, was not one of perfect accord. At a time when the relative functions of the state and federal governments are being brought before the public with not a little emphasis, and when it is sought to enlarge the powers of the federal government in a way not contemplated by the powers of the constitution, it is of interest to glance at one of the phases of Vermont's political history.

It is not necessary to go into the history of that territory known at the time of the revolution as the New Hampshire Grants; it is enough to state that when the war began the inhabitants of that territory had no regular form of government, though they had refused obedience to the royal governors of New York and now refused it to the state of New York, and before that time authority over the grants had been claimed by New Hampshire as well as New York. So that the inhabitants of the grants found themselves in a position where government was imperative, yet, where there was a danger of having it forced upon them by outsiders. When the colonies revolted against England, government in the grants was carried on by committees of public safety, but these had not the full authority of an established government, especially in the face of the attitude of New York and of New York's adherents in the grants. It may be interjected that New York was hostile for years to the New Hampshire Grants in their efforts at free self-government and it was only with the creation of the state of Vermont that this unfriendliness ceased.

After various conventions, at which were made plain the wish of the people of the grants to govern themselves, to separate definitively from New York and to adhere to the cause of the Continental Congress, a convention at Westminster on the 15th of January, 1777, adopted a declaration of the independence of the New Hampshire Grants, and its opening sentences were to the effect:

"We will at all times hereafter, consider ourselves as a free and independent state, capable of regulating our internal police in all and every respect whatsoever, and that the people on said Grants have the sole and exclusive and inherent right of ruling and governing themselves in such manner and form as in their own wisdom they shall think proper, not inconsistent or repugnant to any resolve of the Honorable Continental Congress."

This independent commonwealth thus formed took the name of New Connecticut, but this was soon changed to the much better one of Vermont. If the reader look at the history written by the Rev. Samuel Peters, to which we have referred in one of our papers, he will see the name written "Vermont," "green mountain." Thereafter Vermont adopted a constitution which contained the first provision in a state constitution against slavery. But Vermont though endowed with a constitution and exercising powers as a separate and independent state, was neither a member of the confederation nor later of the Union. Her position was anomalous; constantly involved in quarrels with New York, she was made to occupy a doubtful position toward the Continental Congress and the Union, though in the nature of things it must be that she must eventually and finally look to the general union of the states for countenance and strength.

Matters came to an issue in 1782. The town of Guilford had set up what was virtually a little independent government of its own, most of its inhabitants being "New Yorkists" in politics, and when Vermont attempted to levy troops there was a great deal of opposition, many who had been drafted refusing to serve. The sheriff tried to seize their goods to the amount of their substitute money, but was foiled by a mob acting under a captain commissioned by New York. The upshot of the matter was that Ethan Allen led a force into the rebellious district and overawed the recalcitrant "New Yorkists." The ringleaders were punished in various ways, and thereupon the Continental Congress felt called upon to pass certain resolutions reflecting on Vermont's action, in this purely internal question of police powers. In fact, certain of the states in Congress, seven in number went farther and on the 5th of December made an unwise declaration

"that the United States would take effectual measures to enforce these resolutions in case they were disobeyed." ("Vermont, a Study of Independence," by E. A. Robinson, Esq.)

The position of Vermont at such a time will recall to the reader that of Caesar's army in Gaul, when in besieging some city two circumvallations were made by the Romans; one to keep the besieged in their stronghold and another facing in the opposite direction to defend the Romans from the Gaulish forces that sought to relieve the besieged. But the Vermonters had a stout-hearted leader in the person of Governor Chittenden and he headed a remonstrance to Congress, which said among other things that Vermont was ready to uphold the law and help Congress in every reasonable way, "but when Congress requires us to abrogate our laws and reverse the solemn decisions of our courts of justice in favor of insurgents and disturbers of the public peace, we think ourselves justified to God and the world when we say we cannot comply with such their requisitions."

The remonstrance went on to point out that as the men that were now citizens of the commonwealth of Vermont had braved all the hardships and dangers of war, as their rights as a state were no more than those expressed by the revolution itself and were "implied by the solemn transactions of Congress," surprise must naturally be expressed at the action of the Continental Congress.

But Washington expressed himself strongly on the side of the Vermonters and Congress took the advice of this noble hero. Nothing was ever attempted against Vermont; New York and New Hampshire made some attempts at trouble for Vermont, to be sure, but they came to little, and when the treaty of Paris was signed on Sept. 3, 1783, Vermont was held to be a part of the territory of the United States. Yet she was until she became one of the states, "what the legend on her copper coins declared her to be, 'The Republic of the Green Mountains,' and independent of every other government." This position, anomalous in the eyes of a modern American, was not so disagreeable to the Vermonters, as Vermont was out of the confederation and so was not liable for the war debt.

However, the present constitution was adopted in 1789, and thus the United States as we know them came into being; Vermont soon took advantage of the new state of affairs and became a full-fledged member of the Union on Feb. 18, 1791. This done, Vermont's somewhat stormy initiation into the exercise of political rights equal with those of her sister states, became more or less a thing of the past. Her men had many trials to endure and many obstacles to overcome but they did both and made of their Green Mountain Republic a steady and beloved member of the Union.

BALLOON STARTS UPON LONG FLIGHT FROM TEXAN CITY

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The balloon Miss Sofia, with W. F. Assman and J. M. O'Reilly of St. Louis aboard, ascended 1000 feet Friday night and headed north-west on a long-distance flight. The balloonists hope to capture the Lahm cup.

The start was a good one. Mr. Assman the pilot is an experienced balloonist, who has been in international and national contests.

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—With a view to testing possibilities of the altitude of this city—7840 feet—Rene Simon ascended Friday in a 50-horse power Moisant monoplane, and rose to a height of several hundred feet.

He flew over the eastern portion of the city, feeling out the conditions for his fellow-flyers, who are scheduled to open a nine-day meet today. He was in the air 9 minutes 45 seconds.

NEW YORK—The Wright brothers are expected to save the situation arising out of the fact that no Americans have so far entered for the aviation meet in London during coronation week. Airmen say that the inducements are not sufficient to warrant the expenditure, but it is reported that the Wrights are building a new machine and will participate.

RHODE ISLAND HOUSE VOTE.

PROVIDENCE—A resolution endorsing the Canadian reciprocity agreement was passed by the House on Friday. The vote was unanimous.

H. T. BAILEY TALKS ON REFINEMENT IN A WORK OF ART

Henry Turner Bailey lectured today in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on "Refinement in a Work of Art."

He said that there were three ways in which a work of art might be refined and consequently made more beautiful: In its proportions, by reducing the amount of matter; in its tone, by reducing contrasts of color and value; and in its contours, by increasing the beauty of its line.

CADET RECEPTION TO GOVERNOR FOSS

A reception will be given Governor and Mrs. Foss by the members of the First Corps of Cadets at the cadet armory in Columbus avenue on the evening of March 10.



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Leading Events in the Athletic World

IMPORTANT MEETING OF INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. A. HELD TODAY

Question of Grounds for 1911 Games to Be Voted on and Changes to Be Made in Rules for Competition.

MAY BAR FRESHMEN

NEW YORK.—The members of the executive and advisory committees of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America will today vote on the place for holding the 1911 meet, Harvard and Syracuse being the two most likely locations to be considered. They held a dinner at the Waldorf Friday night in preparation for the regular annual meeting this afternoon. Between courses the legislation and proposed amendments to the constitution which will be brought up at today's meeting were discussed, but nothing definite was done, everything being left for the meeting of the delegates.

It is not improbable that when the meeting is called to order there will be a warm debate over the selection of a place for the intercollegiate games this spring. By a promise made more than a year ago the executive committee pledged the games to Syracuse this year, but lately opposition to that city has developed; it has been found that the Syracuse track is not in proper condition for the meet, and that the straightaway for the 220-yard run goes through two short tunnels, beginning and ending outside of the stadium. These are objections upon which it is said Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Williams and Dartmouth are basing their opposition to the selection of Syracuse, and it is understood that they will vote in a body for the Harvard stadium, where the meet was held in 1909.

The association will also be asked to adopt a strict freshman rule, which will bar out all first-year students, limit the years of a man's competition to three, and bring about a strict enforcement of the one-year residence rule. In addition to this the rules in regard to hurdling will be amended, whereby a man will be disqualified for knocking down three or more hurdles, as is the case under Amateur Athletic Union rules. The rules of the Amateur Athletic Union for relay races will also be adopted as part of the bylaws, for at the present time the association has no rules for relay racing.

Those who attended the dinner were M. K. Runko, Princeton, president; Richard C. Floyd, Harvard; Leslie Soule, Yale; D. Evans Williams, Pennsylvania; Archibald H. Roberts, Cornell; Gustavus T. Kirby, Columbia; Thornton Gerrish, Harvard; Romyne Berry, Cornell; E. H. Mackenzie, Columbia; R. C. Foster, Harvard; and A. H. Ten Eyck, New York University.

CORNELL'S FIVE WINS FAST GAME FROM PENN TEAM

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell defeated Pennsylvania in the fastest basketball game ever played on the Cornell courts Friday night, by the score of 16 to 14. The visitors took the lead and scored five points before the Ithacans got a basket. Here the Cornellians took a brace and tied the score. The half ended 9 to 8 in favor of Pennsylvania.

First one team took the lead, then the other, in the second half, but Cornell poked out a victory. Pennsylvania lost because of too many tries from mid-field. The summary:

CORNELL.—Blumenauer, 11; Elton, 11; Twendell, 6; Bennett, 2; Turner, 2; Gilbert, 2. **PENNSYLVANIA.**—Blumenauer, 11; Elton, 11; Twendell, 6; Bennett, 2; Turner, 2; Gilbert, 2.

PLAN CHANGE IN JUDGING DIVING

NEW YORK.—Otto Walle, chairman of the A. A. U. swimming committee, has hit on a good rule to obviate those disputes which have recently arisen over the award of prizes in fancy diving contests, and it is likely to be adopted at once. Hitherto the scores of the three prescribed judges have been summed up together and the totals obtained have decided the awards, but unfortunately, more than once, an overwhelmingly high score by one of the judges has thrown victory to some competitor over the head of the two other officials.

Walle counts upon making such an occurrence impossible in future, by legislating that each judge shall sum up his individual points and turn in to the referee a card simply stating the order of finishes according to his figures. The relative positions of contestants will then be added up numerically and the man having the least number of points will be declared the winner. Thus if Smith is placed respectively first, first and second, and his points will total four, he will win over Brown, who is given first, second, second-five points in all—even though the latter's score should total higher than the former's. It is an excellent innovation.

DATES ARE NAMED FOR NEW ENGLAND BASEBALL SERIES

Committee Appointed to Choose Official Ball to Be Used—Amendment Made to Constitution.

Now that the schedule for the New England baseball league playing season of 1911 has been announced, followers of these clubs are looking forward to the opening of the season with much interest.

All eight clubs in the league were represented at the meeting as follows: Lowell, A. F. Roach and J. J. Gray; Lawrence, L. P. Pieper and J. P. Sullivan; Brockton, J. W. McCue; Fall River, J. H. O'Brien; Lynn, F. J. Leonard and E. B. Fraser; Worcester, Jesse Burckett and J. J. O'Donnell; New Bedford, James Shanks; Haverhill, D. P. Cloney.

The schedule committee, made up of Cloney, Pieper, Leonard and Flanagan, presented a list of playing dates for 1911 which were generally satisfactory. The schedule submitted was finally adopted with only a few minor changes. The schedule provides for a total of 126 games for each club, in which the teams face each other 18 times, in nine games at home and nine abroad.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Jesse Burckett, Louis P. Pieper and J. J. Gray, to report on the selection of an official ball for next season. The members adopted an amendment to the constitution requiring that the president, manager and treasurer of each club join in a statement twice a month giving a list of players under contract and their salaries, failure to do which is punishable by a fine of \$25 for each day of offense.

It was voted also that no player may participate in more than five games before signing a contract.

HALIFAX SEVEN DEFEATS TECH

The Halifax hockey team, a combination of the best players of the Crescents and the Wanderers of Halifax, defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology seven, 6 to 4, at the Boston Arena Friday night. Technology showed up strongly in the first half, at the end of which it led, 3 to 1, but in the second half the Halifax team carried things its own way. The summary:

HALIFAX.—Grant, 1; Hunter, 1; Sloan, 1; Sloan, 1; Sloan, 1; Sloan, 1; Sloan, 1. **TECHNOLOGY.**—Grant, 1; Hunter, 1; Sloan, 1; Sloan, 1; Sloan, 1; Sloan, 1; Sloan, 1.

YALE EXPECTED TO WIN TITLES

NEW HAVEN.—Yale has practically secured the intercollegiate swimming team championship of 1910-11 and is also favorite for the water polo title. But one more meet stands between the New Haven watermen and the pennants—that with Princeton today—and although the water polo game should be very close and the result will be in doubt until the end of play, the Tigers have only a very remote chance of winning in swimming.

In fact, it looks as if Yale would take first in every event, except possibly in the 220-yards race. At present the Elis lead easily in the contest for the swimming title, being the only team that has won every meet, and they are tied with Princeton in water polo, each having a straight score of four victories. As will be seen the coming meet will definitely settle the question of supremacy.

FOUR VETERANS FOR WESLEYAN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Prospects for a good team this year are rather dubious at Wesleyan University, as only four of the members of last year's varsity nine are still in college. McCaffrey and Parsons, catchers; Durling, first base; and Wright, second base.

The call for candidates has not been issued as yet, hence the extent of the material in the freshman class is not known. Indoor practice will start shortly, however, under the direction of E. J. McCaffrey of Dorchester, Mass., who is captain of the team.

COLUMBIA SWIMMERS WIN

NEW YORK.—Columbia swimmers took first honors in the triangular swimming series of contests held Friday night at the College of the City of New York tank. The other contenders were City College and Amherst, and they finished in the order named. Columbia scored 30 points against 17 for College of the City of New York, and 11 for the Bay state collegians.

GOLD MEDALS FOR B. A. A. RELAY.

The Boston Athletic Association is to award gold medals to the four members of its relay team which broke the one-mile relay record for Mechanics building Thursday night. The men to receive them are F. P. O'Hara, the former Exeter Academy runner; H. Lee, W. C. Prout and E. K. Merrihue, the former Harvard quarter-miler.

INTERSCHOLASTIC MEET IN MECHANICS HALL DRAWS CROWD

New England School Athletes Gather in Boston for Big Games Today—The Various Events.

B. A. A. OFFERS CUP

FORMER INTERSCHOLASTIC WINNERS.
1890—Roxbury Latin school.
1891—Roxbury Latin-Hopkinson schools.
1892—Hopkinson school.
1893—Hopkinson school.
1894—Worcester high school.
1895—Worcester high school.
1896—English high school.
1897—English high school.
1898—Worcester Academy.
1899—Worcester Academy.
1900—Worcester high school.
1901—Worcester high school.
1902—Worcester high school.
1903—Worcester high school.
1904—Worcester Academy.
1905—Worcester Academy.
1906—Phillips Exeter Academy.
1907—Volkman school.
1908—Volkman school.
1909—Phillips Exeter Academy.
1910—Phillips Exeter Academy.

High school athletes of New England have gathered in Boston today for the twenty-second annual meeting of the schools under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association held in the Mechanics building this afternoon.

This meet is open to students less than 21 years old in all the schools of New England which are members of the Interscholastic Association of Amateur Athletes. The meet is held under the rules of this association.

A solid silver cup is offered by the Boston Athletic Association for the school scoring the greatest number of points. First places count five points, second places three, and third places one. This cup is to be competed for every year for five years, and at the end of that time the school having won it the greatest number of times is to be the final holder. Each year the names, events and points won are to be inscribed upon the cup.

The events include a 40 yard dash, a 300 yard run, 600 yard run, 1000 yard run, one mile run, 45 yard high hurdle race, running high jump, putting 16 pound shot, and team races arranged between various schools. The officials are:

Referee—George W. Beals, B. A. A.
Judges at finish—H. Briggs, M. I. T.; K. D. Fernstrom, B. A. A.; W. R. Mansfield, B. A. A.; W. C. Prout, B. A. A.; J. Young, B. A. A.
Timekeepers—H. W. Knights, B. A. A.; H. O. von Schuckmann, B. A. A.; A. J. Lill, Jr., St. Joseph's A. S. C.; C. C. Lockwood, B. A. A.; W. M. Stand, B. A. A.; F. O'Hara, B. A. A.; F. P. Mullins, B. A. A.; Field judges—E. L. Hopkins, B. A. A.; W. W. Coe, Jr., B. A. A.; H. A. Gidney, B. A. A.
Mark of course—Benjamin B. Osthus, Amherst A. S. C.
Assistant clerks of course—G. H. Hodgkins, Cambridge; W. T. Dunn, B. A. A.; C. J. Hayes, Cambridge.
Inspectors—H. P. Lawless, B. A. A.; H. W. Kelly, B. A. A.; H. L. Gaddis, B. A. A.; F. O'Hara, B. A. A.; F. P. Mullins, B. A. A.; T. H. Guething, M. I. T.; Harry Lee, B. A. A.; G. L. Garland, B. A. A.; W. J. Bingham, B. A. A.
Starter—Hugh C. McGrath, North Dorchester A. A.
Announcer—John J. Hallahan, Boston Herald.
Press announcer—M. E. Webb, Jr., Boston Globe.
Chief scorer—Frank R. Peters, B. A. A.
Scorers—S. C. Lawrence, B. A. A.; E. K. Merrihue, B. A. A.; A. E. K. Marshall, B. A. A.; D. Peck, B. A. A.; W. Williams, B. A. A.; W. H. Fleming, B. A. A.; M. L. Pratt, B. A. A.
Measurers—D. S. Adler, B. G. A. A.; G. R. Williams, B. A. A.; C. D. Wadsworth, B. A. A.
Custodians of prizes—A. S. Wattles, B. A. A.; A. P. Keith, B. A. A.; Warren M. Hill, B. A. A.
Manager—George V. Brown.
Assistant manager—Daniel J. Leonard.

CHAMPIONSHIP CHESS MATCH.

BLACK'S GAMBIT DECLINED.
White.
1 P-Q4
2 P-Q4
3 Kt-Q3
4 P-Q4
5 P-K4
6 P-Q4
7 P-K5
8 Kt-K5
9 Kt-K5
10 B-R4
11 B-R4
12 Castling
13 Kt-K5
14 Kt-K5
15 B-R4
16 B-R4
17 Kt-RP
18 B-R4
19 K-R4
20 P-KR3
21 P-K3
22 P-P
23 Kt-K5
24 B-R4
25 Kt-K5
26 B-R4
27 B-R4
28 B-R4
29 P-Q6
30 P-Q6
Black.
1 P-Q4
2 P-Q4
3 Kt-Q3
4 P-Q4
5 P-K4
6 P-Q4
7 P-K5
8 Kt-K5
9 Kt-K5
10 B-R4
11 B-R4
12 Castling
13 Kt-K5
14 Kt-K5
15 B-R4
16 B-R4
17 Kt-RP
18 B-R4
19 K-R4
20 P-KR3
21 P-K3
22 P-P
23 Kt-K5
24 B-R4
25 Kt-K5
26 B-R4
27 B-R4
28 B-R4
29 P-Q6
30 P-Q6

HIGHLAND BOWLER'S RECORD.

The Highland Club of the Newton Bowling League, although losing two out of three strings to Hunnewell on the Hunnewell alleys, broke the league record Friday night by bowling 1608. Newell of the same team broke the season's record for that league by bowling 140 for a single string.

SPRING PRACTISE FOR HARVARD.

Candidates for the spring football practice at Harvard will report March 27 for three weeks' work. One of the biggest squads in the history of early practice at the university is expected. Coach P. D. Houghton and Capt. Robert Fisher will have charge of the men.

B. Y. M. C. A. WINS WITH EASE.

The Boston Y. M. C. A. easily scored a victory over Newton and Somerville Y. M. C. A. in the annual indoor triangular meet at the Technology gymnasium on Garrison street Friday night. Points—B. Y. M. C. A., 22; Newton, 7; Somerville, 6.

Famous Western Runner Who Holds World's Record for Hundred-Yard Dash



DANIEL J. KELLY.

CHESS MASTERS PLAY OFF GAMES LEFT UNFINISHED

Capablanca Still Holds His Lead Over the Next Two Players Who Are Tied for Second.

STANDING OF PLAYERS.			
Capablanca.	W.	L.	Vidmar.
Schlechter.	2 1/2	1 1/2	Burn.
Tarrasch.	2 1/2	1 1/2	Leonhardt.
Bernstein.	2	1	Spilmann.
Maroczy.	1 1/2	1 1/2	Duras.
Marshall.	1 1/2	1 1/2	Janowsky.
Neuzowitch.	1 1/2	1 1/2	Teichmann.
Rubinstein.	1	1	

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain.—Today is being devoted to the playing off of the unfinished games in the international chess masters' tournament at the Grand Casino here, no regular round having been scheduled. The pairing for the fourth round Friday was arranged as follows: Bernstein vs. Teichmann, Marshall vs. Rubinstein, Burn vs. Spilmann, Tarrasch vs. Capablanca, Janowsky vs. Maroczy, Leonhardt vs. Schlechter, Duras vs. Niemzowitch, Vidmar a bye.

When play was given over for the day the following results had been recorded: Bernstein defeated Teichmann, while the games of Tarrasch-Capablanca and Leonhardt-Schlechter were drawn. The other games were left unfinished, to be disposed of today.

HARVARD CLUB CHESS TEAM WINS FROM YALE CLUB

NEW YORK.—For the second time in this year's series the Harvard Club chess team of this city won from the Yale Club and clinched its title to the interclub chess cup in the third match of the series at the rooms of the Harvard Club on West Forty-fourth street, Friday. It was the first time the crimson alumni had been successful, the Yale Club having won the cup both in 1909 and 1910.

In this year's series the first meeting was a tie and the next two matches were won by the Harvard Club team, each by 3 1/2 to 1/2.

The Yale Club players had the white pieces on the odd numbered boards. The openings—Bokrd 1, queen's gambit declined, 2, irregular; 3, Ruy Lopez; 4, French defense; 5, Scotch; 6, Scotch.

TO REWARD WITH BALL GAMES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—President Hedges of the St. Louis Americans proposes to take up with Superintendent of Schools Blewett and other proper persons a plan so that deserving school children shall be rewarded for good work in their classes by being given tickets to the ball games. It is his idea to arrange so that each day during the summer will see a certain number of children at a game.

COACH MURPHY WANTS TITLE.

PHILADELPHIA.—M. C. Murphy, the veteran coach of the track team of the University of Pennsylvania, is after the intercity relay championship, and he intends to take four of the fastest men in America to the indoor games in New York on March 11, and pit them against Boston A. A. Harvard, the New York A. C. and the I. A. A. C. in a mile event.

ISSUE CALL FOR OUTFIELD AND THE INFELD PLAYERS

Coach Donovan of Tufts College Baseball Team to See Candidates Monday—Battery Men Already Out.

VETERAN PLAYERS

MEDFORD, Mass.—Coach Donovan of the Tufts College baseball team has issued a call for candidates for infield and outfield positions to report Monday afternoon for practice in the cage at the Goddard gymnasium. The battery candidates for the team have already been practicing for three weeks and are now in condition to use speed and curves in the batting practice, which will comprise practically all the cage work.

Eight veteran players are again candidates for the team and will form the nucleus for Coach Donovan's attempt to turn out a winning nine. In the box Tufts has two veteran pitchers, Harry Martin and George Hall. At the receiving end of the battery, Chapman, a veteran, is the most promising candidate.

The infield is the only place where a full quota of veterans is not available. By graduation, last year, Tufts lost Captain Dustin, shortstop, and Knight, first base. Qualters, third base last year, is still in college but will probably not be a candidate again this year.

For the outfield, four veteran men will be available in Martin, Hooper, Dickinson and Hall, who plays in the outfield when not pitching. Hooper is the best hitter on the team, last year finishing the season with a batting average well above .350.

The practice for battery candidates during the past three weeks has brought out two very promising freshman pitchers in Smith and Davis. Smith pitched last year for the Goddard seminary team and was rated as the best schoolboy or college pitcher in Vermont. He was picked as pitcher for the Tufts freshman team and in the annual game with the sophomores last fall he did not allow a single clean hit. Davis pitched last year for Lynn English high and made a name for himself around Boston by pitching a no-hit, no-run, one-man-ranch first game.

According to present plans, Captain McKenna is to change from second base to first base, and Roberts, utility man last year, will play shortstop. This will leave third base and second base to be filled from among the freshman and second-team candidates. Donovan, captain of the freshman team, looks to be the best man for third base. Kelley, former shortstop for Arlington high, and Proctor, shortstop on the second team, will also be candidates for the vacant infield positions. MacPhee, first baseman on the second team last year, is another candidate for an infield position.

The schedule of games which Manager Leonard Thompson has arranged for the team is as follows:

April 10, Boston University at Tufts; 14, Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst; 15, West Point at West Point; 16, New York University at New York; 19, Lehigh at South Bethlehem, Pa.; 20, St. John at Brooklyn; 21, Brown at Tufts; 22, New Hampshire State at Tufts; May 3, Bowdoin at Tufts; 5, University of Vermont at Tufts; 9, Dartmouth at Tufts; 10, Middlebury at Middlebury; 11, University of Vermont at Burlington, Vt.; 18, Trinity at Tufts; 25, Bates at Tufts; 25, Massachusetts Agricultural College at Tufts; 27, Bowdoin at Portland; 29, Dartmouth at Tufts; June 3, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 5, Holy Cross at Tufts; 7, Holy Cross at Worcester; 8, Syracuse at Tufts; 17, Brown at Providence.

KEADY RESIGNS HIS POSITION AS ATHLETIC COACH

HANOVER, N. H.—T. J. Keady has tendered his resignation to the Dartmouth Athletic Council as director of athletics and resident coach. Keady has coached the baseball team for three years, has been an assistant coach in football for two years and this year coached the basketball team.

He was graduated from Dartmouth and has always been closely connected with Dartmouth athletics. It is rumored that he will go to Wesleyan, but it is understood that he will complete the year here.

PENN STATE WINS WRESTLING MEET

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Penn State surprised Yale wrestlers Friday by winning in their dual wrestling tournament, five matches to two. The Yale men captured only the 145 and 158-pound events. The summary:

115-Pound class—Glennville, Pennsylvania State, defeated Hitecock, Yale, in straight falls.
125-Pound class—Neddig, Pennsylvania State, defeated Colver, Yale, in straight falls.
135-Pound class—Morrison, Pennsylvania State, defeated Wheeler, Yale, on points.
145-Pound class—Lombardi, Yale, defeated Schollenberger, Pennsylvania State, in straight falls.
158-Pound class—Avery, Yale, defeated Very, Pennsylvania State, on points.
175-Pound class—Lesh, Pennsylvania State, defeated Cleveland, Yale, on points.
Heavyweight class—Engle, Pennsylvania State, defeated Perry, Yale, on points.

BOSTON AMERICANS HAVE FIRST WORK AT REDONDO, CAL.

Manager Donovan Puts the Squad Plan Into Effect—Over Forty Players in Practice.

REDONDO BEACH, Cal.—Manager P. J. Donovan of the Boston Americans put the squad plan into effect Friday, the youngsters being the first to work out. The sessions overlapped, however, and at times there were 40 ball players on the field together. There was little system to the practice either morning or afternoon, light work being the rule.

It was almost impossible to get a line on the ability of the recruits except as to size and general appearance. Young Janvin was given plenty of practice around third base. The youngster handles himself like a natural ball player and looks as promising as any of the recruits looking for the infield berths.

Myers worked around first base, as did John Thoney. The latter has not been taking many chances with his throwing arm and naturally did not look to be a very likely candidate for Stahl's position.

Several of the new pitchers, as well as Catchers Sheehan, Williams and Nunnamaker, are big men and there is no doubt but that the team will be materially strengthened the coming season in these departments.

PRINCETON'S SIX FENCING DATES

PRINCETON, N. J.—The schedule of the Princeton fencing team which has recently been announced provides for a meet with Yale, the first for three years. The triangular meet with Yale and Harvard, originally announced for last Saturday, will take place on Feb. 28 at Cambridge. The schedule in full follows:

Feb. 28, Harvard and Yale at Cambridge; March 1, Pennsylvania at Princeton; 3, Columbia at New York; 8, navy at Annapolis; 11, Yale at Princeton; 17, Columbia at Princeton.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

The second of the series of articles, "How to Reduce Your Handicap," by Mac, in Golf Illustrated, treats of play round the green as follows:

Continuing last week's article "On and Near the Green," there are occasions when the putter can be played with advantage, but it should never be used when the ball requires a hard blow. Should you do so, you are more likely to "lose the distance" than if you had used the light iron or the mashie. The ground between your ball and the putting green must be quite free from rough and fairly smooth, otherwise one back kick will ruin your shot, whereas had the iron been used, you could have lofted it over that rough and knobby part, and the ball would then have a smooth run on the green.

A good rule is, when further than four yards from the edge of the green never use the putter, and really the occasions or chances for playing the putter when not on the green proper are so rare that they may be left alone. Personally I have that down under things to be avoided and invariably use the iron. To go further from the flag, when the mashie and light iron come into play, the most common mistake is made of underclubbing the shot.

You may have had a really fine drive and your next shot you decide is a full mashie. Don't. A full mashie is never a success; either the ball goes too high and falls short or it does not get up, and you go tearing across the green. Possibly it is pulled or sliced, but the chances are against you the moment you decide on a full shot. It is always a good plan to play a quiet shot up to the hole with a club that could have taken you further had you so wished. Then, instead of a full mashie, why not play an easy half shot with the light iron.

You must have noticed, when watching the play of the great professionals, that they always seem to be playing half shots with the iron clubs, playing half shots with the iron clubs, playing half shots with the iron clubs.

TAXI-SERVICE COMPANY BOSTON CAB COMPANY

All of our men have resumed work with the exception of the two chauffeurs who were discharged. Their cases are now under consideration by a Board on which the chauffeurs and the Company are represented.

We are now able to give the public the usual service with either horses or motors at all of our stands, and shall continue our efforts to maintain service of the highest standard both as respects drivers and equipment.

STANDS:
108 Massachusetts Avenue
Lenox Hotel
Thorndike Hotel
The Parker House

BASEBALL TRAINING STARTS AT CHICAGO UNIVERSITY SOON

Initial Outdoor Practice to Begin in About a Week—Eight Positions Practically Picked.

HEAVY SCHEDULE

CHICAGO.—University of Chicago baseball athletes will begin baseball unusually early this year as a means of starting the 1911 championship boom at the Midway. Coach A. A. Stagg and Assistant Coach Piche have notified the candidates to expect work at Marshall field at any time, and the initial outdoor training is slated to come in about a week.

It is thought the innovation will give the team a stronger chance at the western title.

The Chicago coaches announce that the team's chances for the "big eight" honors are better than they have been for several years. Eight out of the nine positions are already practically picked. With a heavy schedule already arranged, Coach Stagg believes his squad will be able to make a strong showing from the start.

The loss of Orville Page will weaken the pitching staff, but worthy successors are already in sight. Glen Roberts will be the principal pitcher this year, and Joseph Sunderland intends to make a try for the pitching honors again. Leon Walker, Rittenhouse, Carpenter and Baldwin are new candidates for the position.

Steinbrecher, the star catcher of last year, who stayed in Manila when the team returned from Japan last winter, has sent word that he will join the team before the Easter vacation. He and Boyle sailed from Manila Feb. 14, and will start work at the Midway as soon as they can make connections.

The infield lineup probably will include Sauer at first base, O. Roberts at second base, Boyle at third base and Baird at shortstop. Doyle, Rittenhouse, Catron, Schofield, Bell and Freeman are new infielders.

LONDON COPPER CLOSING.

LONDON—Copper close: Spot, £34 17s 6d; futures £35 10s. Market firm. Sales—spot 400; futures 1350 tons. Spot, up 5s. Futures, up 5s.

There are many iron clubs nowadays, but in the ordinary bag one will find cleek, driving iron, medium iron, light iron and mashie. This half shot can be played with all these clubs, so that you have almost a repertoire. You can see endless varieties of shots from the low skimmer with the cleek to the high lofting shot with the mashie, and I counsel you to get this half shot and practise it till you really can say, "I can now play a good half shot with all my irons."

There are many iron clubs nowadays, but in the ordinary bag one will find cleek, driving iron, medium iron, light iron and mashie. This half shot can be played with all these clubs, so that you have almost a repertoire. You can see endless varieties of shots from the low skimmer with the cleek to the high lofting shot with the mashie, and I counsel you to get this half shot and practise it till you really can say, "I

CALIFORNIA MUSEUM OWNS PACIFIC COAST MAPS CENTURIES OLD

Outlines of These Early Works Show Inaccuracies When Compared With Drawings of Present Time.

MOUNTAINS MISSING

The Southwest Museum has come into possession of some old maps of the Pacific coast which are of interest to a student or reader of California history, writes W. J. Handy in the Los Angeles Times. One is entitled "De Californie et du Nouveau Mexique," and was made for the Academy of Royal Science, Paris, in 1705. The particular feature of this map is the extension of the gulf of California to 45 degrees north, above Cape Blanco, while the present northern limit is only about 32 degrees.

The map stops at 45 degrees, but the outline shows the ocean and the gulf to be connected, and so California appears as an island. The island is named "Californias or Carolinas," and the gulf is named "Mar de las Californias."

The gulf is represented as being much broader at the north and narrower toward the south. The principal river emptying into the gulf about opposite San Diego is named "Rio Grande de Coral" (the Colorado). San Diego is placed almost due east of Catalina island.

The Coast Range mountains are not shown, which is rather strange, for any explorer near enough to the coast line to see the bays, rivers and channel islands could not fail to see the mountains. One possible explanation is that the gulf really did extend so far north, across California and Arizona (sea shells have been found in the desert country), and that an upheaval forced the water south to its present head, near Yuma, and thus formed the Sierra Madre, Coast Range, and Sierra Nevada mountains.

And now near Oroville, Cal., prospectors have uncovered the channel of a lost river, buried by a blanket of lava so long ago history has no record of the event, and from its bed of gravel 10 feet deep, gold has been found in "untold abundance." This section would have been covered by the gulf extension if it ever existed as the map indicates.

The channel islands are noted, and the bay of Monterey appears much larger than the slight indentation in the map where the bay of San Francisco should be. The section east of the gulf is filled in with the names of supposed Indian tribes. The old Casa Grande appears on the bank of the river "De Hila." The Pacific coast line has many names of points not on our present map.

The descriptive text accompanying the map says: "Don Fernand Cortez, discoverer of the premier la California en 1533." Then follow the names and dates of other explorers and a note: "This map was especially drawn for the viceroy of New Spain that he might be enabled to better follow his designs in the conquest and conversion of the California islands or New Carolinas."

Another map represents this section 45 years later. In this map, "Amerique Septentrionale," by Robert Vangondy, Paris, 1750, leaving out the eastern part of the continent, or the Atlantic coast, we find California is not an island. The head of the gulf is where it now is, or nearly so. North of latitude 45 degrees is noted "Terres Inconnues." The Arizona of our day is called "Nouvelle Navarre," and half way down the east line of the gulf is Los Angeles.

The country north of Monterey is called "New Albion." No bay at San Francisco appears, and hardly a familiar name is found on the coast except Monterey and Mendocino.

Then comes a rare map, 98 years later, one, and the first made by authority of the United States. It is a "Map of Oregon and Upper California from surveys of John Charles Fremont, under order of the Senate of the United States, Washington City, 1848."

So the minutes for this map were made before Commodore Sloat arrived at Monterey, July, 1846. Now appear the mission stations from San Diego to San Francisco, and the San Francisco bay, the entrance named "Chrysophore, or Golden Gate." Puebla de Los Angeles is located, but is only a dot no larger than San Gabriel.

Nueva Helvetia (Sutter's Fort) is located where the state capital now stands. Not a village or settlement is found along the whole San Joaquin valley. The coast range of mountains and streams is carefully drawn and named, at least the principal ones. Mt. Shasta appears as Mt. Teashiti. Between the Great Salt Lake and Sierra Nevada mountains is a long stretch named the "Great Basin, unexplored."

Dotted lines show Fremont's route up and down and across the country, and a note, "Mountains seen in the distance not explored."

RUN ON BERLIN SAVINGS BANK

BERLIN—There was a run on the Norden Savings Bank, one of the largest and most popular of the private savings institutions in Berlin, on Friday.

Demands were met up to the regular hour of closing, when payments were suspended for the day, although there was a large crowd still clamoring for their money. A further run on the institution is expected.

A strong detachment of police maintained order about the bank building.

New Suits

Chandler & Co.

New Suits

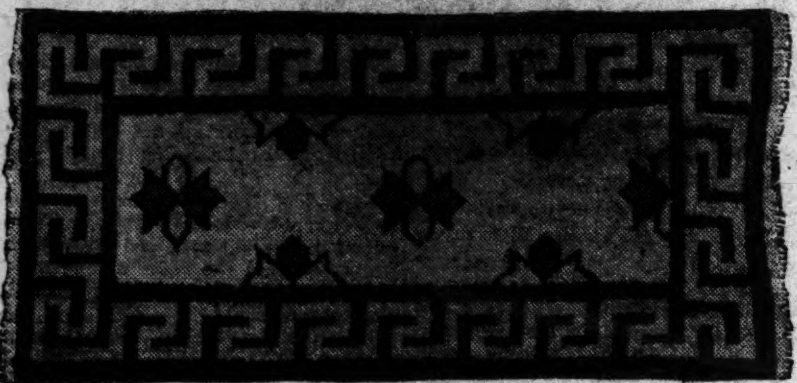
Tremont Street—Near West

India Druggets

Just Received—10 huge bales of Oriental Druggets woven by the native weavers of Bangalore, in the Mysore district of India, and shipped by steamer from Pondicherry, a port on the Bay of Bengal, to Liverpool, trans-shipped via steamship Columbian of the Leyland line—destination Boston.

This shipment contains many light green and blue designs on natural colored grounds, also the old Bangalore patterns with key borders and the interesting Calcutta designs.

These durable hand-woven rugs are reversible—the same on both sides—and are the most effective inexpensive rugs that are imported from the far East—they are most suitable for living rooms, dining-rooms, halls and stairs, dens, and for seashore and country homes.



Size 3.0x6.0.....Price	5.00	Size 3.0x18.0.....Price	15.50
Size 4.0x7.0.....Price	8.50	Size 6.0x9.0.....Price	15.00
Size 3.0x9.0.....Price	7.75	Size 8.0x10.0.....Price	23.50
Size 3.0x12.0.....Price	10.00	Size 9.0x12.0.....Price	32.50
Size 3.0x15.0.....Price	12.50	Size 10.0x14.0.....Price	42.50

EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA

Some Notes on Its Progress and Development, by Gordon Inglis (of the Publicity Department, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia in London).

LONDON—In these modern days the matter of education is one of the most important subjects to be dealt with by the political heads of a young community. The danger is that, with so many pressing needs to be studied in the economic and commercial developments of a new nation, people are apt to overlook the importance of a thorough course of training to the rising citizens of the state.

It may then stand to the credit of Australia that her legislators, while grappling with the necessities, have shown no disposition to avoid their responsibilities in the direction of promoting educational facilities and advantages. In the commonwealth today primary education is compulsory, secular and free, while there exists in most of the states a liberal provision of scholarships and bursaries to the higher-state schools, to the secondary schools and to the universities.

Considerable interest is taken in educational matters by the people of the commonwealth and within the last few years qualified representatives have been sent to inspect and report on the methods adopted in the chief countries of Europe and America.

Reports Are Studied

The reports of these commissioners have been widely studied and various improvements have been made in accordance with their recommendations. Instruction generally has been greatly improved and there has been a widespread employment of kindergarten principles in the early stages, and the more or less purely abstract teaching of the older days has been largely replaced by concrete methods. Such subjects as nature study, manual training and drawing have received a general impetus. Lastly the system of inspection has been considerably reorganized. Under the old system the inspector was little more than an examining officer, but under the present regime the primary duty of these officers consists in guiding and directing the teaching in accordance with improved methods.

In the larger cities and the suburbs attaching thereto the primary school buildings in Australia are mostly of ornamental design with well-ventilated class-rooms equipped with all the paraphernalia of the modern teacher. It may perhaps be of interest to describe how the state carries the benefits of education into the remote and most sparsely settled districts.

In Country Districts

This is effected in various ways: (1) By the establishment of provincial schools, i.e., small schools in which the attendance does not amount to more than about a dozen pupils, these institutions merging into the ordinary public school list when the attendance exceeds the minimum. (2) When there are not enough children to form a provisional school what are known as half-time schools are formed, the teacher visiting them on alternate days. In still more sparsely-peopled districts an itinerant teacher goes from house to house within a certain radius. In New South Wales parents in the thinly peopled areas are also allowed to club together and build a school, which receives aid from the

government in the form of a yearly subsidy and grant of school material.

An experiment on the part of New South Wales the result of which will be watched with some interest is the establishment of a "traveling" school. A van has been built in which the teacher will travel and carry with him a tent for himself and one to be used as a school, together with such books and apparatus as are required in a primary school. The school has been in operation since August, 1908, and has so far given satisfactory results.

Public Schools Good

So much for the primary schools. There are also in each state secondary establishments, some directly under the control of the state educational authorities and others corresponding to the public schools of England. Many of these latter have been established by the various religious bodies throughout Australia and are supported and maintained directly by them. Some of these schools are of a high type and offer such inducements to parents as a thorough, searching curriculum, a judicious amount of supervised sport and a high morale.

Secondary schools (high schools they are termed) are also provided by the state. These have a similar course of study to the public schools proper and ready referred to. In Australia the examination system is accorded much prominence and the work of the year in the different schools is given a test at a public examination conducted by the universities. The benefits or the reverse of the examination system have been frequently discussed in all communities and at the present time its merits and demerits are being weighed in the balance by leading educationalists of Australia. Only recently A. B. Weigall of the Sydney grammar school, a student of Australian headmasters, publicly declared that there was a danger of cramming becoming the order of the day, so that striking success might be secured at these public examinations. This question is now engaging the public attention in Sydney.

Agriculture Taught

Important as it is that elementary instruction of the three R's may be secured for every child, that an advanced curriculum may be available to every aspirant, that the university course may be secured by the child of the humblest parentage, it is of paramount importance in a country like Australia for agricultural education to be on a high plane. No country, of course, can progress unless its people are grounded, if not in scholarship at all events in the rudiments. But in a vast continent where the primary industries are of such tremendous value, the would-be agriculturist must have no ground of complaint on the score that he cannot be taught locally. Fortunately there is no danger of this occurring as the governments of the different states have made the most liberal provisions for agricultural education in the establishment of agricultural and experimental farms.

In New South Wales the Hawkesbury Agricultural College affords accommodation for 200 resident students. There

Gloves

83 Pairs Odds and Ends, mostly 5%, 6% and 7.....1.50 and 2.00 50c

15 Pairs 1-Clasp Gray Mocha, 5%, 6.....1.00 50c

18 Pairs 2-Clasp White and Pearl overseam, with heavy black embroidery, black binding.....1.75 95c

It was a question as to the advisability of carrying the winter gloves to another season, but these have been placed in the sale.

144 Pairs Women's 2-Clasp Paris point overseam Duchesse Gloves, in black, white, tan, gray and champagne, every size well represented, 1.75 95c

33 Pairs 1-Clasp Tan Cape, fancy embroidered back....1.75 95c

8 Pairs 1-Clasp Gray Cape....2.00 95c

214 Pairs 2-Clasp P. K. Kid, Paris Point.....1.50 95c

52 Pairs 12-Button Colored French Glace Kid, in tan, mode and gray, broken sizes, 3.25 95c

Standard and Novelty Lines of Gloves

From Chandler & Co.'s Own Stock.

All to be closed out at Great Reductions

A complete reorganization and change not only in management but in many of the lines of gloves to be carried, demand a large portion of the present glove stock to be closed out.

Value Price 40 Pairs 1-Clasp P. K. Glace, black embroidered back....2.00 95c

65 Pairs Women's 1-Clasp Mocha, in shades of gray and tan, never sold less than....1.50 95c

There are hundreds of pairs of gloves in this sale that are marked down only to adjust the proper color proportions of the stock.

64 Pairs Women's 1-Clasp Black Mocha.....1.50 95c

58 Pairs Women's Silk Lined Mocha Gloves, shades of gray, tan and black.....2.00 1.15

56 Pairs Women's 1-Clasp Spear Back Cape Gloves, best shades of tan. Regular stock, all sizes, perfect condition.....1.50 75c

A great deal of care was taken and taste employed in the selection of novelty effects in gloves, and they are all of exceptionally good quality.

104 Pairs Women's 1-Clasp Silk Lined Mocha, in shades of gray and black.....1.50 95c

19 Pairs Men's Silk Lined Mocha, in shades of gray....1.50 75c

Value Price 20 Pairs Men's Silk Lined Mocha, all sizes.....2.00 75c

99 Pairs Women's 1-Clasp finest quality Mocha, Spear Back, Paris point and fancy wide embroidery, P. K. and P. X. M. seam, also 32 pairs black, same quality.....2.00 1.35

64 Pairs Women's Street Gloves, 1-Clasp Tan Cape, with regular point. All sizes.....1.15 75c

40 Pairs 1-Clasp Black Cape Spear Back.....1.75 1.15

36 Pairs 1-Button White Cape Spear and regular Point, P. X. M. seam.....1.50 1.15

16 Pairs Women's Tan Fleece Lined Mocha.....1.50 1.00

52 Pairs Tan and Gray Fleece Lined Mocha.....2.00 1.25

49 Pairs Tan and Gray Fleece Lined Mocha.....2.50 1.25

70 Pairs Tan and Black, Angora Lined.....2.50 1.75

60 Pairs Men's Cape and Mocha, Angora Lined.....3.00 2.15

French Foulards Double Width

Bordered, Twilled, Broche and Jacquard Foulards—All exclusive with Chandler & Co.

In magnificent qualities. In the most beautiful printings ever produced in Foulards. In the most complete assortment of the ultra-fashionable Bordered Foulards obtainable in France or from Cheney Bros.

The effects in the navy and old blue grounds are fascinating—and the black grounds with white figures and white grounds with black figures in both plain and bordered styles are exceedingly charming; also wistarias, grays and old rose.

Double width Foulards 2.00, 2.50 to 4.00
Single width Foulards 85c, 1.00 to 2.00

New Foulard, Messaline and Voile Dresses

NEW FOULARD DRESSES in a large assortment of models for street and afternoon wear, stripes, dotted effects and figures in most effective colorings—Kimono sleeves, bodices trimmed with folds, buttons and pipings, at.....28.00, 32.50, 35.00 and 45.00

NEW DRESSES of silk, voile, black satin, messaline and crepe in plain colors, all beautifully embroidered, braided and lace trimmed—Newest models for Spring wear—An unusual assortment. The prices range from.....25.00, 35.00, 48.00 to 60.00

SPECIAL NEW FOULARD AND STRIPED MESSALINE SILK DRESSES, bodices and panel skirts in plain self-colored silks to match Foulard. Lace yokes, kimono sleeves—a large range of new colorings and complete line of sizes. Value 25.00, Price.....16.50

is a farm attached of 3456 acres, of which 1200 are under cultivation. The course of instruction covers a period of three years. The fees are £30 for the first year, £20 for the second and £10 for the third. These fees cover the cost of board, lodging and tuition.

Special Courses Given

For those who are unable to undertake this whole course, special courses of training are provided for dairying, horticulture, general farming, pig raising, poultry farming and experimental work. Experimental farms are established in New South Wales, at Wagga, Bathurst and Wollongbar. At these pupils are admitted for terms ranging from six months to two years, at £15 per annum for board, lodging and tuition. Experimental farms also exist at Griffith, Glen Innes, Berry and Moree, and viticultural stations at Howlong and Raymond Terrace. At these institutions full provision is made to train immigrants and afford them opportunities of acquiring a sound knowledge of agriculture, horticulture, dairying and the management of livestock, suitable to Australian conditions.

In Victoria are two agricultural colleges, one situated at Dookie and the other at Longerenong. Agricultural high schools are established at Warrnambool and Sale, with 50 pupils at each. Experimental farms, orchards and vineyards are located at Rutherglen, Wyuna, Whitfield, Heytesbury and Burnley.

At Gatton in Queensland there is an agricultural college with a farm of 1602 acres. Experimental farms are carried on by the government at Westbrook, Gindie, Biggenden, Hermitage, Bungoogorah and Stanwood. In the state of South Australia there is an agricultural college at Roseworthy, where 50 pupils are in residence. The farm has an area of 1550 acres. Experimental farms are in full operation at Kybyllite, Murray Bridge and Parafield.

Universities Famous

A word as to the universities. Although the oldest of these, the University of Sydney, has been established but little over half a century, it has turned out thousands of graduates, secured for itself a place among the world's seats of learning and given to its degree a force of distinction, not only in Australia, but indeed in all parts of the world. Included among its alumni are men who have played their part in Australian politics and indeed in every branch of Aus-

tralian enterprise. The first prime minister of the commonwealth, Sir Edmund Barton, the first chief justice of the high court, Sir Samuel Griffith, are but two of the noted men who have received their training within its walls.

Starting with a handful of students and three professors in 1852, there are today some 1500 undergraduates, 16 professors and a teaching staff of nearly 100. It will not be long before each state of Australia has its own university. The University of Melbourne began its active work in 1855, and like the Sydney institution, has made wonderful progress. The University of Adelaide came into being in 1874, the University of Tasmania in 1889. The University of Queensland has recently commenced its active work and a royal commission, after deliberations extending over two years, has advised the government of Western Australia to establish a university in that vast state.

College System Absent

There is no counterpart in Australia of Oxford and Cambridge. For various reasons the college system has not been possible. At each of the universities the different religious bodies have special colleges, while all the teaching is done within the university itself; so far as the authorities are concerned, the man who comes there daily for lectures and the students of the affiliated colleges are on an equality in every respect.

Some people assert that the real spirit of a university can never be inculcated unless the student actually lives within the university premises. The universities of Australia do not prove this to be so. Allowing for any prejudice, one may still declare that the young men who are turned out in hundreds after the commemoration of each year are not only armed with a degree or diploma indicating thorough and searching study, but are also fitted to take their place in the world, as worthy sons of their alma mater.

While study is, of course, the chief reason for their attendance at these different seats of learning, sport is not forgotten. The general public is no mean judge of sporting merit and the university teams representative of whatever pastime are always popular with the crowd around the playing arena.

detail the work done and the work that remains to be done. It has merely been the writer's purpose to show that Australia recognizes how important education is to the future of her people and each day she is striving to perfect her existing forms and offers still greater prospects to the youth of the community.

Today it may be said that the lad with brains may have his school and university training without any cost to his parents, while even the very poorest throughout the commonwealth can start out in life equipped with all the advantages that education can give, provided he has industry and determination. The Australian people have decided that their young men shall be born with an equal chance as far as education is concerned.

MAY END DISPUTE OF HONDURANS

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras—Thos. C. Dawson, United States minister to Panama, on leave, and emergency representative of his government during the crisis in this country, may have to name the temporary President of Honduras.

General Rosales proposed that Mr. Dawson select a President from the six candidates named. Dr. Membreno replied that the revolutionary party would be glad to have the American commissioner choose a man if an agreement otherwise was impossible.

COLUMBIA LOSES TO CORNELL TEAM

NEW YORK—Cornell won a unanimous decision over Columbia in the intercollegiate debate in the Horace Mann auditorium of Columbia University Friday night. The question was: "Resolved, That the ownership of the forest and mineral lands now belonging to the United States in the several states should be retained by the federal government." Cornell had the negative.

PRESIDENT GIVES GIRL A MEDAL

WASHINGTON—President Taft has awarded to Miss Nettie Caskey of Fairmont, Ind., a medal for life saving, on recommendation of the interstate commerce commission. She rescued a child from a railroad track in front of a moving train.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CONTEST IN BRITAIN COMING TO FRONT

LONDON—Woman's suffrage makes an important step in England with the fixing of May 5 as the date when the issue will come before Parliament and the formation of the amended suffrage bill.

The conciliation committee, headed by Earl Lytton, composed of men of all parties who favor the project, has recently had a conference with the Liberal group, and it now appears as if the union of the two forces would stand back of the amended bill, which under its new title is called "a bill to confer the parliamentary franchise on women." It provides that:

1. Every woman possessed of a household qualification, within the meaning of the representation of the people act (1884) shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote for the county or borough in which the qualifying premises are situated.

2. For the purposes of this act, a woman shall not be disqualified by marriage for being registered as a voter, provided that a husband and wife shall not both be registered as voters in the same parliamentary borough or county division.

English advocates of the cause are interested in the news from Austria of the growth of sentiment there favorable to extension of women's political activities. A petition bearing many thousand signatures, which has just been presented to Parliament, reads:

"In consequence of the fundamental changes in commercial life, women are now forced to take part in industry and labor, and thus to enter the arena of keen competition. In order that they may properly understand their economic position, however, they require an amount of political training which they can obtain only by participating in the work of the political unions."

"These they regard as a kind of preparatory school for women who will later on secure the right to vote and take part in public life by the side of men, for in coming years women must have their proper share in law making."

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

NORWELL.
The Rev. Wallace Rose of Tufts College will preach in the Universalist church at Assinippi Sunday.

Nomination papers have been taken out by Claude Ainslee for school committee, George Jackson for constable, Francis Henderson for board of health, Emmanuel Joseph for road surveyor and Alfred Litchfield for tax collector. Nominations close tonight.

The town will be asked at the coming town meeting to appropriate \$500 for the improvement of the channel of North river.

HANOVER.

The new organ in St. Andrews Episcopal church at Hanover Four Corners will be used for the first time Sunday.

The South Hanover A. A. has appointed a committee to arrange for a fair in Oakland hall at South Hanover in April.

MELROSE.

In the first of the interclub bowling series, at the Melrose Club Friday evening, the Melrose Club won three straight strings from the Malden Club, each by a small margin. Ivan N. Joslin was high man for the evening with 302.

Beta chapter, Omicron Delta fraternity, held a reception at the fraternity rooms in the postoffice block Friday evening.

MEDFORD.

Ralph Kendall, coach, had 75 candidates for the high school baseball team respond to his call Friday. Of last year's team there remain: Captain Early, Davidson, Joseph Fahy, Lawless, Baldrey and Cosgrove.

The final interclass debate will be held March 2 in the high school hall between the seniors and the sophomores.

Schools will reopen Monday morning.

WHITMAN.

The last session of the assessors is being held today.

Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly of Boston will address the Woman's Club Tuesday evening in the town hall on "Fellow Citizens."

A meeting of the special committees representing the towns interested in the rebuilding of Bedford street will be held this evening in the assessors' rooms at the town hall.

PEMBROKE.

Harry W. Litchfield has been drawn as traverse juror for the superior court at Plymouth.

The executive committee of the High School Alumni Association has decided to hold its annual reunion in May.

The town reports are being distributed.

WAKEFIELD.

The selectmen will make application today for permission to hold civil service examinations for the police department to qualify men to take the places of the regular day and night watchmen. All citizens will be eligible.

The third of the series of lectures for foreign-born men will be given in the Y. M. C. A. tonight by Francis P. Malgeri, who will speak in the Italian language on "Italian Immigration: Its Benefit to the United States."

READING.

George H. Clough, Walter S. Prentiss, Millard F. Charles and Owen McKenney, registrars of voters, will hold their last session tonight to receive names for the town election.

The high school basketball team will close one of the most successful seasons in its history in the high school hall tonight against the Alumni association team.

The Friendly Guild of the Congregational church will give the comedy, "The Village Postmaster," in the church, Monday evening.

ABINGTON.

Nomination papers have been filed with Daniel R. Coughlin, town clerk, for the following offices: Selectmen and overseers, Westra B. Hatch, Warren E. Johnson and Milton E. Hewes; assessor, William C. Lean; constables, John F. Hollis, William M. Vining and Frank W. Nash. The only Club holds a party in Standard hall this evening.

Young People's Club of the New Jerusalem church will present a play in Franklin hall in March.

HOLBROOK.

A vesper service will be held in the Winthrop Congregational church Sunday afternoon.

Mission Circle of Brookville Baptist church met with Mrs. William Dame on Emery street Friday afternoon.

REVERE.

A rally will be held in the town hall Sunday evening under the auspices of the No-License League. All the local ministers will be on the platform. The principal addresses will be made by Robert Mackwood of Boston and Thomas J. Boynton, a former mayor of Everett. Singing by the Mozart male quartette and music by the high school orchestra will be features.

Members of Ocean lodge, N. E. O. P., will be entertained Monday evening by Mrs. C. F. Perry of Crest avenue.

The board of registrars, Thomas F. Coughlin, Albert J. Brown, James W. Madden, Francis J. Campbell, will be in session at the town hall until 10 o'clock this morning.

RANDOLPH.

Ladies Library Association held a colonial costume party Friday evening. The registrars of voters hold their final meeting previous to the annual town meeting this evening.

MALDEN.

The county commissioners have sustained the Barrett Building Corporation, of which Henry E. Turner is president and George W. Barrett treasurer, in its objections to the assessment levied by the city on the property at 15 Pleasant street.

The high school girls have formed a tennis association. School and class teams will be formed early in the season.

The street and water commission is considering extending Middlesex court from Middlesex to Commercial streets. The estimated cost is \$33,000. A large petition has been sent to the commission favoring the work and signed by many of the local business men.

WELLESLEY.

The Barnswallows Club holds a masquerade party at the barn this evening.

The Rt. Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall, bishop of Vermont, will preach at the morning service Sunday in Houghton Memorial chapel.

On Monday evening, in College Hall chapel, there will be a meeting of the Consumers League. Mrs. Jessie Gould Hollowell of the executive committee of the Massachusetts league will speak of her investigation of tailoring establishments of Boston.

WINTHROP.

The singing club, under the direction of William J. Baltzell, is preparing for a concert of sacred music Easter Sunday in one of the churches.

Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley of Brookline will speak before the Equal Suffrage League this evening, with Miss Mary F. Bolles, Quincy avenue.

J. Snowdon Ward of London will speak in the lecture course of the Woman's Club Monday evening on "The Canterbury Pilgrims."

BROCKTON.

The annual children's party of the Commercial Club has been arranged for April 7.

Walter M. Dunbar, director of the chorus at the Pearl street Methodist church, is training the singers for a cantata at Easter.

Mardi Gras carnival is being arranged by Garde d'Honneur. Narisse LaCouture has been selected as the prince and Miss Cora Cormier as the princess. It will take place in Canton hall, Tuesday.

ROCKLAND.

Past Commander William R. Groce has been elected president of the Forty-third Massachusetts Regiment Association.

John Fitzgerald has been elected manager and David Foley captain of the high school baseball team.

LEXINGTON.

Lexington concludes 757. Improved Order of Heptasophs has elected: Archon, Albert H. Burnham; provost, William P. Wright; prelate, Hans C. Sorensen; secretary, Walter B. Wilkins; financier, Arthur W. Hatch; treasurer, William F. Gleen; inspector, Daniel T. Desmond; warden, George H. Waitt; sentinel, Henry J. Nutt; trustees, A. H. Burnham, William H. Whitaker and Daniel T. Desmond.

Y. P. S. C. E. of the First Baptist church will meet Sunday evening, led by Theodore A. Cushman, president. The Rev. Samuel Knowles will speak.

The board of assessors will be in session till 10 o'clock this evening to receive the names of new voters.

EVERETT.

The following high school sophomores will give a play at the school March 15: Roland E. Irish; Arthur Driscoll; Raymond C. Dexter; Miss Dorothy Stewart and Miss Nae Comors. The senior class will give its play April 19 and 20.

Palestine lodge of Masons has received from Frank Stoddard of Morris street two pictures for the new temple.

The democratic ward and city committee elected Michael MacNamara chairman, James J. Irwin vice-chairman, Richard E. Hersom secretary and James M. Barry treasurer.

DEDHAM.

The Historical Society will hold its annual meeting at its rooms Monday evening. Miss Edna F. Calder will speak on "The Value and Resources of Its Library."

John Shea has been elected captain and Edward Johnstone manager of the Somerset Club track team.

Men's Club of the First Congregational church will be the guests of the Fisher Ames Club Monday evening. Julius R. Wakefield will give an illustrated lecture on Spain.

BROOKLINE.

The Friendly Society successfully presented Friday evening a three-act comedy entitled "Snowball."

The gymnasium swimming team will meet Waltham in a relay race tonight.

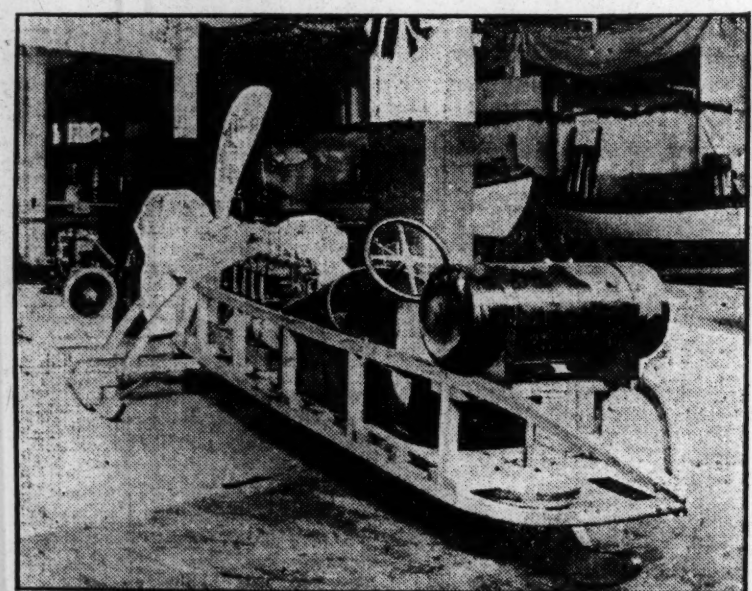
Robert A. Smiley and Francis F. Muldowney have been appointed ballot clerks for the annual town meeting March 2.

WALTHAM.

A total of \$225.80 has been deposited by pupils of the Newhall school during the two months' trial of the school savings bank plan at the school.

Opposition to the choosing of the common as a site for the proposed new city hall building is developing among citizens.

AERO-ICE BOAT AT AIRCRAFT SHOW.



Machine invented by Harold Browne was tried out Friday behind Mechanics building.

(Continued from Page One.)

specifications of their model A, which is shown at this exhibition are very interesting. It is of the cross-country type and has a sustaining surface of 160 square feet.

A departure from the usual type has been made in the fuselage, which is of oval steel tubing, selected hickory and spruce. The stabilizer is lateral, and the parts are interchangeable.

In length this machine is 24 feet, and in width, from tip to tip, slightly longer, that is to say, 26 feet. It is equipped with universal control and with a horizontal wheel for warping and elevating.

The propeller is of the anti-slip type and has seven-foot laminated blades. The thrust is 250 pounds, normal. The alighting gear is made of Shelby steel tubing, bridge construction.

The machine is equipped with a 30-horsepower two-cylinder, two-cycle, revolving motor and a Bosch high tension magneto. The entire weight is only 450 pounds, and the speed which the makers claim is 60 miles an hour. The price of the machine complete is \$1800.

Another attractive exhibit is that of the Boston Aero Company, manufacturers of the three, six and 12 cylinder Goblins rotary engine and the Pigeon monoplane and biplane. Perhaps this exhibit gets all the more attention as it is the first to be seen as the hall is entered.

This company claims to be the only one in New England manufacturing both engines and aeroplanes. It is generally thought that an aeroplane must be light in order to fly, but this company states that this is not its reason for using

hollow spars entirely in constructing its aeroplanes, for by doing so great strength and rigidity, two features essentially necessary in building a flying machine, are obtained.

The musical program today is as follows: 1, march, "The Four Jacks," Losch; 2, overture, "Martha," Plotow; 3, waltz, "Espanita," Rosey; 4, request; 5, selection, "The Dollar Princess"; 6, "A Hungarian Romance," Bendix; 7, (a) intermezzo, "Moon Bird," Dempsey & Schmid; (b) "Wedding Bells," (sg), Coney; 8, selection, "The Fortune Teller," Herbert; 9, waltz, "Luna," Lincke; 10, march, "Templar," Brown.

Harold Browne, whose aero-ice boat is on exhibition in the basement, took the machine out behind the building Friday afternoon for a little spin. The limited space made it almost impossible to accomplish anything but the proof that the boat would go and that the engine was in perfect order.

This little craft is capable of making over 60 miles an hour. She is built on runners and has a big wooden propeller, like that of an aeroplane, in front, which, spinning at a rate of over 1000 revolutions a minute, draws her along at almost an incredible pace. She is equipped with brakes and ice hooks.

The famous "June Bug," the first aeroplane to make an official flight in this country, has been offered to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington by its designer and builder, Glen H. Curtiss. Since the pioneer American flyer was used in making history it has been stored in the Curtiss hangar on the shores of Lake Keuka, at Hammondsport, N. Y., the scene of its many flights.

The "June Bug" is the third flying machine built by the Aerial Experiment

Aviator Who Is in Charge of the Wright Brothers' Exhibit at Boston Show



RICHARD TURPIN.

Association, which was composed of Mr. Curtiss, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, F. W. Baldwin, J. A. D. McCurdy and the late Lieutenant T. S. Selfridge. It is an improvement on the "Red Wing" and the "White Wing," the first machines built by the association, and was the first machine with which circling flights were accomplished.

It was with the June Bug that Curtiss won the first leg on the Scientific American trophy on July 4, 1908. This flight was the first public aeroplane contest in America and the first flight officially observed by the Aero Club of America. A peculiar coincidence was that the Aero Club was represented by Charles M. Manley, who assisted Professor Langley in his experiments when

he was connected with the Smithsonian Institution, which now receives this history-making machine.

The Smithsonian Institution recently moved into its spacious new quarters and is therefore in a position to devote more space to aeronautics. Mr. Curtiss proposed giving the June Bug to the national museum some time ago, but was advised that there was no space available for exhibiting the machine. The June Bug is practically in the same condition as when last flown. Several of the controls will have to be repaired before it is sent to Washington. A dummy motor, patterned after the one which originally drove the machine through the air, will be placed in the machine.

Compared with the well known aeroplanes of today, this pioneer machine has many peculiarities of construction. It was peculiar in its own day in that it was one of the first aeroplanes to be mounted on wheels for running over the ground in getting its initial start instead of being shot from a rail by a falling weight. Practically every present day aeroplane of standing has followed this idea.

MASONS CONFER THIRTIETH DEGREE

A large delegation from consistories of other states, representatives from other Scottish Rite bodies and five past commanders of Massachusetts consistories, thirty-second degree, A. A. S. R., N. M. J., participated Friday evening in the ceremonies attendant upon conferring the thirtieth grade, grand elect Zadosh, or knight of the white and black eagle, in Masonic Temple.

ALPHA SIGMA HOLDS DINNER.

The fourteenth annual dinner of graduate chapter, Alpha Sigma fraternity, was held at the United States hotel last night, 34 members attending. Dr. J. Walter Schirmer of Needham was toastmaster.

LASELL ALUMNAE TO MEET.

The annual home-gathering of the New England Association of the Lasell Alumnae will be held Monday afternoon at Lasell Seminary in Auburndale. The members will be guests of the principal, Dr. G. M. Winslow, and Mrs. Winslow.

We Announce for Monday and Tuesday the Continuation of Our Great Annual February Sale of High Grade Domestic Rugs At 1/3 to Almost 1/2 Below Usual Prices

This special mid-winter rug sale is known throughout New England as one of the greatest price-making events of the year—a time when we mark down for quick clearance all our discontinued patterns, making possible extraordinary values in the celebrated Hartford Saxony and various other finest American Made Rugs

Famous Hartford Saxony Rugs

These are well known as the best American make. In appearance they can hardly be detected from the Turkish and Persian Rugs of which they are true copies.

	Regular.	Now.		Regular.	Now.
27 x 36	3.50	2.50	6 x 9	30.00	22.50
27 x 54	5.00	3.75	8.3x10.6	47.00	32.50
36 x 36	5.00	3.75	9 x 12	50.00	35.00
36 x 63	7.50	5.50	9 x 15	67.50	52.50
36 x 72	8.50	7.00	10.6x12	67.50	52.50
4 1/2 x 7 1/2	18.75	13.75	10.6x13.6	77.50	60.00

Size 11.3x15 feet. Regularly \$85.00. Now 65.00

Royal Wilton Rugs

Made of the finest worsted yarns, lustrous finish, in patterns and colors adapted for any room in the house. Elegant wearing qualities.

	Regular.	Now.		Regular.	Now.
22 1/2 x 36	3.50	2.50	6 x 9	25.00	18.00
27 x 54	5.00	3.50	8.3x10.6	37.50	29.50
36 x 36	4.50	3.25	9 x 12	39.50	31.50
36 x 63	7.50	5.25	10.6x12	55.00	42.50
10 1/2 x 13 1/2	62.50	50.00	11.3x15	70.00	55.00

Chenille Seamless Axminster Rugs

Highest grade quality, in solid plain colored centres, with shaded borders, in blue, green, crimson, brown, etc. Made in one piece; very serviceable and desirable.

	Regular.	Now.		Regular.	Now.
9x12	60.00	37.50	36x63	10.00	6.00
Size 27x54.	Regularly 6.50.	Now 3.75			

Fine Axminster Rugs

These rugs are admittedly the best rugs that can be obtained for the money. They meet the demand for extra hard service, and in appearance represent Orientals of great value.

	Regular.	Now.		Regular.	Now.
9 x 12	24.75	19.75	4.6x6.6	8.00	6.25
8.3x10.6	22.50	17.50	3 x 6	4.25	3.00
Size 27x60.	Regularly 2.25.	Now 1.75			

Dekkan and All Wool Art Squares

A most practical floor covering for bed-rooms, being light in weight. Made in well mixed colors of green, red and blue.

	Regular.	Now.		Regular.	Now.
9x12	9.50	6.75	9x10.6	8.25	5.75
9x9	7.00	4.75	9x7.6	6.00	4.25

Special Notice

ALL House Furnishings and Fancy Goods Sections are now in the NEW BUILDING

ALL Dry Goods, Including LINENS and BEDCLOTHING, are now in the MAIN STORE.

NEW BUILDING—FIFTH FLOOR

Jordan Marsh Company

REAL ESTATE

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE SALE.

A big sale of real estate in the Back Bay just recorded is that whereby Lucy S. Rantoul takes title to the four-story well-front house at 242 Commonwealth avenue, junction of Fairfield street. A total of \$70,000 in tax valuation is involved, of which amount \$37,300 is on the 3735 square feet of land in the lot. The William G. Saltonstall estate is the grantor.

SOUTH BAY COMPANY.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the South Bay Company will be held at 53 State street, room 945, Monday, March 20, 1911, at 4 p. m., for the following purposes: To see what action the stockholders will take in regard to the development or sale of the real estate belonging to the company or the purchase of additional real estate. To see if the stockholders will authorize the directors to borrow money for the purposes of paying floating indebtedness, developing the real estate of the company, buying additional real estate, and providing for current expenses; and to mortgage the real estate of the company or any part thereof to secure the same.

MARCH DRAMATIC TALKS FOR TUFTS

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Eranos Club of Tufts College announces a series of three public lectures on the drama on March 9, 23 and April 6 by Albert H. Gilmer, Howard J. Savage and Prof. Philip M. Hayden, in fraternity houses. Jackson College girls have chosen for the production of "Jack and the Baked Bean Stalk," now in rehearsal: Miss Marion C. Shorley of Winthrop, property manager; Miss Bertha M. Shepard of Everett, stage manager; Miss Charlotte J. Waterman of Tufts College, costume manager.

LECTURES ON LIBERTY.

"Liberty vs. License" was the topic of District Attorney Pelletier's address in the Lyman school, East Boston, Friday evening under the auspices of the North American Civic League for Immigrants.

PRESENT BUILDING CODE FOR BETTER FIRE PROTECTION

At a session of the special commission appointed by the mayor to look into the erection of wooden buildings in this city and to handle all bills on the subject before the Legislature, a building code was presented.

Charles D. Daly, fire commissioner, and the building commissioner met with the commission and several citizens were heard. There was a general demand for better fire protection for the Dorchester district and considerable time was devoted to the discussion of the erection of three-flat houses. The code provides: "Section 1—This section will prohibit the use of the so-called 'balloon frame' in all frame buildings."

"Sec. 2 — This section will prohibit the use of wooden shingles or other inflammable material on the roofs of all new buildings without exception and will require that all existing roofs shall be covered with suitable non-inflammable materials before Jan. 1, 1925."

"Sec. 3—This section will retain the present distance of six feet required between wooden buildings, but will provide that this distance shall be reckoned in the clear, between all projections, such as cornices, etc., instead of between the wall lines as at present."

"Furthermore, this section will provide that all wooden buildings, except one-story buildings and one and two-family dwelling houses not over 2 1/2 stories high, shall have all of the exterior walls filled with brick or terra cotta between the studs."

BROOKLINE PASTOR RESIGNS.

Dr. Lucius H. Bugbee, pastor of St. Mark's M. E. church, Brookline, has tendered his resignation and asked to be relieved at the coming meeting of the annual conference in April. Dr. Bugbee has been pastor for four years. He came from Meadville, Pa.

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Manicuring, Tinted Articles, Chiropody.
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Entire 2d Floor. 15 TEMPLE PLACE.

LAW'S PART IN ADVANCING WORLD TOLD BY GEN. FRANK S. STREETER

Employees' Compensation Acts and Corporation De- velopment Pointed Out as Significant Examples.

BIG CHANGES SEEN

In an address entitled "The World Moves," given before the Maine State Bar Association, Gen. Frank S. Streeter emphasized the movement of the world through legislative enactment and judicial interpretation of written constitutions, and the common laws. Among the significant examples of such movement he cited employees' compensation acts and the development of corporations.

General Streeter, whose address was delivered at Augusta, Me., recently, said in part:

"Are we as a profession accurately noting and estimating the radical changes, coming under our own eyes, largely within the last 25 years? No longer ago than that, law, religion, education, politics, business and public morals seemed to be established on a fixed and definite basis, and to be measured by definite standards, universally accepted. Within 25 years, many of these standards and measures of value have been discarded. The American people seem all at once to have determined on a re-examination of the entire foundations of their business and social structures.

"That 'the world moves' and is moving rapidly in matters where our profession is directly concerned, is shown by the changing trend of legislation governing the relations of individuals to the state.

"The legislative results of the recent determinations by the American people to reexamine the foundations of their entire business and political structure are startling from the old viewpoints. Let us look at some of the important changes already made. The recent electoral reform laws have produced fundamental changes in the election of public officers and in the making as well as the administration of the law.

"Twenty-five years ago a constitutional amendment to make or veto legislation by direct popular vote, the initiative and referendum, would have been regarded as a radical and fanatical attempt to overturn the entire governmental structure. When South Dakota first adopted the principle in 1898, followed by Utah in 1900 and by Oregon in 1902 (whose experiment in changing the representative form of government to that of pure democracy arrested the attention of every thinking man in the country) these steps were then regarded in the East as radical experiments of new and inexperienced western legislators. But when in 1908 the old conservative state of Maine, by large majorities, put the initiative and referendum into her constitution, this explanation is not satisfying. Some other reason is demanded.

"Legislation granting the power to remove or recall a public official by popular vote, during the official term for which he was elected, is of recent origin and is rapidly spreading.

Commission Government

"The government of cities by commissions, unheard of 20 years ago, is now established by the general laws of many states and by special charters in many others, and illustrates another rapid development of changing conditions and the desire of our people to try new governmental methods.

"Already 15 states have adopted a mandatory primary law, providing for the direct nomination of all public officers by the people rather than by delegate convention. . . . An amendment to the federal constitution, substituting popular election of United States senators for the present constitutional method of nomination by the legislatures of the states, is being actively regarded as a radical uprooting of the foundations laid by the fathers. But this fundamental change seems to be directly upon us.

"We should not delude ourselves as to the real meaning of these movements. This protest against the representative form of government established by the fathers grows out of popular distrust of the integrity of the representatives and agents. The people have come to believe that their representatives (in any office) are often controlled by private relations with powerful corporate and private interests, instead of by their public duty. This distrust, often unfounded, arises from ignorance of the influences which are at work. But the distrust is here. Lack of confidence in many of their own representatives and agents has increased in the general mind and the people are seeking to remedy this evil by overturning representative government, eliminating their representatives, delegates and agents and, so far as practicable, assuming direct control of making and vetoing laws.

"Upon the attention of the courts and the profession as well as the entire industrial community there now presses a revolutionary change whose importance seems to justify special consideration here. I refer to the so-called workmen's compensation acts.

"Twenty-five years ago the law of negligence as applied to the relations of master and servant had long been definitely established. While courts differ in their administration of this law the general principles governing the employer's liability in case of accident are in substance the same.

"For purpose of comparison the common law now in force may be summarized (adequately) by saying that it imposes four duties on the master—

(1) to provide a reasonably safe place to work; (2) to provide reasonably safe tools and appliances; (3) to be reasonably careful in hiring competent fellow workmen; (4) to provide suitable rules for carrying on the work. If the employer fails to perform any of these duties and a workman is thereby injured the latter may recover damages on the ground of the employer's negligence or fault.

"But notwithstanding the fault of the master the law exonerates him and prevents recovery (1) whenever the workman's negligence contributed to the accident; (2) when the accident is chargeable to the risks of employment or trade risks supposedly assumed; (3) or when the injury is caused by the negligence of a fellow workman.

Employers' Obligations

"The first change came in the establishment of employers' liability acts, so called, which, speaking broadly, effected change in the principles of the common law of negligence but in some respects enlarged the obligations of the employer and took away or modified some of his defenses in a suit by an injured workman for damages. Now an entirely radical and revolutionary change is being urged not only by the workmen and their representatives, but by many humane employers who believe that the old system works injustice under modern conditions.

"Out of this feeling are being developed the workmen's compensation acts. . . .

"The new system may be briefly described as one which attempts to put the cost of industrial accidents upon the business itself on the theory that that burden will ultimately be borne by the consumer. Instead of occasionally putting on the employer the cost of some particular accident, it is an attempt to impose upon all employers the cost of all accidents. Instead of some injured workmen receiving damages, it is proposed that all workmen shall have compensation for every accident. . . . This plan of compensation disregards negligence. The mere fact that a workman is injured in the course of his employment is sufficient to entitle him under certain conditions to compensation proportional to his wages, irrespective of negligence. Every accident is attributed to a risk and paid for accordingly.

"The principal provisions of workmen's compensation acts in the 26 foreign countries may be summarized as follows: In Great Britain, France and Belgium the law applies to practically all kinds of employment. In other countries, only those engaged in dangerous occupations, such as manufacturing, mining, quarrying, transportation, building and engineering work and other hazardous employments, receive the benefit of the law. In many countries only those engaged in manual labor are covered by the law, but in Great Britain, France, the British colonies and Hungary salaried employees stand on the same basis as those engaged in manual labor. Some countries exclude overseers and technical experts receiving over a prescribed amount.

"Employers bear the entire burden in all but three countries, namely, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Luxembourg, where the workmen contribute to a part of the expense. A definite compensation is fixed by law in all countries and in all except Sweden the compensation is based on wages of the workmen. In Sweden the injured person receives a flat sum regardless of his rate of wages. . . .

"Unknown in the United States 10 years ago, almost unconsidered until within six years, this new doctrine has taken root and is rapidly spreading. Today nine legislatures have created commissions to investigate and report. The New York commission, appointed by Governor Hughes, reported in March, 1910. Their compensation bill was passed, approved by the Governor and went into effect Sept. 1, 1910. This was the first real compensation law ever enacted in this country. The states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey and Ohio are awaiting the reports of their respective commissions.

Federal Investigation

"A commission has been appointed to investigate the subject in behalf of the federal government. During the last campaign the enactment of compensation laws was demanded in many platforms of the two great political parties. . . . Some of the constitutional questions growing out of the proposition are serious. Such questions have not arisen in the enactment of foreign compensation laws. In England, for example, an act of Parliament is the supreme law of the land. The other countries are not hampered or safeguarded by constitutional provisions. Whether under our constitution the basic principle is valid, that a master can be compelled to pay compensation for injury when he is innocent of fault, is at least uncertain until judicially determined. This is only one of the troublesome questions, but it is fundamental.

"To the question, Ought the principle to be adopted here? we may unhesitatingly say yes, provided the system can be constitutionally worked out which will be fair to both workmen and employer and just to the state. But the proviso covers many difficulties. If an act shall be adopted with rates of compensation so burdensome as to drive employers from business, the last state of both may be worse than the first. If the rates can be so fixed as to give the workmen small but certain compensation which will not destroy the industries and thereby the workman's opportunity for labor there is humanity and abundant merit in the plan.

"Turning to corporation development, which, he said, had changed the face of the business and industrial world in 25

years and produced conditions unforeseen which many believe must be intelligently dealt with if more violent changes are to be avoided, General Streeter said: "To the corporation the American people largely owe the ability so to develop the resources of this country as to make it the most prosperous industrial nation on earth." In New Hampshire, he continued, 198,324 citizens have in savings banks deposits of about \$80,000,000, more than half of which is invested in corporate securities and more than one third in railroad stocks and bonds, a condition which he had no doubt was indicative of that in other states. A stranger, he said, to American institutions would conclude that the corporations ought to be fostered and protected by a self-interested people.

"But corporations," he continued, "are neither good nor bad. Their management, for the time, may be either. . . . We know that the popular prejudice against many corporate managers, especially those engaged in transportation and other public service, is intense and bitter; that to the managers of many of these great corporations has been often attributed a degree of selfishness which leads them to be regarded as public enemies instead of public benefactors; that they have been accused of exercising their vast power arbitrarily and without consideration for the public rights; that they have dominated national, state and local politics and have used the corporate treasury to debauch the electorate of state and municipalities for purely selfish ends. . . . That many corporate managements have been honest, have dealt fairly with their employees and the public, and have been law abiding instead of law breakers receives scant consideration. The things done by comparatively few but very prominent managements have been so unfair, dishonest and offensive that the public does not discriminate and is thoughtlessly inclined to include all corporate managements in the same general condemnation.

"The commission has journeyed throughout all the other provinces, and is now making a return trip to the principal cities of Ontario and Quebec, as it is recognized that these two provinces will be of first importance as manufacturing districts within the near future.

Irritation Grows

"This feeling of irritation against corporate managements of the class described has grown into bitterness, anger and hatred. Between 1905 and 1908 it found expression in nearly 30 legislative acts prohibiting political contributions by corporations under severe penalties, and in a like federal statute last year. . . . That conditions are menacing is undoubted. The great-hearted and far-sighted head of this government forecasting the future with judicial mind, recently said that within the next two or three decades the country must decide whether our institutions and methods of civilization shall stand and that the institution of private property would have to meet a severe test, and upon the courts and lawyers behind the courts would devolve the working out of the best plan to preserve it. It is specifically charged that the evils which threaten national disaster and menace the rights of property are the direct or indirect result of wilful, foolish or corrupt abuse of corporate power by corporate managers. The belief is widely held by thinking men and freely stated that because of these abuses and the results thereof fundamental changes in our institutions are not far distant.

"If this danger is impending, silence is not useful. A frank and free discussion of existing dangers, the causes and remedies will insure the safest solution. The American voter has never failed to decide great issues rightly when they have been fully discussed and understood. In that way lies safety.

"The processes of destruction have been permitted to go too far and a general reconstruction in many respects is necessary. Without it we fail. The first step is obvious: Either upon ethical grounds or from motives of enlightened self-interest, the offending corporations must revise their mistaken policies and regulate their corporate conduct agreeably to modern demands. They must not only play fair but convince an irritated people that they will continue to play fair. . . .

"There has never been a time in our history when the disinterested aid of the lawyer upon public questions was more needed than it is today. . . . The work of establishing this government on foundations so secure that it has weathered the storms of more than a century, the labor of skillful guidance from small beginnings until it has become the greatest and most powerful nation on earth rests in large degree upon the faithful and devoted service of great lawyers, whose names have become historic. Upon the profession today rests the duty of helping to preserve the structure which they builded."

SOUTH AFRICA'S TRADE INCREASING

CAPETOWN.—In 1910 the union's imports reached a total of \$207,150,000—an increase of \$50,000,000 over the figures for 1909. The exports totaled \$282,140,000, and show an increase of \$20,000,000 over the figures for the previous year.

That immigration into the union is proceeding steadily and surely is proved by figures which have just been made public.

From this it appears that the total number of white arrivals during 1910 exceeded the departures by 10,000.

FIRST AMERICAN SUFFRAGAN

NEW YORK.—The first suffragan bishop of the Episcopal church in America was consecrated Friday at Grace church. He is the Rev. Dr. Charles Sumner Burch, whose title will be bishop suffragan of the Episcopal diocese of New York.

CANADA TO PROMOTE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS ALL OVER DOMINION

Royal Commission Reaches
Ottawa in Its Search for
Information to Aid in This
Work.

WILL SOON VISIT U. S.

OTTAWA, Ont. — Members of the royal commission on technical education are now in Ottawa taking evidence upon the question of technical education, which has received comparatively little attention in Canada, except in the one province of Nova Scotia.

The federal government named a commission last year, and it began its work in the eastern provinces, where the manufacturers and educators aided it in every way in obtaining information. In New Brunswick it was told that a revolution in the public school system was required as the courses tended only to fit the students for university careers.

In Nova Scotia, the next-door province, things were found different, and the chairman of the commission spoke of many of the small towns of Nova Scotia being the centers of manufacturing concerns whose output goes from one end of the Dominion to the other, this being largely the result of the technical schools which this province has established.

The commission has journeyed throughout all the other provinces, and is now making a return trip to the principal cities of Ontario and Quebec, as it is recognized that these two provinces will be of first importance as manufacturing districts within the near future.

In Ottawa the commission will give a special audience to members of Parliament from any section of the Dominion, after the manufacturers, business men and educationalists have been heard.

The public school system in nearly all the provinces of the Dominion not long ago was considered worthy of emulation by other countries, but the rapid introduction of technical training in countries where manufactures were of first importance has altered Canada's relative position in educational matters, and it is now evident that the newer methods must in some way be introduced to supplement or alter the old system which was good in its time but is now inadequate.

In line with an evident tendency in the Dominion, the technical education expansion seems to have begun in an effort to stimulate agriculture. For, aside from Nova Scotia's efforts, nearly all the technical education of the last 20 years has been directly applied to the advancement of the farming population.

Dr. J. W. Robertson, who with the financial aid of Sir William Macdonald of Montreal was chiefly instrumental in giving Canada the finest agricultural college in the world, and a fair beginning of consolidated, rural schools.

In commenting upon the places where manufacturers already have a secure footing, Professor Robertson drew attention to the fact that there is a tendency for them to develop in small towns in Canada.

STEEL TOWBOAT FOR THE PORT OF PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, Ore.—The port of Portland commission plans to have in service the first steel towboat on the Willamette and Columbia rivers, in nine months after the awarding of a contract to be decided on Feb. 24.

Her engines are to be an innovation in the way of tandem compounds, which are not in service on any sternwheeler at present. While the hull will be of steel, the house is to be of wood, with provision for a few additional rooms over the number of the quarters available on the steamer Oklahoma, and the Texas will be larger.

Unless gains are made in speedy construction the commission does not count on the new towboat being available for operation until the 1911-12 grain season is at its height, which will be mid-winter.

The estimated cost of the vessel, fully equipped, is \$120,000. Much of the extra expense will be in the engine room, as her machinery is to develop 2000 horsepower, the aim being to construct a steamer of sufficient strength to easily handle the class of towing that shipping presents and often to eliminate the necessity for a second steamer being lashed to the same ship.

BRIAND MINISTRY IS NEAR DEFEAT

PARIS.—Le Midi says today that the Briand ministry is likely to resign on Monday. Premier Briand is quoted as saying that the majority in the Chamber of Deputies of only 16 for the government, "is a sign that a change is desired."

The near defeat of the ministry came on interpellations blaming the government for alleged laxity in enforcing the law against religious bodies. When a vote of confidence was called for the ministry was upheld by a majority of only 16.

Purchases Charged Monday and Tuesday Will Appear on April 1 Bill

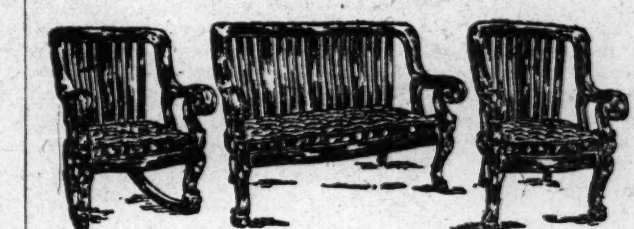
HENRY SIEGEL Co.

Washington and Essex Streets, Boston, Mass.

You Can Now Buy Furniture on a Contract at the Lowest Prices in Boston and Pay for it by the Month

You can now furnish your home complete, or in part, from the enormous and almost unlimited stocks of the Henry Siegel Store, AT THE SAME LOW PRICES THAT WOULD BE CHARGED YOU IF YOU PAID CASH, BUT PAY FOR IT BY THE MONTH. This gives the people of Boston and vicinity, who cannot afford to buy their furniture outright, not only an opportunity to buy furniture of the highest grade, which is not always carried at the credit stores, but AT PRICES THAT ARE ABSOLUTELY BELOW COMPARISON WITH THE CREDIT STORES. Our four large stores enable us to buy from the manufacturers in enormous quantities, thereby getting extra price concessions. Also our prices, which have always been the lowest in Boston, will be marked in the same way on all furniture which we will sell on this club plan. You are invited to call and see Mr. Bourne, manager of our Dept. of Accounts, 4th floor, who will be pleased to explain our club plan in detail.

20—\$100.00 Parlor Suites



We have sold a good many of these suites at \$100.00, but we purchased just 20 to sell at a special price reduction for the last two days of the February Sale. Extremely heavy frames, carved backs and upholstered loose-cushion style, as illustrated. . . . \$60.00

\$7.50 Iron Bed



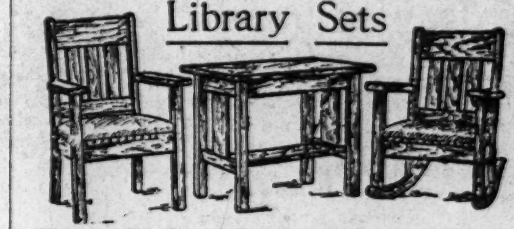
All sizes, beautifully enameled; a real treat; always sells for \$7.50; for the last two days of the February sale, special. . . . \$4.95

\$50.00 Brass Bed



Never in the history of the business has this bed been so cheaply priced. The springs are all heavier than we have ever used before. . . . \$24.50

50—Regular \$18 Mission Library Sets



This set hardly needs a description as it is well known to the people of Boston. We have sold about 1500 of these 3-piece sets during the past two months. Made of oak and neatly upholstered. Our special price for the last two days. . . . \$9.95

\$15.00 Metal Beds



The style is just right; cannot be equalled in New England at the February Sale Price. . . . \$9.95

DOUBLE S. & H. STAMPS UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN.

OVERDOING IT.

"Look up" is good advice which we should take delight in sowing; Yet, let's not look too high to see Which way our feet are going.

ORIGINAL thinking, as well as original everything else, is to be encouraged and cultivated, yet for the same reason that a man has not the time to make his own shoes, clothes and hats, or build his own house or paint his own pictures, but is ready and willing to accept such things that have been made by others, so, too, there are notable products that one can with profit accept from others. Men who have taken the time and trouble to boil down a whole lot of more or less abstract ideas into a terse, brief, concrete truth, deserve to be patronized to the extent of having their epigrams treasured and repeated. There is a lot of persistent potency in proverbs.

William Penn: "The wisdom of nations lies in their proverbs, which are brief and pithy. Collect and learn them; they are notable measures and directions for human life; you have much in little; they save time in speaking, and upon occasion may be the fullest and safest answers."

Well-turned proverbs are the ornaments and illumination of speech, but they should be used, as should all ornamentation, not too lavishly. As one of their own number so aptly says: "Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl and encouraged to proceed along wise ones by the strength that lies in easily remembered proverbs." They constitute the golden rules of life and of conduct.

When Dickens tells us to "do all the good you can, and make as little fuss as possible about it," he gives us, in a very few words, a splendid working plan. The youth who goes out into the world with Washington's words: "It is better to be alone than in bad company," well grounded in his memory, is likely to be more thoughtful of the character of his companions. No doubt many a person has been made more prompt in all affairs by the memory of Lord Nelson's well known words: "I owe all my success in life to having been always a quarter of an hour beforehand," and more brave and determined by Napoleon's words: "Impossible is a word found in the dictionary of fools."

Proverbs are tools to be used for the shaping of purpose and of character. A handy little kit of them will prove worth while to any one who will select them with care and use them with intelligent diligence. A good proverb, like any other good tool, counts for naught unless it is used.

BARGAIN PRICES.

Of course, reforms are bound to come. When women vote and rule the state; They're sure to mark the poll tax from Two dollars to one ninety-eight.

FISHERMEN ON ICE FLOE.

THE tremendous importance of early training in life, in the matter of character-building, has been so widely and persistently emphasized that it

would seem as if none can have escaped the preachments setting it forth. Pope's lines, "Tis education forms the common mind. Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined,"

are frequently employed to point the truth of the necessity of starting the child along the right path. In these days of kindergartens and fine public schools and of lengthening school years, the child is becoming more of a public and less of a home responsibility. A large portion of its time is spent in the schoolroom. Hence the schoolroom and the school teacher become important factors in the vital work of training the child's thoughts and in the building of its character.

These facts must be obvious to the parents. Their interest in the person who has the making of their child so much in his or her care should be intense. But, alas! it is not always so. It would be worth the world's while to know what percentage of parents in the large cities, who have children in the public schools, have never seen or who have not the slightest first-hand knowledge of the teachers who are bringing up their boys and girls. While the average father would no doubt exercise considerable care in choosing a clerk for his office or store, and would be nicely discriminating regarding whom he should employ to look after his horses or run his automobile, he appears to be quite content to accept somebody else's say-so concerning the desirability and acceptability of the man or woman employed to look after the welfare of his children. In doing this he pays a tremendous compliment to the members of his city's school board and their judgment. It is also a compliment to the teacher. But it is truly no compliment to the parent himself. The teacher would feel a more kindly interest in the pupil if the parent would show the same.

PUZZLE PICTURE.

"Dog, after Sir Edwin Landseer," read the catalogue, when Reuben said: "I see the dogs as plain as day, But where on earth is Landseer, eh?"

GATINEAU BRIDGE ORDERED CLOSED

OTTAWA, Ont.—The famous toll bridge over the Gatineau river, known as Cousineau's bridge, has been declared closed by an official proclamation, issued by the provincial government, owing to the necessary repairs, ordered in the report made by the provincial engineer, L. A. Valee, in September last, not having been commenced.

Complaints were made last year of repairs needed on the bridge, and on Jan. 17 Engineer Valee again reported to the government, which has now declared the bridge closed to traffic.

FISHERMEN ON ICE FLOE.

REVAL, Russia.—An ice floe drifted away from Lavensari island, in the gulf of Finland on Friday, carrying away 500 fishermen.

\$4000 TO CHARITY

No votes counted on sales slips issued with purchases made after February 25th. In order to give our customers sufficient time to vote on purchases made up to and including the last day of February, the voting will be extended to March 10th, inclusive.

OREGON COMPANY PURCHASES THREE POWER PLANTS

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Washington Oregon Corporation has completed negotiations for taking over the plants of the Kalama Light & Power Company, the Rainier Light & Power Company and the Kelso Light & Power Company, making a total of \$1,500,000 involved in the negotiations and development previously planned by the company.

The company will develop 10,000 horse power at the Kalama plant, enlarging the present head of 40 feet to 160 feet and power will be carried to Kalama Rainier, Kelso, Chehalis and Centralia.

The Washington Oregon Company now controls the power and lighting plants at Vancouver, Chehalis and Centralia Wash., and a number in Oregon.

Taking over of the three additional power sites and plants will mean consolidation of all the various plants into one concern.

The company will begin extensive improvements at once and construct heavy transmission lines throughout south western Washington.

WASHINGTON FUND REACHES \$524,950

WASHINGTON.—At the meeting Friday of the committee in charge of raising \$2,500,000 for a memorial convention hall to George Washington, Granville M. Hunt of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, which is directing the raising of Washington's share, reported that \$524,950 already had been subscribed.

The committee discussed the feasibility of inducing subscribers to the old George Washington fund of several years ago, which was for the purpose of putting up an institution "for the dissemination of useful knowledge," to transfer the fund of \$167,000 to the present move ment.

Kimonos

that fold easily and compactly; specially adapted to the needs of those who travel; made of soft cloth and china silk.

Capes

or burrcooses, light wraps for evening wear. Easily and compactly folded. Very handy if you are going to travel.

Davis East India House

313 BOYLSTON ST.
Near Arlington St. Church.
BOSTON.

OLD ARGUMENT BEGUN BY "BLUE BOY"

Exhibition of Gainsborough's Famous Portrait by Copley Society Full of Interest—Joseph De Camp's Pictures Shown—Art Notes.

An ancient controversy is likely to be recalled when the Copley Society exhibition opens the first week in March. Each time Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" is exhibited publicly critics on both sides of the Atlantic begin to argue about it.

Both the Duke of Westminster and George A. Hearn are certain that their "Blue Boy" is the original, while the other is a replica. This has gone on for 15 years, ever since Mr. Hearn brought to America the picture which will be in the Copley show. Reams of argument have been written pro and con, all of which helps to advertise the particular exhibition in which the picture happens to be. Connoisseurs discuss it learnedly, the public looks at it because of this gossip and through it all the "Blue Boy," original or replica, remains one of the greatest portraits in existence.

A private view of some of Joseph De Camp's paintings was given at the St. Botolph Club last Monday afternoon. According to a custom recently inaugurated by the club, the exhibition does not open to the public until Monday, Feb. 27. It is a thoroughly representative showing of Mr. De Camp's work which has the additional interest of a fine self-portrait of the painter. The chief oeuvre of the collection is a picture called "The Pink Feather," in which Mr. De Camp has surpassed himself. The subject is a lovely girl in dark street clothes with a smallish hat on which is a feather that matches her cheeks for color. A black chiffon veil is drawn over face and hat in such a way as to make a most interesting shape of her head outlined against a luminous gray background. Blacks and browns with the wonderful veiled pink make a scheme which evidently inspired Mr. De Camp.

On the same wall is another painting of a young woman in a huge black hat and fur jacket which looks like a Spanish portrait. Both these dark pictures suffer from hanging against a white background as they did at the private view. It is to be hoped that this will be changed before next week. Between these two is a painting called "The Blue Cup." It represents a girl standing beside a polished table and holding up a delicate cup to examine it against the light. The pose is unstudied and the color and modeling of the girl's hands and arms are very beautiful. Mr. De Camp's portrait of Theodore Roosevelt, which ordinarily hangs in the Harvard Union, has been placed in this exhibition. It is of course a good likeness and the figure in its almost austere surroundings is wonderfully painted. It occurs to the spectator, however, that Mr. De Camp did not have a very clear idea of the character of his sitter—was in fact puzzled by it, as many others are said to be.

All the other portraits in the exhibition show a just appreciation of what the people who sat for them were like. Those of Albert and Joseph Baker are very fine. "Polly" and "Sally" are portraits of Mr. De Camp's two daughters. The latter is owned by the Worcester Art Museum. A small figure picture called "The Window" represents a girl with some embroidery in her hand silhouetted before a window with a snowy landscape outside. The room is white also, so that the figure looks almost black against the light. It is a decorative sort of composition but not nearly so fine in color as many of the others. The hand in which the girl with a violin holds her bow is an exquisite bit of painting. The arrangement of this picture is not particularly pleasing, but it is labeled "unfinished," as is also a portrait of Frank Duverne, the painter. The exhibition will remain open until March 10.

A collection of Old Masters from the Ehrlich Galleries in New York was shown yesterday at Doll & Richards. It is an uncommonly well selected and balanced group of pictures with some fine old frames which add very much to the interest of the exhibition. A "Portrait of an Italian Senator" by Girolamo Romanino, one of the earliest works shown, is enclosed in a marvel of wood carving in which cupids with garlands disappear themselves. Another early Italian frame surrounds a "Holy Family" by Marco Palmezzano who is said to have been a pupil of Melozzo da Forlì. At the right of the door of the gallery is a wonderful head by Francesco Bonsignori which reminds one a little of Raphael's portrait of Angelo Doni and a "Madonna Adorning" by Jacopo del Sellaio completes the list of fifteenth century painters. One of Sir Joshua Reynolds self-portraits, a typically Dutch "Holy Family" by Nicholas Maes, and a ruddy Scotchman by Raeburn occupy one wall. Next to them is another self-portrait by Wilhelm Drost, a pupil of Rembrandt. Examples of his work are so rare it is thought that some of them must be masquerading under his master's name. In this picture one finely sensitive hand is outlined against his black cloak. The texture of its flesh is wonderful and very much like that of hand painted by Rembrandt.

Another interesting Dutch picture is a family group by Jacob Uchtermveld showing three figures painted in the realistic fashion of the seventeenth century. The fabrics in this are exquisite and the naive expression of absolute contentment, in each of the faces is an object lesson. There are also two rosy-cheeked Dutch children by the father of Albert Cuyper and a "Landscape With Cattle" by Van der Does of the Dutch school. An interesting portrait of an unknown lady, evidently a widow, by Lorenzo Lotto hangs opposite the door. The figure is

EXHIBITIONS TO BE OPEN NEXT WEEK

Museum of Fine Arts—Winslow Homer Memorial exhibition; Turner mezzotints.
St. Botolph Club—Joseph De Camp's paintings.
Doll & Richards—Old masters from Ehrlich galleries.
Vose's Gallery—Edmond H. Garrett's pictures and bookplates.
Cobb's Gallery—Edmund H. Garrett's pictures and bookplates.
Curtis & Cameron Studio—Henry Hammond Ahl's paintings.
Copley Gallery—Harry L. Hoffman's paintings.

all in black with a little black veil over the hair which throws the lady's face into strong relief. One note of bright color is introduced in the book she holds in her hand. A pair of little blue landscapes representing "Lago di Garda" by Francesco Guardi hang on either side of the Lotto and seem to radiate light and color. Portraits by Mme. Vigee Le Brun and Henry Wyatt are among the other pictures which make up a thoroughly delightful exhibition.

An exhibition of pictures and book plates by Edmund H. Garrett is hanging

in Cobb's gallery. Some studies of famous English gardens are particularly interesting but the little illumination of the casket scene in the "Merchant of Venice" is as decorative a bit of miniature painting as has been exhibited here in some time. Portia's head and neck are exquisitely modeled and the entire color scheme has a richness and depth of quality that is unusual in anything so small. A good sized oil painting represents Tremont street of an evening before the electric cars were banished from the subway and some small Venetian sketches have the sparkle and charm which seem to inspire painters in that lovely city.

Henry Hammond Ahl opened an exhibition of his landscapes yesterday in Curtis & Cameron's studios in the Pierce building. Small glowing sunsets and splendid oak trees have always been Mr. Ahl's specialties. Some of his recent pictures are more imaginative and very delicate in color. "A Misty May Morning" and "October Gray" are both charming. Two studies of the fields of fleur-de-lis which blossom near Newburyport are not quite convincing, but these and others of the pictures lose beauty by being hung on their present background, which is too strong in color.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

HIS BUSY HOUR.

"Pa, who were Damon and Pythias?"
"I've kind of forgotten now whether they were a champion bowling team or whether they were a battery some club got from the Texas league. I wish you wouldn't bother me. Can't you see that I'm busy readin' about what's goin' on in Wall street?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

FREE SERVICE.

"I bet them railway people would be mad if they knew something," said Farmer Contosel.
"What is it?"
"I have to get up every morning at 6 o'clock. Every day at a quarter of 6 the engine blows a whistle and wakes me up, an' nobody has collected a cent for the service."—Washington Star.

FAME THEIR GOAL.

Most artists, so they all agree, Are pretty sure to pine As washerwomen do to see Their work hung "on the line."

ALWAYS NON-PARTIZAN.

"There's one thing about the Congressional Record that I like," said Senator Scroggins.
"What's that?" asked his dignified colleague.

"It never refers to my speeches as statesmanlike utterances or dismisses them with the remark that they were feeble efforts or mere strings of platitudes."—Chicago Record-Herald.

CANNED THE JOKES.

Freshman (bringing in some jokes)—I've got some peaches here.
Editor (after perusing them)—I guess we'll can them.—Columbia Jester.

EXTRA FRONTAGE AT L STREET FOR BATH PURPOSES

A conference was held in the mayor's office today between the park commission and the board of bath trustees, regarding bathing facilities at L street, South Boston. There were present, beside the members of the two boards and the acting mayor, Secretary Leahy, William D. Austin, advisory architect to the park commission, and Harrison H. Atwood, the architect employed by the bath trustees. It was finally agreed that the bath department should be given 75 feet of beach on each end of the present bathhouse and that fences sufficiently high to screen the bathers should be built, sloping in from the extremities of the new structures.

The compromise is believed to be a satisfactory one, as the bathers will have 150 feet more of beach for locker buildings and considerable addition to the shore frontage for bathing purposes.

MISS PANKHURST ADDRESSES STATE SUFFRAGE SOCIETY

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was among the speakers at the meeting of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association at its headquarters on Boylston street Friday afternoon.

Among other speakers were Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell, president of the Brookline Suffrage Association; Mrs. Emma Brignall of England, who has recently organized a suffragist association in Vancouver, B. C.; and Miss Mary Neal, also of England. Mrs. John Leonard presided at the meeting, which was attended by leaders of the movement in the city and state.

Miss Pankhurst spoke in the town hall at Wellesley in the evening before an audience of 300, nearly all students of the college, and members of the town women's clubs. Prof. Ellen Hayes of Wellesley College presided.

FIVE LINERS COME IN TO THIS PORT IN DAY WITH FOREIGN CARGO

Scheduled to leave here today on her return trip to Rotterdam, via Philadelphia, the Dutch steamer Gorredyk did not arrive until today, coming in with four other foreign boats. She berthed at Mystic docks, Charlestown, to discharge about 1250 tons of general cargo.

The first foreign steamer to arrive today was the British steamer Benin, from Australian ports. Her manifests showed only 5261 bales of wool for Boston.

Another arrival today was the Norwegian steamer Ocean, Captain Olsen, from Louisville, C. B., with 6550 tons of coal for the New England Coal & Coal Company at Everett.

The Norwegian steamer Loveland, Capt. T. G. Terjesen, from Cuba, with 25,620 bags of sugar, will discharge at Mystic docks, Charlestown, where she berths this afternoon.

The fifth vessel in from foreign ports today was the Leyland liner Georgian, Capt. L. Popham, from London, with 3000 tons of general merchandise.

EXHIBIT OF PRIMULAS AT FLOWER SHOW IS THE FINEST IN YEARS

(Continued from Page One.)

golden blooms, and there is a handsome general display by A. W. Preston of Swampscott. All the exhibits being in pots, the flowers will remain fresh throughout the show.

Late Friday the judges awarded prizes as follows:

Plants and flowers—Primula kewensis, first, Winthrop Ames; second, Mrs. Frederick Ayer; third, Winthrop Ames. Primula stellata, first, Mrs. J. L. Gardner; second, Winthrop Ames; third, Mrs. J. L. Gardner. Cyclamens, two firsts, William Whitman; second, Mrs. J. L. Gardner; third, Mrs. J. L. Gardner. Hyacinths, first, William Whitman; second, Mrs. J. L. Gardner. Early tulips, two firsts, William Whitman; Narcissuses, two firsts, William Whitman; second, Mrs. J. L. Gardner. General display of spring bulbous plants, first and second, William Whitman. Forced bulbs (for amateurs only), first and second, Margaret A. Rand; third, Henry L. Rand. Orchids, specimen plant, first Dr. C. G. Weld; second, J. T. Butterworth.

Gratuities—A. W. Preston, display of spring flowering plants; Mrs. Frederick Ayer, two plants acacia heterophylla; William Whitman, display of primula obconica and p. kewensis; Mrs. J. L. Gardner, collection of cinerarias; William Sim, display of sweet peas and violets; Mrs. Frederick Ayer, display of hard-wooded plants; Mrs. E. M. Gill, display.

Silver medal—W. P. Harvey, for culture of cymbidium traceyanum. First class certificates of merit—E. B. Dane, cypripedium venustum (c. insignis and sander x. c. niveum); E. B. Dane, cypripedium maudiae var. magnificum.

Cultural certificate—George Page, specimen plant of epimelanthus. Honorable mention—E. B. Dane, display of cypripediums.

Fruits—For the best collection of winter apples, not less than four varieties, 12 specimens of each, first, Elliott & H. Ward Moore; second, George V. Fletcher; third, H. A. Clark. For the best two plates of winter pears, distinct varieties, 12 specimens of each, first, W. G. Kendall; second, George V. Fletcher; third, F. W. Dahl.

Gratuities—L. F. Priest, Roxbury, russet apples. Vegetables—Tomatoes, 12 specimens, second prize, Mrs. Frederick Ayer. Gratuities—F. W. Dahl, celeriac.

HARVARD CLASS TO MEET.

Harvard's class of 1905 will hold a social at the University Club this evening. The chief speaker will be G. L. Chandler, United States vice-consul at Buenos Ayres, on "Life in South America."

A Rare Opportunity to Secure Choice Persian Rugs

To settle the estate of the late SAMUEL B. DONCHIAN OF HARTFORD, CONN., a unique MARK-DOWN SALE of the most wonderful collection in the country is to take place at

156 Boylston Street Next to Vose Piano Store
Beginning Monday, February 27

Mr. Donchian was the pioneer importer of Rugs, and this notable collection brought about by his restless energy and incessant activity, stretching over a period of a quarter of a century, is now to be sold at such reduced prices that it will form a remarkable event of importance to every intending purchaser, connoisseur and private collector.

The collection aggregates considerably over five hundred pieces, being of such scarcity, beauty and extraordinary fineness that every one who loves beautiful color, harmony and Persian symbolism should make a point of attending the sale, especially as the prices are far less than their actual values.

The stock consists of well known makes such as Sennas, Sarouks, Sedjehs, Serabends, Kermans and other valuable grades of exquisite textures, lustrous and luxurious piles, and all in perfect condition. The Sennas are of singular texture. Their designs run to small patterns, principally the Persian "Pear" and "Fish." They are skillfully toned in minute variation of color. Soft old ivory tints prevail, with amber and gold hues, crushed floral tones predominating in the border devices.

Among the SEDJEDEHS are those extraordinary luminous colors that glow with beauty and vary in shade with different exposures to light. They are marvels of fine warp and weave.

In the SAROUKS the floral embellishment is unusually realistic. Their harmony of color and lustrous surfaces have not been seen in any other collection. Possibly the SERABENDS adhere to the ancient Persian types more closely than any other class of carpet. Grounds are of deep royal blue, with the fields almost entirely filled with the beautiful Pear pattern, otherwise known as the palm leaf design. Colorings are soft and refined, and the Senna knots are woven and tied many hundreds to the square inch.

Floral adornment in the KERMANS appears as though in relief. Both this and their fine arabesque and light and graceful emblems are as indescribable here as their opulence of color and rare texture.

The tones of the Afghanistans are in beautifully blended masses of old mahogany red.

Such is the character of the Rugs which are now to be sacrificed. Intending purchasers should not fail to grasp this very unusual opportunity.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL B. DONCHIAN, E. Caprillan, Manager.

MICHIGAN BECOMES COUNTRY OF FARMS INSTEAD OF PINE WOODS

Day of "Lumber-Jack" Over for Land Is Denuded of Its Forests.

FARMER SETTLERS MAKE GOOD LIVING

Busy, Thriving Towns Like Traverse City Show Industrial Progress.

MICHIGAN has produced a type of man that will live long. He is a hard-working, light-hearted, fearless man; but withal a loyal man. They call him the "lumber-jack." What the lumber-jack did for Michigan is well known in history.

He went into the "Wolverine state" with his axe, his saw and his peavey. He chopped down the thick, tall forests of pine and hard wood that covered the territory between lake Michigan and Huron, and still farther north between lake Michigan and Superior. He drove the millions upon millions of feet of logs down the roaring streams in spring. After the season's "drive" he wended his way cityward to spend his earnings. Generally he succeeded in his quest, and in the fall returned to his field of industry, the deep Michigan forest.

Towns sprang up and flourished about the sawmills. When the forests were gone the towns as a rule melted away, the buildings having been of a temporary type, and the denuded stretches of country lapsed into an unproductive state.

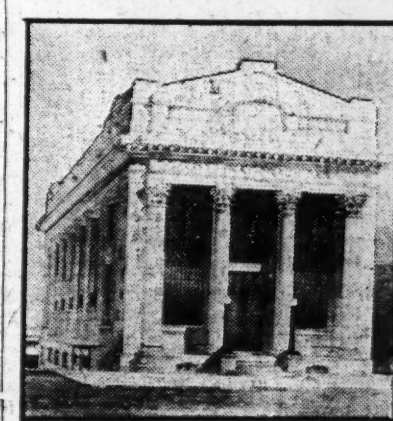
Not all the towns about the sawmills, however, left with the wood harvesters. A railroad here, a substantial, lasting industry there, a stream in another locality, a situation that attracted summer guests in another place, all combined to sprinkle northern Michigan with towns. Solid industries grew up in places, some dependent upon a supply of timber and some not. The former did not move when the forest receded, but adopted the policy of shipping their raw materials in by rail. But the vast stretches were left silent. For years they remained with no sound of busy wheels or grinding saws to break their stillness. A second growth appeared, called, among other things, pine barrens or hardwood waste lands.

Here and there farmers settled and managed to eke out a living, although in many places they worked hard with few tangible results. Here and there an agriculturist was heard of who won wealth by means of his apples, his cherries or his potatoes. This success induced others to set out trees, and they were successful in their efforts to command high prices for their fruits. However, the country, as a whole, seemed asleep.

Little towns, spurred on by the reports of the great industrial growth of communities in other states, set up a cry for more industries. Boards of trade busied themselves in the search for manufacturing concerns in want of a location.

"Your fruit is the finest we've ever tasted," the people of these towns were told by visitors. They replied assentingly, but without enthusiasm. They were looking for those new industries. Thus the natural resources of the country were subordinated in the struggle to secure manufacturing interests.

Two years ago the waking up began. It centered in the Grand Traverse region, up by the bay that has been likened to the bay of Naples, where there is always air and plenty of sunshine and abundant quiet rains for the crops. The Western Michigan Development Bureau was established and a boom



FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

Structure shows character of business places in town where forests once stood.

for the country began—not as a manufacturing location, so much as a campaign to advertise the products of the soil. It was discovered that the hardwood waste land could raise apples that would successfully rival any produced in the world. These stretches had been doing it for years, but no one had realized the significance of the fact.

Western Michigan has awakened fully. It has realized the use of unexpected resources, and the waste lands are waste lands no more. They are fruit lands and capital from every state in the Union is going into Michigan to buy up this land, and raise any of the many things that it will raise.

Here are a few illustrations of the country's possibilities: Mrs. A. K. Montague is the owner of a fruit farm north of Traverse City. She had 30 acres of apple trees. The 1909 crop was sold on the trees for a total of \$4900. The only labor she was required to furnish in the harvesting was the hauling of barrels.

Six years ago B. J. Morgan set 22 acres of his Leelanau county farm to cherries. In 1909 he took 7700 cases of cherries from this six-year-old orchard and the crop netted him \$7000.

ADVANCE SPRING STYLES.

The most charming silk frocks for afternoon and informal evening wear are promised for the coming spring. A few advanced styles are already being shown by the Jordan Marsh Company. They are made with straight, narrow skirts that have prevailed during the winter, but a slight fullness is often given by means of tucks over the hips. Some of the frocks are quite long, trailing at back and on the sides.

Foulard is the popular fabric and will be made up for all occasions except the ballroom festivity. Marquisette is the second favorite, veiling a contrasting color of foulard or other silk. Marquisettes are daintily designed. Some of them show polka dots, that neat little figure that never disappears for long. Many of the new silks have borders which make up richly, and embroidery and beads are used much in decoration as well as lace. Folds of a differing material are used effectively and touches of glaringly contrasting color are frequently employed to give the finishing

In 1901 F. J. Brown purchased 21 acres in the Grand Traverse region. He set out 1 1/2 acres to red raspberries and in eight seasons he had totaled a profit of \$2400 from his little patch of bushes. These are only a few instances. Perhaps the best argument that the "home folks" are putting up is that they themselves are grabbing land as fast as they can, hiding against outsiders and setting out fruit trees by thousands.

Traverse City, the center of a score of summer resorts, is the largest city in this region, and in it centers the enthusiasm for the entire country. It is located at the head of the west arm of Grand Traverse Bay. It has three railroads and two steamboat lines. It has two score of substantial manufacturing plants. It has banks—three good ones, with total resources of more than \$3,500,000. The First National Bank was the latest to erect a new home and the building which it now occupies is conceded to be one of the finest in Michigan. Leon R. Titus, its cashier, is chairman of the Traverse City Board of Trade and he has exerted his influence to interest farmers in this line of industry. The display of fruit which is on at the bank most of the year is something to marvel at, and farmers will drive for miles to bring samples of a new apple or cherry for the bank's display.

It was this banking house that recently caused much excitement among fruit growers and buyers, by bringing up the question of honest fruit packing. The result was that Grand Traverse farmers are now vying with one another to see who can pack the most honest and most attractive package of fruit. The Manistee County Savings Bank followed the lead of the First National at Traverse City and offered a prize for an essay on raising good fruit.

And so a country stripped of one product, has found that it can produce another, and the lumber-jack, who at one time bade fair to go down in history as a destroyer, merely took from Michigan one asset but made possible another one that is proving to be greater.

touch of smartness. Black and white is always good and this season is having any sense of somberness removed by a brilliant splash of color somewhere about the dress. One handsome dress made of a black and white striped marquisette over white foulard is trimmed with a handsomely embroidered black net and black velvet and finished with a girdle of emerald green.

ANIMAL BUREAU BILL HEARING

A bill to establish a Massachusetts bureau of animal industry, introduced by W. Prentiss Parker, will be the subject of a hearing on Monday before a legislative committee.

Farmers and dairymen throughout the state are interested in the bill, which seeks to establish offices wherefrom inspectors can be sent to investigate the condition of animals used for food.

FLOWERS ON DISPLAY IN HORTICULTURAL HALL



Primulas shown in the foreground are regarded as unusually fine. In the background are cyclamens, acacias, sweet peas, violets, and other plants.

Bigelow, Kennard & Co.

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FASHIONS AND

ONE-SIDED MODES

Have you noticed how many bodices on afternoon and evening gowns are made of two materials? On the right will be Irish lace brought down to the girdle, while balancing it will be folded satin or draped cloth.

A tunic will be draped over one side of a skirt, allowing the other to remain uncovered. Buttons, braid or embroidery need not be applied with the balanced idea. One line of buttons will be used down a blouse or skirt; braid will drop at one side of a coat.

Sashes need not hang down the middle of the back. Indeed, they are more frequently adjusted at one side of the front or back. Drapery is more often at one side than in any balanced disposition, and the favorite patches of embroidery are generally used to decorate one side of jackets, skirts and blouses.

Sleeves do not have to match each other in wraps or gowns, and scarfs most certainly are not decorated similarly on each end.

And as for hats! The question is one that would lead you into endless discussion.

It is a one-sided aspect that gives the artistic contrast for which so many have striven and finally attained.—Philadelphia North American.

IN GREEN AND GOLD

One of the latest ideas in desk sets is to have each article mounted with brown crash worked in gold thread and a color. The gold thread is worked in satin stitch, outlined with a silk stitch. Gold and green are effective in combination on the pale tan linen.

The smaller furnishings may be a little difficult to cover, but a blotter and stationery rack should not be beyond the skill of the average amateur craftsman.—Memphis News-Scimitar.

ORIGINAL AND CHIC COSTUMES FOR CHILDREN

Plain and checked and with and without braiding.



A GROUP of original and clever costumes for children is here presented.

Pattern 3002 shows a girl's sailor dress, consisting of a blouse to be slipped over the head, having sailor collar and long sleeves; a straight side plaited skirt, attached to underbody. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires four yards 40-inch material, with one half yard 36-inch material, and eight yards soutache braid.

Pattern 3319—Child's yoke dress, having long sleeves with sleeve caps. Sizes two, four, six and eight years. Size 4 requires 2 1/2 yards 40-inch material, with 2 1/2 yards braiding and two yards ribbon.

Pattern 3316—Girl's dress, side front closing, having full-length sleeves and attached circular skirt with inverted plait at center back. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3 1/2 yards 42-inch material.

Pattern 3335—Girl's one-piece dress, to be made with or without bertha. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/2 yards 54-inch material with 1 1/2 yards of ribbon for sash.

These patterns can be had from the Pictorial Review Co., 222 West Thirty-ninth street, New York.

SPRING FABRICS

Choosing the materials for her spring suit is always a difficult matter with the average woman. In her delight over the end of winter, and the putting aside of its somber garments, she is apt to run to the other extreme and indulge in some light and gay plaid effect that she is soon tired of, and which shows every spot and speck of dust.

Nothing is more serviceable than serge, however, and, according to prominent tailors, it will be first in favor this spring, although lightweight broadcloths will lead for elaborate afternoon costumes, says the Philadelphia Times.

The serges for 1911 are exceptionally soft and pliable, lending themselves well to the intricate cutting of the year's fashions.

The shepherd plaid worsteds will also be used for smart tailored suits, while in chevrons come many of the novelties of the year.

These include "cut breaks" in weave and spiral knot effects, with vivid splashes of color throughout the goods.

SPRING SUITS ARE BEAUTIFUL

Skirts not so narrow as heretofore.

THE new spring suits that have been shown thus far this season are beautiful in their simplicity. The narrow straight skirt is still to the fore, although not as narrow as formerly, tiny plaits at the back giving the desired fullness. Some of the skirts have a wide bias fold at the bottom that is split at the sides and has rows of buttons for a finishing, says the Montreal Star.

The new jackets button much higher than they did last year, but since they are very short, reaching just a trifle below the waist line, the distance from the top to the bottom button is about the same. Some models show a military collar, but this is not so practical for a spring season, though doubtless it will again be seen on next winter's coats.

A great many of the new tailor-made dresses are of silken materials and they are very dainty. Other materials shown are the soft serges, broadcloths and voiles, the smoother weaves taking the place of the coarse ones of the early winter. Black and white check designs appear in voile and marquisette, giving a border of a plain stripe of either

black or white. Borders are a feature of the new lines as well as of the tones, but attractive as they are one well hesitate about yielding to the charms, for they are hard to handle, simple fashions despite their beauty, are the despair of the ordinary dressmaker.

Ribbons have never been more useful or ingenious, and they contribute tangibly to the present era of beauty dress. Some of the richest effects achieved with raised velvet and ribbons of lovely broadcloth effect and elaborate colorings, one of the happy for example, embodying a delicate scheme of pastel-violet powdered with a dark leaf-green basis, merging into a reseda. Another fashionable ribbon type runs through a series of nuances, from apricot to ashes of blue. Another appealing idea for a girl, define the approved high waist in a model of old-spangled chamois or pale-green. The girdle is of broad, exquisitely supple gold-green tissue ribbon, with a "pattern" bold gold medallions.

EMBROIDERY ODDS AND ENDS

Variety of uses for remnants and flouncings.

IN the sales of odds and ends of embroidery that all women can profit by this season lies opportunity for making the remnants or long pieces of flouncing play many parts.

The use of the wide embroidery for corset covers is well known. In other days ribbon formed straps over the shoulders, but now a narrow strip of beading forms less conspicuous shoulder straps and just as beautiful. In this form, an edging of fine lace around the top and the armholes is a good finish for the corset cover.

From this garment it is logical to pass to the petticoat. What is prettier, after all (and surely the durability of it is undeniable), than the petticoat with the flounce of embroidered swiss? It requires only a beading to attach it to the fitted upper portion. In this season the flounce must not be too full. The beading should not be used for bright-colored ribbon. White is the best.

All finer embroidery can be incorporated with lace and fine batiste or lawn to form blouses and lingerie gowns. When used on bodices there are three ways of disposing of flouncing. It can be used for the top of the blouse, and the extended yoke of this season's style comes in very well for this idea. Half

sleeves of the embroidery, with probable insertion of lace or finely tulle batiste, are easily made. The scalloped edge can be used for the lower line of yoke, says the Philadelphia North American.

The second method is the placing flouncing on the lower half of a blouse, its scalloped edge up; a curved straight line can be followed. The yoke in this instance can be batiste or tulle tucked solid or in groups and made to summy by introductions of lace or swiss insertion. In this case sleeves should be made of the same material as the yoke.

Last is the vertical disposition of wide embroidery. It will be in many cases sufficiently wide enough to form the front of any blouse. With the scalloped edges facing the center, apply a strip over a narrow panel of tulle, batiste or of lace insertion. A collar of lace is the daintiest heading for a blouse of this kind. The backs you will find in the same fashion, and the sleeves be used with just the top of an embroidery on plain material.

As for dainty little aprons and hats, the hints are usually sufficient to inspire the home dressmaker to problem solving.

BEGINNING A DAY POLITELY

Example that others would be apt to follow.

ONE of the keenest national satires that has recently appeared—Elizabeth's new book, "The Caravans"—makes the hero declare, "No woman—except, of course, my wife—shall ever be able to say that I have not behaved to her as a gentleman should."

But domestic politeness or impoliteness is by no means the monopoly of any one nation, says the Youths Companion. Take the classic joke from Punch, where the irate master complains to the cook about the quality of the bacon. "Just look at that piece I have given your mistress. And the one I am going to take now is only a little better."

It would not be difficult to match these examples with others from American experience.

Then why, since impoliteness is, after all, a world-wide matter, should there not be an international congress to abolish it altogether? Although the movement should be universal and should

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No other cloth ever made that will do the same work. Hot water and soap cleans and sterilizes it.

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Burnett's Vanilla

is always the same, because of the care used in its ageing and blending.

The Correct Silk and Wool Dress Fabric for Spring 1911 is R. & S. Poplin.

As serviceable as it is beautiful—wrinkle-proof, fray-proof and practically wear proof.

30 shades, 5 weights, 3 widths, \$1 per yard up. Also Brocaded and bordered patterns.

The R. & S. Trade Mark on the selvage guarantees "Self-faction" or New Goods.

R. & S. SILK POPLIN

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If not on sale in your town write for free samples and name of nearest dealer.

REILING & SCHOEN
87 Greene Street, New York

REFINISHING YOUR TABLE TOP

Sister of cabinet maker explains the process.

HERE is something that you will want to know sometime in case the top of your dining room table has been injured. A few hours work will put the article of furniture in a presentable condition.

"I will tell you how," says the sister of a cabinet maker, who from childhood was a constant onlooker to her father's and brother's methods in the workshop.

"Firstly, procure some sandpaper, numbers one, two and three, as well as some of the finest that there is to be procured, and with the roughest that you have rub the old varnish off the table, but be careful not to scratch the wood.

"Always rub with the grain because if you rub across the grain it will mar the appearance. This applies to quartered or golden oak only.

"When the top portion of the varnish is well rubbed off, use the next number of sandpaper, which is finer, as also the next as you get closer to the wood, but

the finest sandpaper should be reserved for the later work.

"The bare wood having presented its appearance, a coat of the hardest varnish procurable should be applied and allowed to dry.

"When this has dried so that it does not adhere to the hand when rubbed over it, take the finest sandpaper and go over the whole surface carefully, wearing it down sufficiently to take off the gloss and so preparing it for the adhering of the second coat.

"Work the varnish well in with the brush in the first and second coat, so that there will be no fear of blistering. Do not spare the brush, the varnish or the strength.

"Go over the second coat as you did the first, with the finest sandpaper after it is thoroughly dried and then you are ready for the final touch.

"For the third coat have an even brush, use varnish sparingly, but with vigor."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CUFFS SMALL BUT IMPORTANT

Often different from material in body of blouse.

NOWADAYS the cuffs of a blouse are no small matter in the general planning of a garment. They are little things, but in them lies the making or marring of the resultant effect.

If you notice, nearly all blouses have yokes and cuffs of material that is different from that used in the body of the blouse. The reason for it is not hard to find. This idea gives opportunity for two or three guimpes of different lace or net, insuring a pleasing variety and necessary cleanliness.

If the guimpe be not separate, it at least is washable in any of the various home cleansers to which all of us resort.

But at any rate the cuffs, or more

properly speaking the sub-cuffs, are deserving of your attention. They are the parts that bespeak the amateur or the experienced hand.

First, they should be cut so that the line on the outer seam of the sleeve is a trifle longer than that on the inner seam. If this allowance be not made, the edge of the cuff will slant up toward the outer part—a line that is to be observed on all well-made cuffs.

Cuffs should not be absolutely straight. They should be cut with a slight slanting line on the inner seam, to conform to the shape of the forearm. Of course in the bell-shaped cuff that is prominent in some of the new models the sides are slanted out, says the New York Press.

Most of the cuffs are not attached directly to the upper sleeve. This is the place where the guimpe shows its importance and convenience. On the lawn or batiste lining it is an easy task to attach the sub-cuffs. The lawn sleeves offer good foundation for the necessary shields, also.

A cuff of net, lace or tulle is greatly improved in appearance by a piping at the lower edge. This should be a milliner's fold of satin, velvet or cloth, made in a permanent form and based on the lace.

Tiny buttons are effective if used to define the outer edge of the sleeve, beginning at the piping and running under the upper sleeve.

Little necktie bows are another means of decoration and may be placed on the outer or inner side of the sleeve.

But just because the cuffs are little do not forget them. They are quite prominent in a blouse and reward the maker by showing every effort that has been spent on them.

DINNER DANCE

FOR a dinner dance the hostess issues two different sets of invitations, one to those persons whom she wishes first to entertain at dinner, and invitations to those would be her regular engraved dinner cards, with the words "dancing at 11" written in the lower left hand corner, and one to those whom she wishes to ask in for the dancing only, and these would be her regular "at home" cards, with "dancing at 11" written in the lower left hand corner. Or for a small party she may use in place of the latter her visiting card, with the date under her name in the lower left hand corner, "Dancing at 10:30."

When a dance is to be the occasion of introducing a young woman into society either the first or the second of the forms given above may be used, says the Brooklyn Enterprise.

A hostess in sending out invitations for a dance should carefully consider what dancing space she will have at her disposal, whether the entertainment is to be given in her own house or in a hotel suite rented for the occasion. To crowd a small drawing room with dancers is a mistake. Two small dances will please better than one unpleasant crush.

TEA SANDWICHES

Among the new sandwiches which English hostesses are serving with an afternoon tea are some recipes new to the majority of Americans.

A light scrap of honey on buttered bread is one novelty, another being golden syrup used in the same sparing fashion. Another sweet sandwich which is said to have scored great success is bread liberally buttered with an intermediary water thin slice of gingerbread.

This, said a thrifty Englishwoman, is a good way of using a dry remnant. Thin currant bread and butter is exceedingly popular, while among the savory fillings are all sorts of potted and pounded paste with a water thin slice of cucumber or pickle.

A pretty fringed or lace edged doily is laid on every plate of sandwiches, while plain bread and butter is served without a doily, says the Portland Express and Advertiser.

Even in summer hot cakes or toast find abundant appreciation, and, of course, at this season they are especially popular. If toast is served it is liberally buttered, and brown bread toast is considered more of a treat than the white. Toasted scones are delightful and rock cakes or biscuits are always popular.

Cloaks Furs

G. WILDES SMITH & CO.

Fur Coat Clearance

If you find your size among these fur coats it will pay you to buy one for next winter, not to mention the comfort it will afford on blustering March days yet to come.

50-in. Hudson Seal Coat, size 34.....	\$225.00	\$165.00
52-in. White Coney Coat, trimmed, size 38.....	75.00	37.50
52-in. White Coney Polo Coat, size 38.....	85.00	42.50
50-in. Sable Squirrel Coat, size 36.....	105.00	125.00
52-in. Natural Muskrat Coat, size 42.....	150.00	87.50
50-in. Marmot Coat, size 38.....	75.00	47.50
50-in. Muskrat Gill Coat, size 38.....	100.00	62.50
36-in. Hudson Seal Coat, size 38.....	195.00	97.50
52-in. Caracul, Australian Opossum Trimmed Coat, size 38.....	275.00	137.50
52-in. Caracul Coat, size 36.....	185.00	100.00
42-in. Black Pony Coat, size 38.....	67.50	32.50
50-in. Black Pony Coat, size 38.....	80.00	42.50
52-in. Black Pony Coat, size 36.....	87.50	47.50

Proportionate Reduction on All Small Furs.

158 Tremont Street

Suits Waists

THE HOUSEHOLD

SIMMER, DO NOT BOIL THE SOUP

Mrs. Rorer tells how to make several kinds.

TO my way of thinking it is most extravagant for a housewife to buy materials for everyday soup, writes Mrs. Rorer in the Ladies Home Journal. The left-over bones, bits of meat, the juices from the meat-plate, the vegetable waters and the left-over vegetables are quite sufficient.

If a perfectly clear soup is wanted purchase fresh meat—either a shin or a leg of beef—costing from 40 to 50 cents. Have the butcher saw it into five lengths, wash and wipe them carefully and cut the meat from the bones. Put the bones in the bottom of a soup kettle and the meat on the top; pour over these four quarts of cold water. Cold water, because it softens the fiber, draws out the juices and dissolves the flavoring of the meat. On the other hand, if you are boiling a piece of meat drop it into boiling water, boil rapidly for five minutes until the albumen on the surface is thoroughly coagulated. This makes a waterproof covering, which will retain the juices and flavoring and keep out the water. Observe the difference: in soup making we want the flavoring in the water, hence we use cold water; in stews or boiled meats we always begin with boiling water. Bring the soup slowly to boiling point, skim and push the kettle to the back of the stove, or use a simmering burner of a gas stove and cook slowly at 180 degrees Fahrenheit for three hours. Lift the lid, skim and add a whole carrot, a turnip, a few green celery tops or a saltspoonful of celery seed, a tablespoonful of salt, a bay leaf and a large onion with 12 cloves stuck in it. Cover the kettle and simmer gently for another hour; add a tablespoonful of caramel or kitchen bouquet, and strain.

Simmer, do not boil the soup. Ten minutes rapid boiling will cloud a kettleful of beautiful soup. Do not add the vegetables until the last hour. The delicate flavorings of both meats and vegetables are volatile and are easily driven off in the steam if they are boiled rap-

idly or cooked too long. Put the meat aside to cool. Save the vegetables to use for puree and remove the marrow from the bones and put it aside to cool. When the stock is cold remove every particle of fat from the surface. Clarify the fat at once and put it aside for frying purposes. If the directions have been carefully followed and the stock has been well made it will, upon cooling, form a solid jelly which is the foundation of all clear soups. Stock made from bits of meat and bones will not be as stiff as stock made from the shin, but it comes without cost and is palatable and wholesome. Stock enables the busy housewife to have a cup of hot broth or a plate of soup at a moment's notice.

English beef soup is an excellent soup for the first day after stock-making, and you will have enough meat left for jellied beef or a curry. Put the marrow into a soup-kettle, sprinkle over it two level tablespoonfuls of flour, shake until melted and mixed; add a quart of stock; or, if you have rice-water, use a pint of this and a pint of stock. Bring to boiling point, add a teaspoonful of kitchen bouquet or browning, a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper, and half a pound of the soup-meat cut into dice.

To make macaroni soup add to the clear, hot, well-seasoned stock a few pieces of boiled macaroni. Pass with it at table a dish of grated cheese.

For rice soup add a few tablespoonfuls of boiled rice to well-seasoned, hot stock.

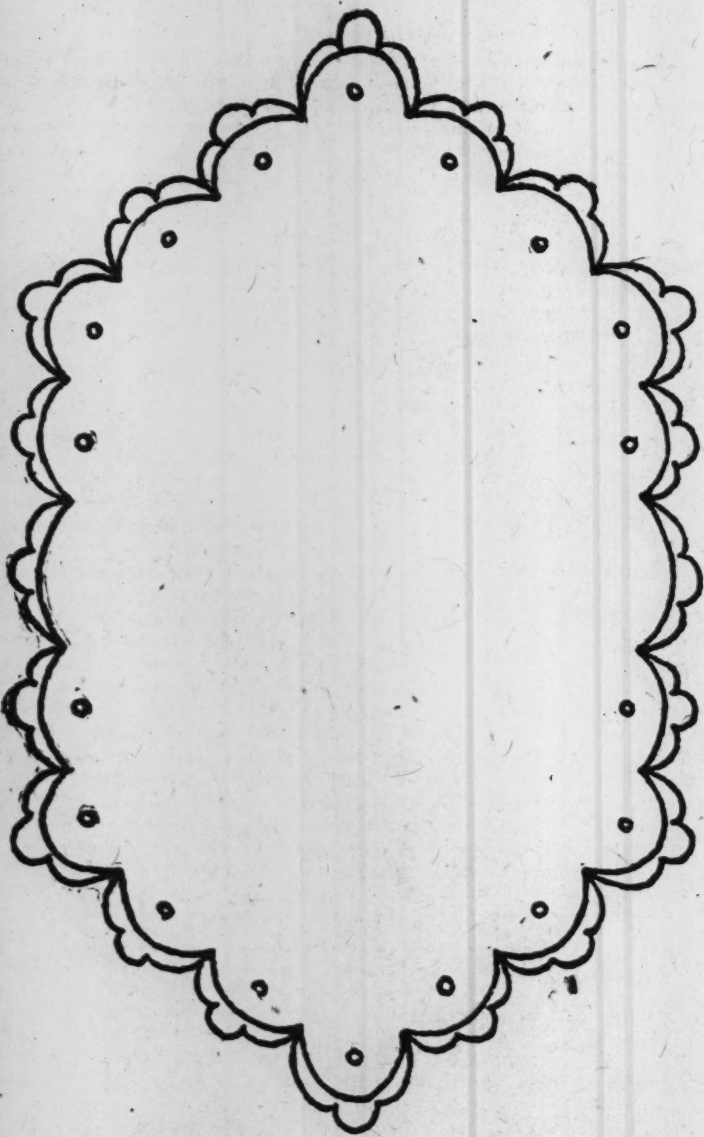
For consomme a la Colbert—a nice soup for a dinner without meat—drop into a tureen of hot, clear stock one poached egg for each person to be served.

To make consomme a la Royal add custard blocks to hot, well-seasoned, clear stock.

To make "grandmother" soup—one of the nicest common, everyday soups—cut two slices of stale bread into dice, break over them one whole egg, stir until each block is covered with the egg, drop them on top of the boiling stock, boil for a minute and serve.

NEAT LINEN TAB EASILY MADE

Design drawn by Mrs. Sarah Hale Hunter.



TODAY'S design for a tab is simple yet pretty, and can be made easily and inexpensively. Heavy linen in white or colors may be used, or sheer lawn or handkerchief linen if preferred. If colored linen is used, the embroidery should be done in white mercerized cotton No. 25. On white linen, either white or colored mercerized cotton No. 25 can be

used. The scallops should be padded, and then closely buttonholed. The dots may be worked as eyelets, first running them around with a thread, and then working over and over, or embroidered solid.

[Mrs. Hunter's embroidery patterns are printed in The Christian Science Monitor Wednesdays and Saturdays.]

HOME HELPS

Put grated cheese in soup if the flavor is poor.

Iron chiffon with tissue paper over it, and with only a moderately hot iron.

Try dredging a little flour over the cake before icing to prevent the icing running.

In dry cake flavors try mixing almond and roses together as a flavor for angel food cake.

When beating eggs for a pudding, add the sugar to them, and not to the other ingredients.

A nice garnish for braised beef consists of sprigs of boiled cauliflower and baked tomatoes.

A strip of emery cloth makes an ex-

cellent grip for unscrewing fountain pens, stoppers and so on.

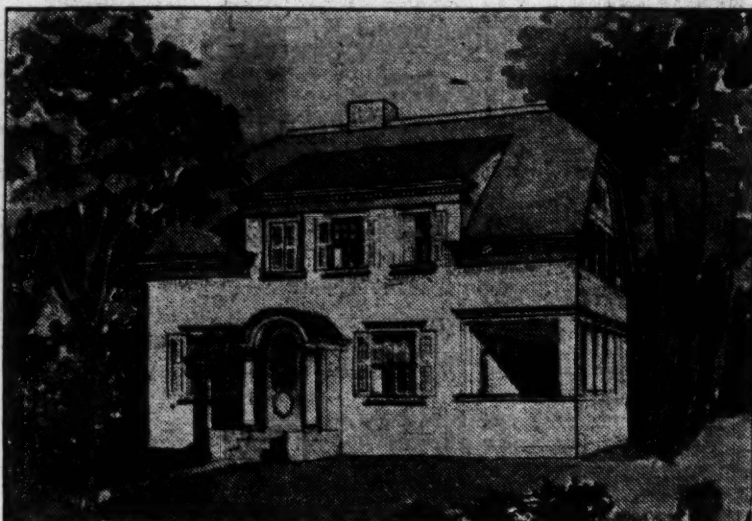
Salt for table use should be mixed with a small quantity of corn flour to prevent its forming into lumps.

To prevent sausages from bursting let them get hot through very gradually, and fry them over a slow fire until they are browned all over.—Ottawa Citizen.

FIXED YARDSTICK

A stationary yardstick will be found of great convenience in the sewing-room. Screw an ordinary yardstick firmly to the wall near the machine, and it will always be at hand and easy for measuring material.—Ladies Home Journal.

GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



Commodious six-room cottage, costing \$2500, treated in colonial style of architecture.

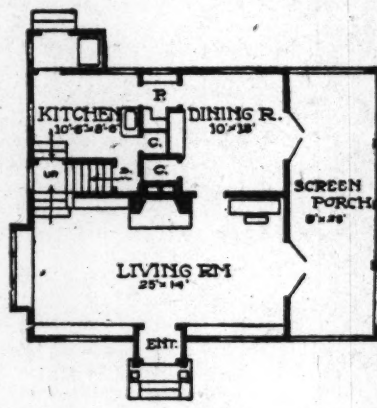
A COTTAGE may be commodious with six rooms and a house may be cramped and inconvenient with eight or more rooms. The cottage illustrated has convenience, comfort, is roomy and has but six rooms. The design is in the colonial treatment, with close, neat molded cornices, the exterior finished in rough cement stucco and the roof shingled and stained. The cottage is planned with the wide elevation to the front and with a central vestibule opening into the large living room that extends across the entire front. It is 14 feet wide by 25 feet long. The neat colonial portico entrance is in good keeping with the general style and is an attractive feature to the front.

Across the right-hand side of the house is the enclosed piazza, coming under the main roof and adding to the length of the design. The living room and the dining room both open on to this piazza with French windows. Above this piazza is a screened sleeping porch that would be glazed in during the winter months.

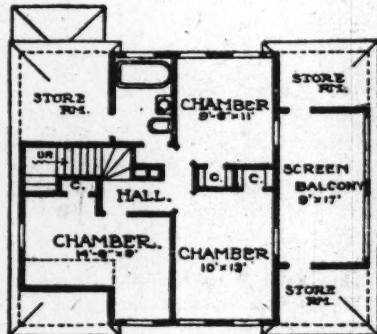
The dining room and kitchen are not large, but conveniently arranged with a small pantry between and good closets for tinware, etc. The stairs lead up between the main living room and the kitchen with the combination feature.

The second story is arranged with three sleeping rooms, closets and bathroom. In addition is the roomy sleeping porch.

There is a basement with laundry and heating plant. The first story is finished with Washington fir, stained dark mission, and the floor of oak is left in natural color. The second-story finish is in natural pine and varnished, with light birch floors. There is good storage space under the long sloping roof.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

PLATE SOUVENIR

Pretty plate souvenirs at a recent dinner given to a traveler were small wicker baskets, five inches long and three and a half inches high, made in the shape of traveling bags with handles. These were in green and white straw and were forced apart and filled with wet moss, in which were stuck pansies and forget-me-nots.

The baskets were lined with tinfoil to preserve them, as later they were just the thing to hold a bit of fancy work or crocheting, says the Portland Express and Advertiser.

Another pretty plate souvenir for a guest of honor named Margaret was a small silvered basket filled with moss and yellow Marguerites, the handles tied with fluffy bows in yellow tulle. The idea can be carried out for any girl who happens to have a floral name. Pink baskets filled with tiny pink rose buds and pink tulle bow for Rose; a green basket with lilies-of-the-valley and silver tulle for Lillian; a gilded basket of violets with paler tones of violet gauze for Violetta.

WOMAN FARMER

There is a woman truck farmer near Nashua, N. H., who left Simmons College in Boston to take up the work and who for three years has proved remarkably successful, says an exchange. She is reported to have the best truck farm in New Hampshire and gets better prices for her product than do other farmers round-about the city. Her father passed on and she was called home. She took the supervision of the farm hands, worked with them in the fields, and though she found her work arduous at first she gradually got acquainted with her duties and ended the season with almost as large a profit as her father made in the previous year. She has added several acres to the farm and now has a total of 150 acres.

CLEANSING

Of suits and gowns for the spring and summer is now in order. Look over your wardrobe and if any of your garments are soiled or if any look

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TRIED RECIPES

TOMATO JELLY SALAD.

ANY salad with the tomato taste is a useful adjunct to a heavy meat dinner, and this one may come out of a 12-cent can. Select whole tomatoes and turn them into a saucepan, adding one small onion, six cloves and one half cupful of finely chopped celery. Boil for half an hour, then strain, season with salt and paprika, and add one third of a box of gelatin dissolved in a little of the boiling liquid. Pour into after-dinner cups and set away to cool, afterward chilling solidly on the ice. When ready to serve, turn out the cups on to a bed of crisp lettuce and cover the salad with a thick mayonnaise.

SWEET FRUIT SALAD.

A slim luncheon may be instantly glorified with a salad of this sort if a sudden caller drops in. Half a grapefruit, one orange, a ripe pippin, four thin slices of onion and a wisp of garlic are its main ingredients. Peel and skin the orange and grapefruit and cut the apple in thin slices, skin and all; then break the fruit into inch bits and sprinkle a little sugar, salt, paprika and a dust of dry mustard through it. For the rest of the dressing work up the yolk of one hard-boiled egg with olive oil, dropping this in gradually until there is enough to moisten the whole salad. Toss the fruit in the dressing, and put a little of it on a good sized lettuce leaf when serving.

This salad may also be made with a raw egg, but it must be well beaten before the oil is dropped in, and when the two substances are together they must be beaten quite 10 minutes.

POTPOURRI SALAD.

All the cold vegetables that are in the house may be used for this—canniflowers, beets, green peas, celery roots, carrots, saffry, cabbage, potatoes, etc. Drain the vegetables of liquid and dress them with olive oil, salt, pepper and a little vinegar or lemon juice. Put everything together and pile the salad in a mound at one end of a flat platter of cold meat.

A cauliflower boiled in plain water for 20 minutes and served with a plain French dressing, makes a good salad, but if the vegetable is boiled longer than this its deliciousness will be gone.

INDIVIDUAL APPLE SALADS.

Pick one of the prettiest red eating apples that can be bought, cut a slice from top and scoop out inside. Mix the filling with chopped celery, a little minced onion, salt, pepper and mayonnaise and stuff the shells, putting mayonnaise on top of each apple.

SPANISH ONION SALAD.

Select a Spanish onion or two, medium sized ones. Carefully remove two layers from the outside of each, using a sharp knife to detach them from the rest of the onion after a slice has been cut from the top to make this feasible. Chop the rest of the onion finely—better grind it in a machine—and mix with salt, cayenne and olive oil and stuff it into the shell, putting a dust of the parsley on top.—Portland Oregonian.

CAKE FOR HIGH TEA

TO make what the English call fallen cake, cream a quarter of a pound of butter and beat into it half a pound of moist sugar. Beat five eggs until quite stiff with an egg whisk, and mix with the butter and sugar. Add, with a flour dredger, a little at a time, half a pound of flour and any flavoring liked. Beat for 20 minutes. Mix a cupful each of chopped and stoned raisins and well-washed currants and half a cupful of chopped candied peel and blanched almonds. Have ready a square cake tin lined with three thicknesses of buttered paper, and pour in an inch-deep layer of the sponge mixture.

Sprinkle a layer of fruit, and then add a thin layer of the sponge. Strew in the rest of the fruit, and pour evenly over all the remainder of the sponge mixture. Bake in a moderate oven and do not open the door for half an hour or more, or the cake will fall. Cook for three-quarters of an hour, or till done.

If the cake is very deep, an hour will not be at all too long. When it is taken from the oven ice thinly with a boiled icing and stew very thickly with chopped almonds and walnuts. When cut, the bottom of the cake should show a mass of fruit while the top is a plain sponge. If preferred, the bottom may be any rich fruit cake, but it is nicer made according to the above recipe.—Indianapolis Star.

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COOKING IN COLONIAL DAYS

Contrasts with methods of modern times.

THE original colonial dames cooked over an open fire, hanging their pots from a crane and roasting their meats on a spit—and I wish to say, writes Christine Terhune Herick in the Chicago Inter Ocean, that their descendants have never evolved a better method of roasting—while the Dutch oven was their standby for baking of all kinds.

In this oven a fire was kept burning for 12 hours before the baking was to be done. By the end of this time the oven was heated through, the fire was cleared out and into the heated chamber were introduced pots and pans containing the food to be cooked—the beans in the earthen pot, the loaves of bread and raised cake—election cake, bread cake—and then the oven was closed until these were cooked. After they were done the pies went in—pies by the dozen, often, for it was too serious a business to heat the oven unless there was to be a big enough baking to make the effort worth while.

Your great-great grandmother did all her cooking with wood. All the water used for washing clothes or dishes had to be heated in the same way. When one thinks of having hot water by turning a faucet, housework of today seems almost like child's play.

Heating the house had all to be done by open fires, also—when it was heated at all. Most of us have knowledge of country houses where there is no furnace heat and where the warmth for most of the establishment is derived from a big coal stove in the lower hall, which perhaps inadequately warms the rooms on each side and the upper part of the house. But in those earlier days not even this tempering of the winter air existed. The open fire is a lovely thing to look at and we shall never get anything which will serve as so satisfactory an emblem of home comfort and cheer, but it is more valuable as a supplement than as a dependence.

In my mother's childhood granulated

sugar and powdered sugar, like cut sugar, were unknown. The sugar was sent to the plantation in big loaves, to be cracked to pieces for use. When it was needed for sweetening in cooking, it had to be laboriously crushed by hand.

Canned goods of all sorts were absolutely unknown to our foremothers, as were prepared foods of every description. She had to see to the smoking of her own hams, the curing of her own bacon, the drying of her own fish, if she would have any food laid aside for winter. All planishing in advance she had to do herself. In comparison with that state of affairs, what a luxury seem the telephone and the rural delivery of today.

In those bygone days the housekeeper must make her own soap and compound her own dyestuffs as well as do the dyeing after these were made. As there were no sewing machines and no ready-made clothing, all the garments of the household must be cut out and made at home by the busy hands of the women of the family. Sometimes the wool had to be carded, the flax spun and the stuff woven before the clothes could be made.

NEW PARASOLS

The first showing of parasol styles for spring reveals extremes, ranging from four-ribbed affairs to those with 16 ribs, and all conceivable variations of coverings.

Black velvet, which appeared last season, is back again as an extreme among materials. Shirred chiffon over colored silk, with bands of silk at the edge, and often fringe, is one of the elaborate blends.

Lace coverings with bright silk gleaming through are among the smart things and embroidered models run through all the variations possible to that material. —Milwaukee Journal.

Now Is Considered Epochal Period in American Railroading

Decision of Interstate Commerce Commission Against Rate Increases, Events in Missouri Pacific, Rutland Purchase Significant.

PUBLIC TO BE CLOSER TO ALL QUESTIONS OF MANAGEMENT

NOT in years have so many important railroad events been crowded into one short month. February, 1911, is likely to be remembered for other interesting transportation happenings, but with the interstate commerce commission handing down its decision against the railroads; with the Gould dynasty virtually surrendering control of the great Missouri Pacific system, and with President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, absorbing the Rutland and establishing New England connection between ocean and lakes, three incidents are recorded the far reaching effect of which it is difficult to determine at the present.

The great American railroad spectacle is apparently affording the 90,000,000 people of this country something to think about. Not that this vast audience has been unaccustomed to performances of absorbing interest on the national scene of transportation. From the day when the first spike was driven to keep down the first rail, an endless procession of incidents have crowded the amphitheater with its expectant throng of spectators.

But while American people have often thought deeply on railroad matters, this thinking has not always been to the best purpose. Railroad construction and railroad financiers; lines here and there and consolidation; transcontinental systems and sometimes ruinous competition; fortunes won and fortunes lost; benefits bestowed and frequently spoliation, with the public, perhaps, to pay the bills; at a hundred different points the interests of the railways and the interests of the public have met for common good, or else drifted apart to the detriment of either party or of both.

Great Events Impend

Whatever may be the effect of the commission's refusal to grant the railroads a freight rate increase, very great events are impending in the railway world. It has become evident of late years that the public is already knowing more about railroads, their financing and their management than it has ever known before. Very soon the people are to know even more about transportation questions. The conscience of the country has been fully awakened.

With the greatest railway systems in the world—a mileage not far below 300,000—the United States is making ready to embrace railroad opportunities by no means inferior to those which presented themselves in the past. But while railroad development will take full account of construction and extension, the duties of the future will differ materially from those essential to development yesterday. New men and new methods have already entered upon the scene, prepared to carry forward the coming task.

The country is about to witness a period of activity when farm and mill and factory will be required to perform their utmost duty. The function of the railroad will be to work more and more in conjunction with the agricultural, industrial and commercial activities. No rate decision can possibly prevent such essential cooperation.

It has been brought out strongly of late that the public service is assuredly a public trust. The property of the individual, of course, must always be respected. But no less are the privileges of the individuals, and their rights, to be conserved and safeguarded. Mere personal ambition cannot be permitted to hold sway. Often such ambition seizes opportunities and ruthlessly overrides every other consideration. The railroads are intended for the country, not the country for the railroads. The new era in railroading will have to deal with situations not so much as dreamed of when other constructive periods were at their height. But adjustment is already under way. Men are entering upon the scene whose equipment is excellent for the purpose of dealing with great railroad problems. Tasks of large proportions are looming in the distance, but real constructionists never balk at obstacles.

Great Service Done

The American railroads and the American railroad builders have rendered the people an incalculable service. But while it is of the utmost importance to solve engineering problems of vast difficulty, physical accomplishment by itself will not be sufficient in the future. The demand for rectitude will be insistent. No train can be absolutely safe except where track, grade, curve, ballast are all considered in their proper relation to the rolling stock. In the same way no railroad system is all that it should be unless construction, financing and management take account of efficiency in the fullest sense of the word and give to the public the benefit of this efficiency.

Apart from the rate decision two other recent events in the railroad world would carry many lessons. It may be true that there is considerable difference between the Gould transactions and the coup of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad when it absorbed the Rutland property. But in other respects the incidents point in the identical direction.

Both bring the question of efficiency to the front.

It is not to be denied that in the one instance ambition received a check, and that in the other unnecessary conservatism burst its bonds. To that degree Mr. Gould and President Mellen stand for different conditions. But in both cases transportation efficiency has gained an opportunity long denied it, where two of the most magnificent railroad properties in the United States were concerned. And the future will undoubtedly attest that both the Missouri Pacific transaction and the New Haven deal took place at just the right time when the public was prepared to view the happenings in their proper light.

Light in Financing

Exactly what went on in the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., when Mr. Gould and Otto H. Kahn were in conference regarding the Missouri Pacific's future, probably few others will ever know. Of course, the heads of the great banking house and those immediately concerned may be familiar with the discussions which resulted in the transfer of interests running into many millions. The fact is established, however, that the railroad system covering more than 10,000 miles will be financed differently than in the past. And this brings up once more the question of efficiency and how the management of the railroads of the future will depend for its success on financing that shall be able to stand the searchlight of investigation. There will be consolidation of capital for the purpose of meeting increasing railroad consolidation. Banking firms like Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and J. P. Morgan & Co. will as fiscal agents for the great railway systems of America be the responsible factors where in times gone by less available capital and less financial efficiency worked great detriment to management and service alike.

With Mr. Morgan traveling abroad there has been no intimation whatsoever as to this financier's part in the recent events within the domain of railroad financing. As an organizer, J. Pierpont Morgan is best known in his relation to the gigantic corporations of which the United States Steel corporation is the biggest of all. But the railroad interests of the house of Morgan are vast. It is not too much to say that there is hardly an important road in the country where the Morgan interests are not solidly entrenched. It is not known where the community of interest with the Missouri Pacific begins or ends. This, apparently, is a Kuhn, Loeb & Co. affair. But it need not be doubted that somehow and somewhere the interests of the Morgans and the interests of the Missouri Pacific bankers meet on common ground within the great railroad property in question. Both banking houses will unquestionably dictate policies, more beneficial to the country at large, than the innumerable railroad policies that prevailed in the past. And in this connection it is of surpassing interest to cast a glance backward and view conditions that in many respects bear on the present and the future.

Railroads Barometers

The railroads, like the industries, are barometers of national activities; they register up and down with seasons of unconfined prosperity and periods of depression. In many instances, the lean years have been of the railroad's own making. Obstructionists, men with questionable methods, took the wind out of the sails when real constructionists appeared. The government did not then exercise itself as at present. Speculation ran riot. Great undertakings marked periods when one railroad followed closely on the heels of another. The development of business promised much to the transportation companies, but without strict attention to business on the part of the road's trouble apparently could not be prevented.

The railroad chaos which played havoc with the roads and the public alike some decades ago will probably never be repeated in this country. The times have changed. The stability of the nation has something more solid as its foundation than speculative interests. To a great extent changes within the related systems now concern financiers more than the people as a whole. That is, a transaction like the Gould affair, while the public's business, is quietly arranged because holdings are largely in the hands of a few powerful individuals. But years ago railroad stocks were much more scattered. Here and abroad savings were exchanged for securities issued by the transportation concerns. Whatever the accounting was, the less said now about what has gone by the better. But the year 1880 brought speculation to a point where drastic methods had to be employed in order to stem the tide.

Railroad Wars

From 1880 to 1885 the railroads of the United States witnessed an unexampled period of prosperity because of a succession of good crops. During that period developed the railroad wars. New lines were constructed irrespective of result where competition entered a parallel field. In two years there had been an increase of more than 30,000 miles, or an addition of 34 per cent to the mileage of the entire country. The get-rich-quickly railroad had the call. Legislation put up no bars. From a strategic point of view there had been a tremendous waste. The future had been discounted, but competition looked entirely to its own purse and there was no justification for all the construction which had thrown common sense aside.

Then appeared upon the scene J. Pierpont Morgan. The house of Morgan & Co. in 1885 occupied the identical quarters at Broad and Wall streets, as at present. It was a quiet, dignified banking firm. The ramifications of the Morgan establishment reached into all parts of the world. The great industrial corporation of today was not then a fact. The steel corporation, the tobacco trust, the harvest trust, were infants. The question of the hour was railroads. J. P. Morgan had many railroad interests and he decided to take a hand.

The railroad presidents of that period did not take kindly to interference, but out of courtesy, perhaps, they consented to meet at the Madison residence of Mr. Morgan to talk over the situation which had become acute. The English stockholders had put the issue before the American banker and for several years following his trip abroad in 1885 Mr. Morgan had attempted to clear the railroad atmosphere. With more or less success in that direction the American financier realized that piece-meal work



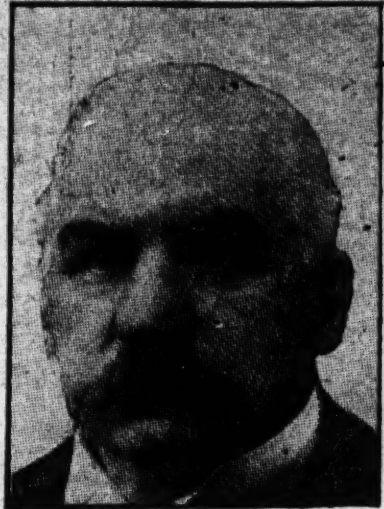
WILLIAM C. BROWN.
The New York Central lines have long been in the forefront as efficiency promoters.

would accomplish little. He decided on some heroic measure. In December, 1888, he brought together at his house many of the western railroad presidents and representatives of banking firms responsible for the financing of the roads.

Great Meeting Held

Mr. Morgan appeared in the role of conciliator; before him were the men who ran the roads and the men who furnished the money with which to run the roads. Let it be remembered that the reason for that historic meeting was simply to devise some plan by which ruinous competition could be done away with, the establishing of greater harmony between the scattered interests. There have been many meetings of railroad presidents since that day in December, 1888, but few with a company of men more vital to the transportation interests of the period. Some of those in attendance were Charles Francis Adams, of the Union Pacific; Marvin Huggitt, of the Chicago & Northwestern; R. B. Cable, of the Rock Island; Frank S. Bond, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Jay Gould and his son George, of the Missouri Pacific; A. B. Stickney, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City. Of the bankers the most conspicuous were Mr. Morgan; John Crosby Brown, of Brown brothers; George P. Magoun, of Kidder, Peabody & Co., and representatives of the Barings, London. President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania road, also joined the conference.

George J. Gould, with 23 years' less railroad experience than now, cannot have failed to recall recently what took place at that meeting in the Morgan Madison avenue residence. Those were the days of the Vanderbilts, the Astors,



(Copyrighted by Pach Brothers, 1902.)
J. PIERPONT MORGAN.
Influence of Morgan interests is all-embracing where railroad financing is the issue.

the Mills, men of large means. Then, as now, shippers and roads were viewing each other with suspicion. But there were no interstate commissions like those of today. The question at issue was between the roads themselves. In some respects the public was benefiting by rate cutting but in others the railroad war served the people little.

Using the plainest kind of language, to which some of the men at the New York meeting answered in kind, Mr. Morgan told about the deplorable condition in which the American railroads found themselves in 1888. He advised consolidation and was met with violent opposition. He argued along the lines of reasonable cooperation, explaining that the public was becoming alarmed, and finally, after other meetings had been held, some arrangements were agreed upon which did away with foolhardy rate-cutting. It was the first semi-public appearance of J. Pierpont Morgan as an organizer of great railroad interests and while other means were made necessary later, the meeting in question probably laid the foundation for the consolidations that were to follow.

Railroad Conditions

The railroad figures of 1889 are significant to the present discussion. On the London stock exchange there were listed American railroad securities to the amount of \$506,000,000, with only one company paying dividends on its common stock. Within the short time of 13 years 423 railroad companies, with a mileage of almost 50,000 miles, and representing a capital of \$2,500,000,000 had gone into bankruptcy. To instance one year, in 1888 these roads had done \$20,000,000 more business than in 1887, but they had earned \$14,000,000 less. Certainly there must have been a lack of efficiency somewhere. With all the business that has come to the American railways since the latter eighties; with tremendous expansion, increase in traffic, the necessity for more and more facilities, with all that goes to the making of a paying investment, the railway systems are just now beginning to emerge from what has proved to be a mistaken policy and the men of the newer period are fully conscious that the time is ripe for change.

The advent of E. H. Harriman proved an era all its own. He blazed the way for the newer state of affairs and yet he failed to satisfy entirely. With him the ambition was also to do big things; but in a far different manner than Jay Gould both planned and executed. Mr. Harriman will go down in history as a constructionist, who both built railroads and managed them well. He was liberal to the point of prodigality whenever it was a question of making conquests. The Union Pacific stands a monument to his railroad genius. The new era in American railroading began with Harriman. His trained lieutenants are everywhere. The Harriman system is supreme among the railroads of the country.

Mileage of Roads

Figures furnish little romance, but for the sake of comparison and with a view toward visualizing, the following table may give some inkling of what the American people have at their service in the matter of transportation facilities. A recent compilation places the various interests as follows:

	Miles.
Hill-Morgan group	12,829
Morgan group	12,849
Vanderbilt group	24,670
Harriman group	28,542
Pennsylvania group	19,350
Gould group	21,174
Moore-Reid group	28,107
Rockefeller group	16,183
Walters group	11,143
Hawley group	11,819
Independent	24,149
Total	210,940

While this mileage includes more than three fourths of the mileage of the entire country, it will probably be found that the community of interest between the large groups and the remaining one fourth is very close. The eleven groups, given here with represent a stock issue of \$5,373,210,455 and a bond issue of \$6,179,616,826. The figures are startling enough to focus the attention on the financial aspects of the railroad situation.

Railroad construction in the United States cannot be halted. The opening up of new territories replete with resources will compel a continual advance. American capital is plentiful for that purpose. But it may be taken as a certainty that there will be in the future as little waste as possible. Mr. Brandeis may be right or wrong in his assertion that the railroads could save at least \$1,000,000 a day by practicing economy. His plan for efficiency may solve one part of the railroad problem which railroad experts have spent much of their time to solve. It

seems hardly possible that the clear-sighted men in charge of the railroad systems of the country would let go an opportunity to profit by reasonable advice. Further unification may tend to reduce expenditures. The railroads have made many mistakes and they should profit by their experience. In their opposition to the extension of the inland waterways of the country they at any rate acted contrary to public interests. Leading railroad men now show a willingness to cooperate with the water transportation companies. Where a clearer vision has obtained in one direction there is little to prevent a more impersonal attitude in other directions.

Many Famous Men

A formidable array of railroad men is in the field ready to carry out the new policy. It is hardly correct to call James J. Hill as among the late comers, for his career is identified with the construction period of years ago. But Mr. Hill's activity today is no less pronounced than that of his son, who exhibits many traits like those which characterize the father as leader among railroad builders. President Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford is not likely to be classed among the new comers. But Mr. Mellen is exactly the type of the twentieth century railroad man on whom will devolve carrying forward twentieth century ideas in railroading. His capacity as executive, his grasp of details and his unification work throughout New England, with the Rutland incident a capstone to recent achievements, show President Mellen a builder, an economist, a strategist.

One of the conspicuous members of the new railroad generation is Vice-President Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and operation of the Union Pacific railroad system. Mr. Kruttschnitt is a Harriman product. Judge Lovett may be in supreme command of the Union Pacific forces, but if he is the field marshal, the vice-president is the second in command. The vice-president of the great system is now demonstrating railroad efficiency. His concentration policy has brought the various units into complete harmony. This concentration is not intended to become centralization, for the vastness of the Union Pacific interests would preclude such an arrangement.

The railroads admit that there has been and that there still is great waste in money and energy. How to overcome these deficiencies has been the question. Scientific management looked well enough on paper, but it seemed to work out contrary to expectations when put to practice. The fault, however, could hardly have been of the methods but rather of the men. Vice-President Kruttschnitt has demonstrated that the thing is possible.



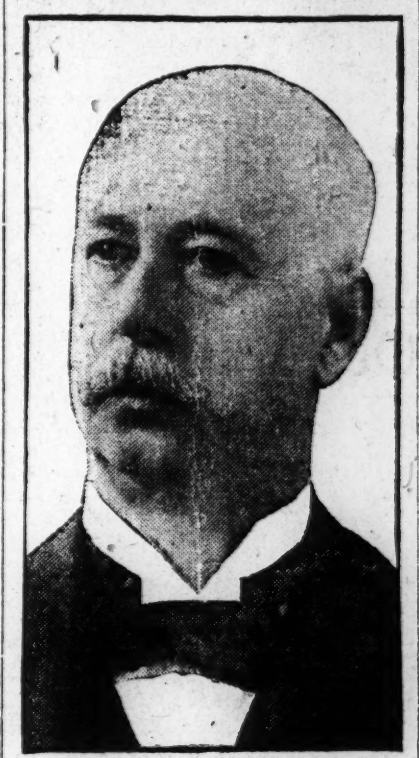
EDWIN HAWLEY.
Many years of experience prove president of numerous roads a consolidating influence.

Many Important Events Affecting Conduct of Future Business of the Transportation Companies Are Taking Place.

THREE INCIDENTS OF FEBRUARY TO HAVE FAR-REACHING EFFECT

Efficiency Sought

President E. P. Ripley, of the Santa Fe system, is another big railroad man who believes in doing things on a big scale. But he is above all an advocate of improvement. One incident will illustrate President Ripley's methods for saving.



CHARLES S. MELLEN.
Rutland coup showed president of New York, New Haven & Hartford pastmaster in railroad matters.

ing time and money and adding to the comfort and safety of travelers on his road. The old way of oiling trucks required two men whom it took half an hour to oil one car. By the new method the men spray the oil instead of applying it with cloth and the work is done in five minutes, and better than before.

It has not always been easy to get the doctrine of real efficiency into operation where captains of industry would be expected to grasp at such advantages with ready hands. President Ripley appeals to his employees for cooperation and among his methods for that purpose is the distribution of pamphlets outlining what he desires to have done and why he believes the men are benefited as much as the stockholders. There is a bonus system at work on the Santa Fe and last year the employees received in premiums on their labors \$1,250,000. That the method pays is illustrated by facts. The company in three years has made a net saving of \$2,000,000 as a result of greater efficiency due to the bonus plan.

New Era Begun

As a matter of fact, the new railroad era has begun in earnest. The Union Pacific, the New York Central, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Northern Pacific are among systems earnest in their efforts to make efficiency speak for itself. It is true that there are some railroads which still believe that what

was good yesterday must be equally good today and tomorrow. When they become awakened to the fact that they are literally on the wrong track, their surprise may be considerable and likewise expensive. On the one matter of coal consumption recent experiences on the Erie have shown what care will accomplish. By keeping watch of a certain locomotive it was found possible to reduce coal consumption by 60 per cent and a railroad which has not always been a standard in every particular has now begun to assert itself in the right direction.

How the western railroads will meet the decision of the interstate commerce commission is an interesting speculation. The rate increase disapproved by the commission would have netted approximately \$27,000,000 in the territories under consideration. The opinion of the commission is that the practice of strict economy in management will bring to the roads a far greater sum than could be gained by increasing rates. To this the railroads take exception. Some railroad presidents call the decision a mistake, while others consider it unfortunate. Louis D. Brandeis, who represented the shippers before the commission at Washington, claims with greater emphasis than before that the rate decision will compel the roads to look within for relief, to practice scientific economy and reach a higher stage of efficiency. He believes the decision will turn out to be a blessing and that what now seems a negative proposition will assuredly prove a positive. On the other hand, L. W. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, thinks he may as well go to Europe for a holiday since he sees no reason for staying home without anything to do.

Much Still to Do

It is apparent, of course, that all views at present must be colored by personal opinion. There seems hardly any reason why development should be halted. From the standpoint of self-preservation the roads must continue to improve. Since 1830, when the first 23 miles of railroad were in operation, until the present with its 300,000 or more of mileage, the population of the country has grown from 13,000,000 to 90,000,000. The increase in population alone must make the roads develop. Then, the railroad figures themselves reflect the great progress under way. It is true that there will be vast expenditures necessary for keeping up the properties. New methods must be considered. Coal may have to be replaced by oil, to an even greater extent than at present, or electrification may prove the new hauling agency of the railroads. Train despatching by telephoning is in operation or even telephoning from the moving trains without wires is under experiment. It will take money, large amounts of money to keep abreast of the times; but the American public will hardly fail to support whatever scheme may tend to foster the greatest development.

The most important development must be the improved relations between the people and the railroads. The recent differences between shippers and railroads regarding rates need not be advanced as an argument against closer relations between the public and the corporations. There is essential a bet-

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Greater Efficiency Sought by Managements,
Which Will Bring About Better Service
They Will Be Able to Render Public.

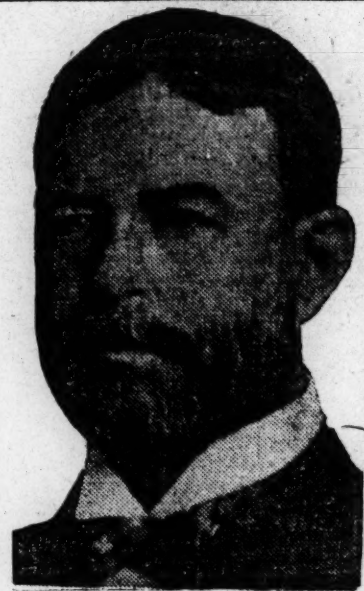
TIME OF PROSPERITY THOUGHT TO BE AT HAND IN COUNTRY

ter understanding of the needs of both parties, and with such understanding reason will be listened to more attentively. It cannot be gainsaid that many objectionable features within railroad management and financing have already been eliminated. The new era has put its heel on the speculative incidents which marked other generations. Stocks and bonds will be considered in a different light when the obnoxious practices that brought their own punishment are entirely obliterated from railroad annals.

Because recent events touch on almost every railroad question of importance, the interstate commerce commission's decision, the Gould transaction, involving perhaps \$100,000,000, and the Mellen coup will go down in railroad history as epochal. The past, the present and the future are written across these hap-

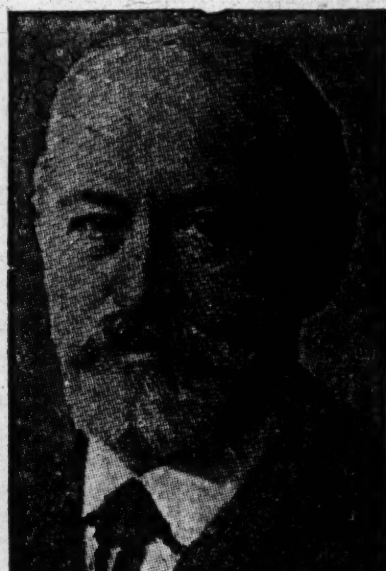
penings of a few days. While directly a New England affair, the Rutland acquisition means much to the entire east. The New Haven system is progressive to a degree. Electrification is here advanced considerably and promises more. As in the West railroad constructionists solved problems of greatest difficulty, so in the East construction also concerns itself with engineering problems no less difficult. The tunneling of the Hudson river alone is an enterprise equal to any in railroad history.

The railroads of the future must turn more largely to the people for support. The American nation is satisfied that the railroad is here to stay as the great transportation agency. It may be a fanciful admission that travel by aeroplane is bound to play a conspicuous part in the days to come. It may be a



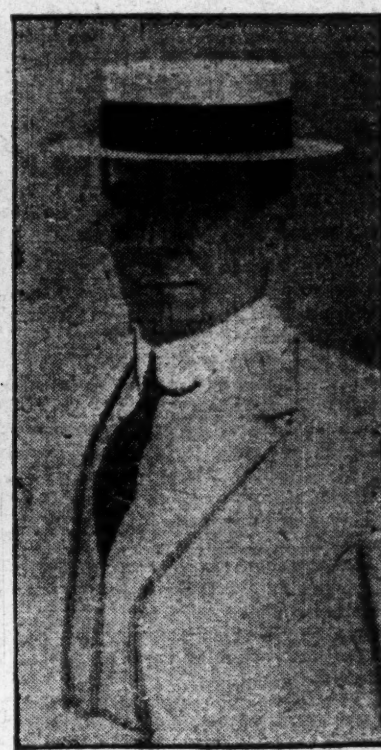
L. F. LOREE.
President Loree of the Hudson R. Dela-
ware believes in methods con-
forming to need of times.

far-fetched proposition to say that not many years from now it will be as easy to navigate the air as the water. But all things have to be taken into consideration in an attempt to discount the future. It is not unreasonable to believe that railroad men with eyes centered on the future are already taking into account the aeroplane as a competitor in certain directions. In the



JACOB H. SCHIFF.
Senior member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
whose firm appeared as the moving
factor in the Gould transaction.

meantime, the 90,000,000 inhabitants of the United States are satisfied to travel by way of railroads. And the men who furnish the road and the people who furnish the passengers could hardly do much better than come together and make the best possible use of the present situation.



(Copyrighted by Paul Thompson, 1906.)
JUDGE ROBERT LOVETT.
Head of Harriman system, which is rep-
resentative of new railroad
methods.

PEACOCK'S VOICE NOT OF HUMANITY

Reason Why This Once-Famous Author Is Being Forgotten Said to Be Because
Satire as an End Is Falling Into Disrepute.

[This is the first of a series of two papers dealing with the life and writings of Thomas Love Peacock, who in these days is becoming less and less familiar. The second paper will be published in an early number of The Christian Science Monitor.]

EVERY now and then somebody says, "Peacock's works are too little known. Let us write an article, or let us inaugurate a course of reading among our friends, that will bring his original genius into notice, and give his fluent irony new audiences upon which to play." And, thereupon, we all read Thomas Love Peacock for a while, and find much or little to repay us, according to our gifts and to the value we put upon our time.

Some few contract an affection for his indubitably fine English, his ingenious wit and his decorative fancy; and these become Peacockians, clothed about with a comfortable sense of belonging to an elegant minority.

Obscurity Is Puzzling

The fact that so great a measure of obscurity has been the lot of a really brilliant writer is puzzling to editors and to compilers—and various theories are put forth to account for it. One is that it requires culture to appreciate him, that he is the writer of the fastidious few. This would seem to be true in a limited measure. His writings have so little moral content or constructive quality that the reading of them is of the nature of diversion—a sort of condiment for a jaded appetite; and it is usually those of leisurely culture in whom this unhappy condition obtains. Peacock certainly offers a change to such.

It is not in point of refinement that his superiority lies; for while, by no means a gross writer, he seldom shows any of those exquisite touches of delicate feeling that transfigure Thackeray's satiric portrayals.

Satire's Star Waning

There is another reason of much greater weight, why he has thus far failed of an assured place in the best literature, and this reason gathers force as the years multiply since his eighteenth-century-shaped pen ceased. It is that the honorable status of satire as an end in itself is waning in the light of the more brotherly ideals toward which the race advances. And feeling that Agnes Repplier is drawing a faithful likeness when she writes of Peacock, "The shafts of his good-tempered ridicule were leveled at all that his countrymen were striving to prove sacred and beneficial. His easy laugh rang out just when everybody was most strenuous in the cause of progress," we can not but remember how much easier it seems to criticize than it is to do, or to be, good.

Incidental satire may still serve a purpose, where the general trend is constructive; where it predominates, charity languishes. The particular butts of Peacock's satire were Scotland and all things Scotch; America, all reforms as soon as they took shape in visible organized effort (for he is said to have seen the ruin of England in the reform of every abuse he had previously denounced); all reviewers, and lastly the Lake poets and all their works. Shelley and he were intimate friends and for Shelley he had a true admiration. But to see how little the

fine gold present amid the clogging dross of Shelley's mentality was akin to Peacock, one has only to reread Shelley's "Defense of Poetry" and while its impassioned beauty is fresh in the memory, turn to Peacock's "Four Ages of Poetry" and read that self-condemning tirade against all poets and poetry, except the ancient.

Peacock's Wit Quick

The first part of Shelley's original essay was written in amicable reply to Peacock (a fact that does not appear in the more modern editions), but Shelley's conception of poetry is a winged creature that soon soars out of sight of Peacock's criticism as the latter creeps along, breathing jibes and carplings. Peacock's quick eye and nimble wit seized eagerly upon those extremes to which human nature is prone, and whether the cause in which these exaggerations were shown was good, bad or indifferent, his blade was flourished with equal glee.

Did he ever see the body of good work upon which these exaggerations were often merely exercises, or give his pen to making this known, or supporting it? There is no affirmative in what his friendliest biographers have written, nor do his writings bear any testimony in this behalf. Neither can results be pointed to as answer; the rapier-like stroke is not seen to have rendered any real service. As an exhibition of skill it draws forth exclamations of admiring wonder, but at the same moment we are irresistibly reminded of the little lad's question of his grandire, in Southey's "Battle of Blenheim": "And everybody praised the duke, / Who this great fight did win, / But what good came of it, at last?" Quoth little Peterkin: "Why that I cannot tell," said he, "But 'twas a famous victory."

Many Objects Attacked

Nor, again, is it satisfying to remember that, as has been said, his sword play was impartial. It is cold comfort that some of his apologists offer, when they remind the reader that if, at a given moment, he is uncomfortably crowding, ridicule upon that which you esteem excellent, in another moment he will be attacking somebody else, and all in turn. For we are gratefully aware that the mass of Christians cultivated people have outgrown the attitude voiced by Lucretius: "It is sweet, when on the great sea the winds trouble the waters, to behold from land another's deep distress, etc."

Into that dark night of pagan unbelief in which the Roman poet "—denied, Divinely the divine," came, not long after, Jesus of Nazareth's message of fatherhood and brotherhood, and since then, having learned to weep with those that weep, men now are learning to rejoice always, both for their brothers and themselves.

His Life Simple

The outward story of Peacock's life is easily told, for it is uneventful and without mystery. He was the son of a London glass merchant, and was born at Weymouth, Oct. 18, 1785. Although studious, he had, from youth, an aversion for the regular modes of education and was allowed after he left his last private school at 13, to pursue his studies in his own way. He had been well grounded in the classics, and carried these studies along assiduously, so that he became a classical scholar of recognized authority, though retaining through life a slovenly way of writing his Greek without accents, that is plaintively alluded to by more than one contemporary. At the British Museum he studied the gems, statues and bas-reliefs of classic art, and interpreted his reading in their light, gaining in this way a wider and

more sympathetic knowledge of the early Greeks than could have been acquired merely from text-books. His writings are permeated with this classical flavor, and owe to it a great part of their charm.

First Poem 1804

His first published poem, "The Monks of St. Mark," appeared in 1804, when he was 19 and was followed in 1806 by a collection named for its longest poem, "Palmyra." A long poem, "The Genius of the Thames," in 1810, and Rhododaphne in 1818 gave him reputation, though more as a erudite scholar than as a real poet.

In 1819 he became a clerk to the East India Company, an occupation he pursued for 37 years. This gave him an income without encroaching largely upon his time. His own doggerel, while it need not be taken as actually descriptive, is admittedly founded in fact: "From ten to eleven, ate a breakfast for seven; / From eleven to noon, to begin was too soon. / From twelve to one, asked, 'What's to be done?' / From one to two, found nothing to do; / From two to three, began to foresee / That from three to four would be a bore."

But before he entered upon this clerkship, he had published "Headlong Hall," the first of the seven novels in which his talents are best displayed. These followed one another at close intervals until "Crochet Castle" appeared in 1831, and then there was an interim of 30 years before "Gryll Grange" closed the list. Meanwhile his verse accumulated to fill a moderate sized volume; not without some productions of fair merit and beauty. In his "Horae Dramaticae," contributed originally to Fraser's Magazine, he resurrected a wealth of half-buried lore about old classical dramas.

Shakespeare Attacked

He translated an Italian comedy, "The Deceived"—first performed at Siena in 1531—with voluminous notes to prove that upon it Shakespeare founded his "Twelfth Night." Some plays recently published from manuscripts hitherto unused bear marks of having been written in his earlier years and are not of great intrinsic value.

His claim to the title of poet rests upon the lyrics scattered through his stories, rather than upon any more labored effort, and these, in a later paper, will be considered together.

The youth of Peacock had a brief and lovely romance, which was never entirely overlaid by the harder cast of thought that most of his life expressed. A poem called "The Visions of Love," written in 1806, reflects this gentler period, and while it is not great poetry its succeeding tender pictures give an interesting glimpse into the writer's finer nature. For this reason, as representing a side of Peacock's individuality not often in view the excerpts following are admissible: "But most to cheer the lover's lonely hours / Creative Fancy wakes her magic powers; / Most strangely pours, by ardent love refined, / Her brightest visions on the youthful mind. / Hence, when at eve with lonely steps I rove / The flower-enameled plain or dusky grove, / Or press the bank with grassy tufts o'er-spread, / Where the brook murmurs o'er its pebbly bed; / Then steals thy form, Rosalia, on my sight, / In artless charms preeminently bright;

By Hope inspired, my raptured thoughts engage / To trace the lines of Fate's mysterious page. / At once in air, the past, the present fade; / In fairy tints the future stands displayed; / The simple dwelling by affection reared; / The smiling plains, by calm content endeared; / The classic book-case, decked with learning's store, / Rich in historic truth and bardic lore; / The garden walks, in Nature's livery dressed, / Will these suffice to make Rosalia blest? / And will she never feel a wish to roam / Beyond the limits of our rural home?"

Pretty Picture Drawn
Each season offers to the fond thought its hope of pure and serene happiness. He sees the "chosen few" of friendship meeting there a welcome, and his love as a Lady Bountiful: "Not from our door, his humble prayer denied, / The friendless man shall wander unsupplied; / Ne'er shall the wretch, whom fortune's ill assails, / Tell there in vain his melancholy tale; / Thy heart, where nature's noblest feelings glow, / Will throb to heal the bending stranger's woe; / On mercy's errand wilt thou oft explore / The crazy dwellings of the neighboring poor, / To blunt the sting of want's unsparing rage, / To smooth the short and painful path of age, / The childless widow's drooping head to raise, / And cheer her soul with hopes of better days; / For thee the prayer affliction's child shall frame / And lisping orphans bless Rosalia's name."

It is an old-fashioned love poem, without a glance aside at any other subject, and reveals a heart that even in more worldly years could never have been bitter at its core.

And indeed it is gratifying to read that Peacock in his private life was kindhearted, genial, loving to see those about him happy and was good to the poor. A pleasant trait in his character was the unostentatious affection he quietly cherished for his mother, deferring to her judgment and spending many evenings of his manhood reading and conversing with her alone. His domestic life with the wife for whom he rather late made place and with his children about him, was harmonious, and his grandchildren remembered him as a good playfellow. One of these in her reminiscences tells this of his habits in later life: "After he left the India house he seldom left Halliford; his life was spent among his books and in the garden, in which he took great pleasure, and on the river. May day he always kept in true English fashion; all the children of the village came round with their garlands of flowers and each child was presented with a new penny, or silver threepenny or fourpenny piece, according to the beauty of their garlands; the money was given by the queen of the May, always one of his granddaughters, who sat beside him dressed in white and crowned with flowers and holding a sceptre of flowers in her hand. He loved to keep up these old English customs."

Thus, surrounded by his grandchildren and his animal pets, waited upon by servants who loved him, and enjoying almost to the latest of his 80 years the society of a few intimate friends, the "epicurean philosopher" passed the latter part of his eccentric, but morally upright life, leaving behind him a name and a product that has thus far defied classification.

"He began by making fun of the times of our grandfathers; he ended by making fun of the times which are almost, if not quite, our own; and if, as perhaps he did, he showed himself rather obstinately blind to many of the higher aspects of life in general, he saw what he did see with unmatched clearness of vision, and expressed the ironic results of his sight with powerful distinction and scholarship." (Saintsbury, 1896.)

TECH MEN'S LYRICS ARE ACCEPTED FOR THEIR ANNUAL SHOW

Fifteen songs written by students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have been accepted for the 1911 Tech show, "Frenzied French."

John Soley Selfridge and Charles Phillips Kerr are to take leading parts in the play, but definite assignment of characters will not be made until next week. Eugene Sanger, the tech dramatic coach, arrived today from New York, after putting on a play at Atlanta, Ga., and the first rehearsal under his direction will take place this afternoon. Mr. Sanger will name the cast.

The successful songs and their authors are: "The Trials of a Hostess," E. C. Vose '11; "A Man, a Maid and Cupid," D. F. Benbow '11; "Excitement," "Such a Happy Disposition," "I'll Be Down in a Minute," "Inspiration," "The Butler's Story" and "Mr. Sherlock Holmes," all by E. C. Vose '11; "The Practical Joke," William de Y. Katzenberger '13; "Be Moderate," R. V. Reeves '12; "Tech," Foster Russell '12; "What Was I Thinking of Then," N. S. Seeley '10; "If I Could Only Talk Like That," H. W. Barker '14; "Every Juliet Has a Romeo," F. W. Barker '12; "The Dear Little Study of Love," A. F. Brewer '13.

The final music trials for the show will be held in the union music room Monday afternoon. Coach Sanger will be present to help E. H. Schell, stage manager, pick the remainder of the musical numbers.

WATER SYSTEM FOR GERBER, CAL.

RED BLUFF, Cal.—E. H. Gerber, the promoter of the new town of Gerber south of this city, while in Red Bluff, said that a contract had been awarded for the construction of waterworks for the new town, and that the contractors would soon begin work.

A part of the new system will consist of a tower 60 feet high for the large tank, which will give a fine pressure for fire and domestic purposes.

In connection with the building of the waterworks for Gerber, it can be said that Gerber is the first place in Tehama county to have an artesian well which will furnish an abundance of pure water for the new railroad town.

E. G. GRAVES FOR BOSTON SURVEYOR

WASHINGTON—The indications are that Edward G. Graves, former president of the Republican city committee of Boston, will be appointed surveyor of the port of Boston. Mr. Graves and W. W. Lufkin of Essex have been the leading candidates.

Senator Crane says the appointment will probably be settled in a few days. A few days ago, while he and Representative Gardner were lunching together, Mr. Gardner put in a strong plea for Mr. Lufkin. Mr. Crane gave Mr. Gardner no hope.

OCCASIONAL SHIPPER PROTESTS.

WASHINGTON—The "occasional shipper" protested today because railroads charge as much for transporting a package weighing only a few pounds as for one weighing 100 pounds. The interstate commerce commission was asked to establish proportional schedules based on actual weight, no matter how light.

OPPOSES STAGE PROFANITY.

NEW YORK—Alderman James Mulhearn has drafted an ordinance prohibiting profanity of every degree on the stage, and the aldermanic committee on laws and legislation announced today that it would grant a public hearing Monday on the ordinance.

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DOUBLE LEGAL STAMPS FORENOONS

Women's Hand-Sewed Shoes

Those having enjoyed the ease, luxury and satisfaction found only in STRICTLY HAND SEWED shoes will readily appreciate this opportunity.

WOMEN'S KID BOOTS—Made from fine selected stock, in new custom-fitting styles, both button and lace, in all regular sizes, AA to E widths; \$6.00 to \$7.00 qualities, at.....

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Nemo Corsets We Are New England Headquarters For Nemo Corsets

Corsets that thousands of women have been patiently waiting for—that will safely and surely SUPPORT THE ABDOMEN and reduce the figure all around, yet will be comfortable when one is seated. Have the famous Nemo Self-Reducing front, and the broad bands of semi-elastic Lastikops Webbing across hips, give the figure a regular "hobble" in-slope and keep the corset from showing through a thin skirt.

No. 319, for short stout figures.....

No. 321, for tall, stout figures; sizes 19 to 36..

3.00

TWO OF THE STARS IN TECH PLAY.



John Soley Selfridge with Charles Phillips Kerr at the left in girl's costume.

TAHOE FOREST PAYS DIVIDEND

NEVADA CITY, Cal.—The Tahoe national forest is now self-supporting, and shows a net profit to the government for the year ending June 30 of \$1661.

The total receipts were \$43,608, while the disbursements were \$41,944.

FOREST RESERVE AREA READJUSTED

WASHINGTON—In accordance with an agreement between the forest service, the Owens river settlers, and the city of Los Angeles, Cal., President Taft today ordered 270,424 acres eliminated from the Inyo national forest in California, and 80,532 acres added to that reserve.

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Exhibition: TODAY, SUNDAY, MONDAY
Feb. 25, 26, 27, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Sale: TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY
Feb. 28, March 1 and 2, at 2.30 P. M.

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FIRST PATRIOTIC SONG FROM BOSTON

Words and Music of "Liberty Song" Written by Mercy Warren, Wife of Gen. James Warren — Other Early-Day Efforts.

Up to about 1770, when the policy and dealings of the British government were beginning to sting the American colonies sharply, and more or less resentment on the part of the colonists was being manifested, the English psalms, songs, ballads and tunes were popular and were sung with enjoyment. The old tunes were set to loyal words, praising the honor and wealth, and concurring with the movements of the mother country.

As far as known, the first patriotic song, the words as well as the music the composition of an American, was advertised in the Boston Chronicle of Oct. 16, 1768, as the work of Mercy Warren, wife of Gen. James Warren of Plymouth. The tenor of the stanzas was patriotic and appropriate to the sentiments of loyal subjects:

LIBERTY SONG.
Come join in hand, brave Americans, all,
And rouse your bold hearts at fair Liberty's call.
No tyrannous arts shall suppress your just claim,
Or stain with dishonor America's name.

Chorus:
In freedom we're born, and in freedom we'll live!
Our purses are ready,
Steady, friends, steady!
Not as slaves, but as freemen, our money we'll give.

Then, join hand in hand, brave Americans, all,
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall,
In so righteous a cause let us hope to succeed,
For heaven approves of each generous deed.

In a year or so, however, when sentiment had changed to a marked degree and "Good King George" was not such a "good and gracious sovereign," nor "purses" as "ready," a new version was written, set to the same music and published in 1770 in Bickerstaff's Almanack:

MASSACHUSETTS SONG OF LIBERTY
Come swallow your bumpers, ye Tories, and roar
That the "Sons of fair Freedom" are hampered once more.
But learn that no cut-throats our spirits can tame
Nor a host of oppressors shall smother the flame.

Chorus:
In freedom we're born, and like sons of the brave,
Will never surrender,
But swear to defend her,
And scorn to survive if unable to save.

Billings First Composer

Although there may have been many compositions by various people, the first American composer of any reputation or record was William Billings, born in Boston in 1746, and passing away there in 1800. He composed psalm tunes, anthems and army songs.

He was an ardent patriot, zealous in the cause of liberty. The New England soldiers stationed in the southern states during the war of the revolution were wont to cheer camp life by singing his songs.

Billings was a queer fellow, uncouth and eccentric, even for those days, blind in one eye, one leg shorter than the other, and a great snuff-taker. He was a tanner and used to write his earlier effusions with chalk on the sides of leather. He had a tremendous voice and sang in the choir. Gov. Samuel Adams and Dr. Pierce took considerable interest in him, and it is said that when Pierce and Billings sang side by side Pierce could not hear his own voice, which was not a weak one by any means. In their revulsion against the British the colonists were turning against everything that had been associated with the "mother country." Even the innocent psalm tunes were looked upon with disfavor. Billings, with his spiritual earnestness and fervid patriotism, assumed the task of furnishing words and music to take the place of those that went "overboard with the tea."

Army Likes Song

One of his songs, which was written especially for the army, became very popular; it was taken up generally and on many occasions was the source of a great inspiration. He set it to the tune of "Chester," also his own composition, and an air that was a great favorite with the fire players.

"Let tyrants shake their iron rod,
And slavery's clank her galling chains,
We'll fear them not, we'll trust in God—
New England's God forever reigns."

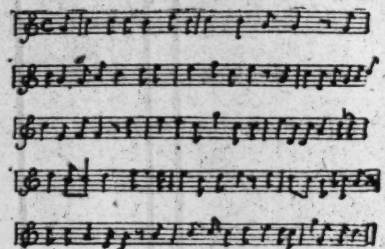
"Howard and Burgoyne, and Clinton, too,
With Prescott and Cornwallis joined,
Together plot our overthrow
In one infernal league combined."

"When God inspired us for the fight
Their ranks were broke, their lines were
Their ships were shattered in our sight—
Or swiftly driven from our coast."

"The foe come on with haughty stride!
Our troops advance with martial noise.
Their veterans flee before our arms.
Their generals yield to beardless boys!"

"What grateful offerings shall we bring?
What shall we render to the Lord?
Loud Hallelujahs let us sing,
And praise His name on every chord."

In speaking of William Billings one writer has said, "William Billings composed several tunes which were worthy to continue in commemoration of the momentous times which produced them, but somehow—not known to our philosophy—they are as much in oblivion as



LIBERTY SONG.

First patriotic song in America, written by Mercy Warren, in Boston, in October, 1768.

a mummy, while 'Yankee Doodle,' with all its shallowness and grotesqueness, is still a pean of victory."

President's March Favorite

The music of a march composed by a German living in Philadelphia in 1780 was rendered for the first time, according to some authorities, when the election of Washington to the office of first President of the United States was publicly celebrated. According to others it was first played when he rode over Trenton bridge on his way to the inaugural ceremonies; and still others contend it was first heard by the public when Washington appeared in John street theater in New York.

It did not seem to arouse any amount of enthusiasm and would have been short-lived if it had not been used for the words composed by Hopkinson at a time when the new country was in stormy condition, with national pride and party passion raging in a most threatening manner.

A writer who has made a close study of national anthems of various countries says that patriotic songs of a nation, those generally called "national anthems," are often intertwined with history and most often sprang up spontaneously in response to some urgent need. Very seldom is a national song deliberately thought out and created according to a preconceived plan.

"Hail, Columbia" Composed

How the words came to be written which have perpetuated the music of the "President's March" can best be told in the author's own words. They were written in the summer of 1798, when England and France were involved in a quarrel, which, of course, involved the United States more or less. Joseph Hopkinson, then a young lawyer, afterwards D. D., wrote to Rev. Rufus W. Griswold:

"The contest between France and England was raging and the people of the United States were divided into parties for one side or the other. Congress was in session in Philadelphia debating on the important subject; acts of hostility had already taken place . . . the violation of our rights by both belligerents was forcing us from the just and wise policy of President Washington, which was to do equal justice to both, but to take part with neither and to preserve strict and honest neutrality."

"The theater was open in our city; a young man, whose talent was high as a singer, was about to take a benefit. I had known him when at school, and upon this acquaintance he called on me one Saturday afternoon (his benefit being for the following Monday)."

"He said his prospects were very disheartening, but if he could get a patriotic song adapted to the 'President's March' he did not doubt a full house. . . I told him I would try to do what I could for him. He came the next afternoon, and the song, such as it was, was ready for him. The object of the author was to get up an American spirit which should be independent of and above the interests and passions and policy of both belligerents, and look and feel exclusively for our honor and rights. 'No allusion is made to England, or France, or to the quarrel between them. Of course the song found favor with both parties, for both were American. Such is the history of the song, which has endured indefinitely beyond the expectation of the author.'"

HAIL COLUMBIA!

Hail Columbia! Happy land! Hail, ye heroes, heav'n-born band!
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoyed the peace your valor won.

Chorus:
Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost,
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies.
Firm, united let us be—
Rallying 'round our Liberty!
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Popularity Continues

In carefully reading all the stanzas it will be seen that all party allusions are carefully avoided. The fourth stanza, "Behold the chief, who now commands," refers to President John Adams and not to Washington, as often erroneously stated.

On the morning of the "benefit" the Philadelphia papers announced that an entirely new patriotic song composed by an honored citizen of the city would be sung by the actor, Gilbert Fox, the words to be set to the music of the "President's March." The theater was crowded; the actor reaped a golden harvest through Mr. Hopkinson's hurried effort.

The whole affair was a great success. The audience, of course familiar with the tune, called for the words again

and again, and finally the whole house stood up and joined with Mr. Fox in singing:

"Firm, united, let us be,
Rallying 'round our Liberty.
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find."

Every one was so profoundly touched by the patriotic spirit and expressions of devotion that party lines were forgotten. The music was heard on the streets and became very popular.

It may be bombastic and uncouth, as has often been the accusation, yet it "thrilled the hearts of our forefathers because liberty was the theme." Perhaps the average American of today would not acknowledge it as our national anthem, asserting that the "Star Spangled Banner" stands first, yet often on state occasions in foreign countries it is played as a tribute of homage to the United States.

It was played in such a manner when the first war vessel (American) passed through the canal at Kiel, Germany, in 1888. And it was "Hail Columbia" which conveyed the admiration of the French people to America, as Edison, the electrician, the worker of magic, entered the opera house in Paris.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

Capt. E. H. Cook, paymaster, relieved from duty at San Francisco, and proceeded to Honolulu, relieving Major Smith.

Navy Orders.

Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, detached duty as president of the board of inspection and survey for shore stations, to duty as commander of the second division, United States Pacific fleet, on board the West Virginia.

Capt. B. W. Hodges, detached duty command Wisconsin and granted leave three months.

Lieut. K. B. Crittenden, detached duty command first submarine division, United States Pacific torpedo fleet, and duty in command the Pike and the Fortune; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign G. H. Laird, detached duty the New Orleans; to duty the Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign K. H. Donavin, to duty command the Pike.

Gunner H. W. Stratton, acting appointment gunner in the navy from Feb. 19, 1911, and detached duty the Midway; to temporary duty the Franklin for instruction.

Gunner C. Keene, acting appointment gunner in the navy from Feb. 18, 1911, and to temporary duty the North Dakota for instruction.

Gunner G. C. Smith, acting appointment gunner in the navy from Feb. 18, 1911, and to temporary duty the Independence for instruction.

Gunner W. Seyford, acting appointment gunner in the navy from Feb. 18, 1911, and to temporary duty the Franklin for instruction.

Gunner G. Sherer, acting appointment gunner in the navy from Feb. 18, 1911, and to temporary duty the Mississippi for instruction.

Gunner R. S. Bulger, acting appointment gunner in the navy from Feb. 18, 1911, and to temporary duty the Kansas for instruction.

Marine Corps Orders.

First Lieut. Frederic Kessel, placed on retired list from Feb. 1, 1911; detached duty marine barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., to his home.

Maj. C. S. Radford, A. Q. M., to Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1911, for examination for promotion.

Capt. J. M. Salliday, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to recruiting district of Illinois for duty and to relieve Capt. William Brackett upon detachment of that officer.

Col. George Barnett, appointed member of marine examining board to convene in Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1911.

Lieut. Col. E. K. Cole, to Washington, D. C., for temporary duty.

Lieut. Col. F. J. Moses, to Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1911, for examination for promotion.

Maj. B. H. Fuller to Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1911, for examination for promotion.

Capt. Frank Halford, acting quartermaster, to Washington, D. C., for conference with officer in charge, quartermaster's department.

Maj. C. S. Radford, acting quartermaster, qualified for promotion.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Roe, Paulding and Drayton at Key West, Toponah at Hoboken, Lebanon at Norfolk, Hannibal at navy yard, New York; Buffalo at San Francisco, Birmingham at Mobile, Leonidas at Norfolk.

Sailed—Pataspoco, from Rockland, Me., for Norfolk; Marietta, from navy yard, New York, for Portsmouth, N. H.; Prairie, from Philadelphia for Hampton Roads.

The Louisiana, Kansas and New

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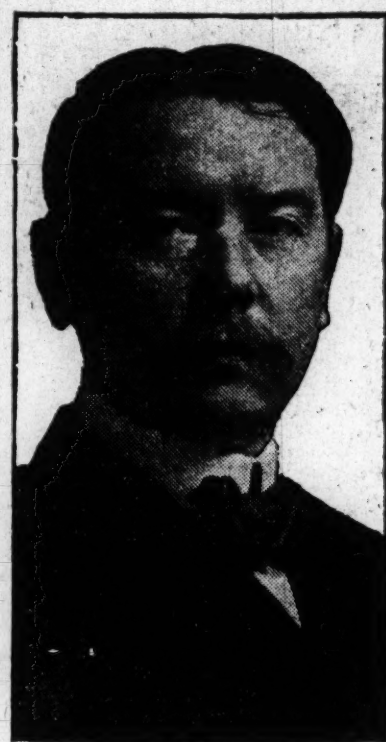
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Symphony Suite of Boston Musician Wins Orchestral Class of National Tests



GEORGE W. CHADWICK.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The following prizes were announced by the American music committee of the National Federation of Music Clubs Friday night in the competitions for American composers for 1911: Class 1, orchestral—First prize, suite symphony, G. W. Chadwick of Boston; second prize, symphony in F minor, Aine Oldberg of Evanston, Ill.

Class 2, chamber music—First prize, trio in E major, Henry Albert Lang of Philadelphia; second prize, trio in D major, Henry N. Stearns of Columbia, Mo.

Class 3, song or aria with orchestral accompaniment—First prize, Crepuscule, Horatio N. Parker of New Haven; second prize, Indian nocturne, Charles Wakefield Cadman of Pittsburgh, Penn.

The committee which awarded the prizes consists of Susan B. Walker, Ola B. Campbell, Nira S. Brush and David Bispham.

Hampshire will leave Guantanamo March 6 and arrive about March 10 at Hampton Roads for docking at Norfolk yard.

The South Carolina, now at Norfolk yard, will not proceed to Guantanamo bay to rejoin the fleet, as was originally intended, but on completion of repairs will proceed to Hampton Roads and wait arrival of Atlantic fleet.

Navy Notes.

WASHINGTON—Among those registering at the navy department are Rear Admiral U. R. Harris, governor of the naval home, Philadelphia; Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U. S. N., retired, commandant of the naval training station at North Chicago, Ill.; Commodore C. G. Bowman, U. S. N., retired, of Delphi, Ind., and Surgeon C. G. Smith of the Montana.

WASHINGTON—Upon the completion of her duties with the Atlantic fleet, which will be about 10 days after target practise is finished, the Lebanon will be ordered to the Norfolk navy yard for necessary repairs. She probably will remain at the yard for six weeks.

WASHINGTON—Mr. Meyer, secretary of the navy, denied that the navy department was negotiating for the purchase of the site of the Union Iron Works in San Francisco. Press dispatches had it that Charles M. Schwab, owner of the property, was authority for the statement that the government would buy the property at a big price.

FIRE EMPTIES BACK BAY HOUSE

Two alarms were sounded, six families were forced to vacate their apartments and a loss of \$15,000 was caused by a fire in the six-story brick apartment house, 222 and 224 Marlboro street, corner of Exeter. The fire is believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The building was owned by the Barthold Schlesinger estate.

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"SACRIFICE" TO HAVE PREMIERE HERE

On Boston Opera House Stage Will Be First Presentation of Mr. Converse's New Opera Which May Mark Epoch in American Music History.

EASILY the most important musical event ever come in Boston is promised next week Friday night in the premiere of Mr. Converse's new grand opera, "The Sacrifice."

This is the first time that a grand opera by a native American has had its first hearing among us, giving us the opportunity to pass upon what may perhaps prove to be the first in the succession, sure to be, of great American musical works.

We know what the premieres of famous operas in times past have meant—how the first-night audiences have acclaimed or have denied and how musical historians of after days have harked back to every detail of the first performance as of very precious memory. If this coming performance of Mr. Converse's beautiful work shall be, as the rehearsing singers and musicians all feel, the triumph for which his earnest art has so faithfully striven, that we were there to see and hear will long be a proud boast.

Of Mr. Converse's "Pipe of Desire" he himself says that it was not of course intended to be opera in the usual sense. It is a fantasy, depending largely for its understanding on the inner meanings of the text. It is a tone poem illustrated by scenery and characters. Perhaps it was, as some critic said, a new form of art. Now in "The Sacrifice" Mr. Converse has wrought out, not a new form of art, but the perfected form, one believes, of operatic art. What his music will do with the hearts of the public is yet to be learned, but certainly the ideals which have molded this new work certainly seem to point to this keenly discriminating and thoughtful American composer as the first to outline definitely what an opera should really be.

New School Found?

In this we may have the actual foundation of our American school of music. Other composers have given us great opera without clearly defining their purpose and the means to its end. Wagner on the other hand worked out a theory and system so elaborate that it appears to have fallen by its own weight. Mr. Converse seems to have found the plain way and it is a simple path, too, as all roads which lead to great ends must be. He has discerned the secret of the operas that have held the public thought long and persisted after some furor of the moment had died away.

He sees that first and foremost opera to be good must have melody. There must be plenty of good singing to be done by great voices. This is what the people love and this is what makes the very heart and soul of the opera. There must then be plenty of good ensemble, choral and other. This must not be too complex; it must appeal to the ear readily and stir the simpler emotions of the universal human heart. Then the orchestration must be beautiful, colored to reflect the primal quality of the feelings it illustrates. There must not be too great exploitation of the intellectual side of music, those things which require frequent hearing and close study to be followed.

Now to these ends the story of the opera must be very simple. It must by no means depend on the words to be understood. The words are evidently of small account with Mr. Converse, compared with the exposition of some simple, clear situation, which is taken in at a glance. When the talk between the characters is too complex, too analytical, following too many turns and twistings of thought, the attention is diverted from the music in the effort to catch what the people are singing about. When the action is too subtle, when, as in Wagner, deep specific meanings are to be read into every lift of the hand or turn of the eyes, too much intellectual attention is involved.

In opera the music is the thing, and feeling—feeling of as high and ennobling quality as the composer is himself capable of reaching, but always feeling which the human heart readily appreciates and loves.

The very title of Mr. Converse's opera

shows where his own ideal is set. The name, "The Sacrifice," is the keynote of the work. Here prevails the atmosphere of pure love and a passion that is elemental yet indescribably tender and ardent, while through it all floods like sunrise through the morning air the beauty and glory of sacrifice. Here is that understanding of love whereof one has said, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

The very musical motives of Mr. Converse's work explain his ideal. They are few and broad; they represent ideals rather than events or persons. Chonita, with her loyal woman's love, pure, childlike, yet ardent; Bernal, with his fervor of passion for the lovely woman who is his own; Burton, with his love no less whole and compelling, but dominated by what Americans fondly feel to be the characteristic of the American man's devotion—a desire that his beloved shall be happy at whatever cost to himself—these three individual ideals are represented by no means dogmatically in the recurring musical motives.

Tomas has shadowy Indian themes to convey her character, and her mystical thought at her twice-repeated words, "Love brings life and death," is expressed in the only distinctly mystical music of the opera. She is a distinctly and well-conceived character, speaking for Mr. Converse's power of dramatic imagination, since this text is his own, written that he might have just such persons and situations and opportunities for musical expression as he feels are needed to make real opera.

Tomas has such splendid music to sing. She is filled with the primal love of her glorious California, so soon to be the prey of invading greed. In contrast with her instinctive worship of her home world of nature is the zealous patriotism of the priest, which hesitates at no treachery which shall foil the enemy of his people. There is shown too the frank and obvious nature of the soldier, the naive coquetry of the Indian girl, the

allurement of the gypsy, and through all is a sense of the gleaming marvels of the California landscape, wrought out after the usual fashion at the Boston opera house in scenes of wonderful beauty and color.

There are artistic contrasts, too, such as the scene of the soldiers chaffing among themselves and singing of home and of soldier duty; then the coming of the gypsy dancers, with their Spanish dance song caught by the soldiers and flung wildly among the ruins of the Mission chapel and along the once serene and consecrated garden paths. Things like this are easily conceived of, and may be laid into the picture on broad clear lines.

Opera Is Picture

Mr. Converse seems to see that an opera must have a glowing musical picture, commented upon by the words and scenes. An opera is not a play with musical illustration. The emotions at every moment of the musical score must be intensely and instantly conceived by the listener. The intellectual elements must be subordinated to the musical appeal, to the primal, essential feeling which it records. This feeling need not be sensuous or base; but it must be a thing felt rather than thought about.

Mr. Converse's story tells of the days of the Mexican war, just before the gold rush, when, as the heroine sings, the American "wishes to steal our fair California, where already he scents the odor of riches. He runs and borrows and all for what? For joy, for love and life? No! for gold, for grief and death." The curtain rises on the garden of Senora Anaya's house in the hills. The house stands on the right, one story high, built of whitewashed adobe and roofed with red tiles, Spanish fashion. Olive trees and shrubbery make the picture pleasant, and in the center of the stage is a low white well or fount.

(Continued on Page Thirteen, Column One.)

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Theaters to Offer Several New Bills in Next Two Weeks

Pretty New Musical Play Comes to Colonial Monday.

FEW THEATERS CHANGE BILLS

Shaw's "Arms and the Man" at Castle Square for First Time.

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK.

The Colonial theater will have a new musical play Monday evening in "The Girl of My Dreams" and Shaw's "Arms and the Man" will be the offering at the Castle Square. "The Spendthrift" at the Hollis, "Madame X" at the Majestic, "The Fascinating Widow" at the Boston and "Beverly" at the Globe each have one more week in Boston. "The Commuters" at the Park and "The Fourth Estate" at the Shubert continue indefinite engagements.

Colonial—"The Girl of My Dreams."

In "The Girl of My Dreams," which will be presented at the Colonial a preponderance of attention has been given by the book's authors, Messrs. Nesbit and Hauerbach, to the comedy of the piece. This has a delightful, simple love story of a bachelor city "bad boy" organizer of a bachelor club whose members, led by him, have each sworn never to marry. He has met a pretty country Puritan girl. The renegade founder of the bachelor club arrives under its roof just after an automobile accident, wherein a woman's hat in the other automobile has been chewed up by his automobile—an accident which, as is invariably the case with woman's hats, leads to all the complications and subsequent trouble. The club is holding a round robin over the desertion of its founder. A male chorus thus opens the musical comedy, whose swift current thus sets in upon the arrival of the Puritan sweetheart, the lady of the lost hat, and her German titled escort. The play has the distinction of having well-defined characters; the music is by Karl Hoschna, who is also responsible for "The Three Twins," "Bright Eyes," "Katie Did" and "Madame Sherry." The stars of the production are John Hyams, who impersonates the all-round good bachelor fellow, and the little Quaker miss, played by Leah McIntyre. They have been vaudeville headliners for a number of years, and this piece in which they are featured gives them much opportunity for forceful team work as well as other clever bits of acting. The supporting company comprises Nita Allen, Henrietta Lee, Ray L. Royce, Harry Clark, Irving Brooks, Anna Laughlin, Percival Ayler, Anna Walker and George Trimble.

Castle Square—"Arms and the Man."

John Craig and his players will on Monday begin a week's engagement in "Arms and the Man," one of the merriest of all the witty Bernard Shaw comedies. The play has been done here with success by Richard Mansfield and Arnold Daly, but it will be Mr. Craig who will have the honor of giving the first stock performance. The comedy has also achieved a great popularity as the basis for the libretto of "The Chocolate Soldier," an opera bouffe seen here this season. "Arms and the Man" is a witty satire on militarism and will offer Mr. Craig in the character of Bluntsli and Miss Mary Young in the character of Reina parts that will call for their fine talents in satirical comedy. The other members of the company will have excellent roles and the scenery and costumes have been specially prepared.

Attractions That Hold Over.

"The Commuters," James Forbes' comedy of life in the suburbs, has caught on in a most positive way at the Park theater. Harry Davenport heads a company of funmakers that arouse a end of laughter over this comic picture of suburban life.

The high cost of living is a significant topic just now and Porter Emerson Brown was enterprising enough to put this topic into a play. We are seeing the result in "The Spendthrift," strongly acted at the Hollis by Edmund Breese and a good company.

"Madame X" will be performed for the seventy-fifth time in this city next Wednesday afternoon, and the occasion will be marked by the giving of souvenirs to purchasers of orchestra or first balcony seats. Next week is the engagement.

Besides a bright college youth, Julian Eltinge impersonates a good half dozen feminine types during the course of "The Fascinating Widow," his first starring vehicle. This musical comedy has but one more week at the Boston.

"The Fourth Estate," with its picture of the composing room of a newspaper in full blast, has proved one of the most interesting popular dramas seen here this season. The play shows the whole process of newspaper making of one form of journalism.

"Beverly" has one more week at the Globe, where the patrons are showing much interest in this popular stage version of one of George Barr McCutcheon's most successful novels. The action is highly romantic and the acting is good.

Attractions to Come.

The Belgians are lovers of the theater and one would expect to find them the possessors of a drama of their own, rich in comedy. It is a curious fact, however, that the first genuine Belgian comedy was produced only last March. It was called "Le Mariage de Mlle. Beulemans." It was written by Frantz Fouson and Fernand Wicheler, two men of Brussels. Its scenes are laid in Brussels and its characters are Belgians. The authors knew their people well—their ways and their customs—and they put them on the stage exactly as they are in

TALENTED YOUNG PLAYER TO STAR.



Miss Vivian Martin, now in "The Spendthrift," to act title role in "A Child of the Desert."

real life. The result was that their play was a success. It was a new experience for the Belgians to see themselves in a play and they enjoyed it hugely. In June the play was done in Paris and there it repeated its success. America saw it next when Miss Billie Burke appeared in it—she calls it "Suzanne"—at the Lyceum theater, New York, at Christmas. It gave Miss Burke a charming role. She has been playing it in New York ever since. She will be seen in it at the Hollis Street theater for a fortnight, beginning March 6. Miss Burke also brings with her a delightful little play in one act, "The Philosopher in the Apple Orchard," founded on one of Anthony Hope's stories, which will precede "Suzanne."

Miss Margaret Anglin comes to the Tremont March 6 in "Green Stockings," written by A. E. W. Mason and George Fleming. The scenes are laid in England and it is said that Miss Anglin has been provided by the authors with a part that will give her ample opportunity

for portraying the lighter and happier side of her art, hitherto only indicated in such of the emotional roles with which she has lately been identified as gave her a slight modicum of fun. "Naughty Marietta," a new comic opera of high quality, libretto by Miss Rida Johnson Young, music by Victor Herbert, comes to the Boston theater March 6 for a run. The company is headed by Mme. Trentini and Orville Harrold, opera singers, formerly of the Hammerstein forces.

John Craig announces the production on March 6 on "The End of the Bridge," the play by Miss Lincoln that won the John Craig prize, at the Castle Square. "Marriage a la Carte," a new musical comedy by C. M. S. McLellan and Ivan Carril, begins an engagement at the Majestic March 6. The piece is now having a New York engagement.

"The Light Eternal," a religious drama that has enjoyed considerable popularity in other parts of the country for two seasons, comes to the Globe March 6.

Other Announcements.

Miss Gertrude Hoffmann has made such a success during the past week that she has been returned for a second week at B. F. Keith's in her spectacular revue. She retains the favorite features of her act and adds a "Spring Song" number, using Mendelssohn's music. Others will be Miss Clara Lane and J. K. Murray in a musical play, Federfeld's simian jockeys, Van Hoven, Mack and Williams in a sketch, the Dennis brothers in feats on a ladder.

Marshall Darrach's announced recital of "The Tempest" in the ballroom at the Somerset next Saturday morning at 11 o'clock has aroused much interest in social and artistic circles. There is a long list of patronesses.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock the first of the four Saturday afternoon lectures on "Birds and Bird Music" is given in room 23 of the Walker building. Tickets for sale at Herricks'. Next Saturday Henry Oldys will speak on "Bird Notes," illustrating his remarks with whistled reproductions of familiar bird notes.

HERE AND THERE.

"The Zebra," a hackneyed farce redolent with bad taste, has deservedly failed in New York and will soon be shelved.

Henry B. Harris has purchased from George Broadhurst the rights of the latter's new play, "The Price." This piece has been selected for Helen Ware's starring medium next season.

Miss Annie Russell has begun a starring tour under Liebler management, appearing in "The Backsliders," a pleasant comedy by an English writer.

WARELANDS DAIRY LECTURES.

The Warelands Dairy School of 74 Mt. Vernon street is conducting a highly interesting series of lectures Thursday afternoons at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street. Lectures to come are: March 2, "The Story of a Single Orchard," George T. Powell, president of the Agricultural Experts Association, New York.

March 9, "Farm Management," W. J. Spillman, chief of the bureau of farm management, Washington.

March 10, Friday, "The Social and Economic Problems of Farm Life," Liberty H. Bailey, dean of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

March 16, "Five Years from 'Ping Barrens' to a Profitable Farm" (illustrated), Edith Loring Fullerton, author of "The Lure of the Land."

March 23, "Rural Community Betterment," Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College.

March 28, Tuesday, "Farm Accounting," Leon S. Merrill, supervisor of extension work, Maine Agricultural College.

March 30, "Horticulture—With Special Reference to the New Opportunities for Women in this Profession," Frances Duncan, of "The Kingston Gardeners."

April 6, "Shall We Have a Larger Product per Acre or a Larger Product per Man?" Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics, Harvard University.

April 13, "The New Agriculture," George C. Cyclopedia, president of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Can.

EXCITEMENT OVER "APRES MOI."

PARIS—Owing to its engendering so much feeling against the Jews, Prefect of Police Lepine announced today that "Après Moi" the new play of Henri Bernstein, would probably be withdrawn from the Comedie Francaise, where for the last three nights it has plunged the audiences into disorder.

A shot was fired in the theater last night, a flock of pigeons released, eight men forcibly ejected, several hand-to-hand encounters occurred, and automobile horns shown throughout one act. M. Bernstein, it has been revealed, left the army several months before his term of service was concluded. Out of this and a feeling of anti-Semitism has developed an intense agitation among Parisians. One party is bitterly opposed to Bernstein; the other as violently upholds him. There is the usual talk of duels.

FARNSWORTH IN NUREMBERG.

Thousands of Bostonians have visited old Nuremberg, but it is doubtful if many have absorbed the beauties of this magnificent old German town so thoroughly as did F. Eugene Farnsworth, the artist-traveler, when he secured material for his lecture on "Old Nuremberg, Salzburg and the Inn Valleys of Tyrol," which he gives at Tremont Temple Friday night and Saturday matinee next week.

Old Nuremberg contains the gems of artistic and historic interest and it is a fascinating little story that Mr. Farnsworth has compiled by the aid of his own observations and his motion picture camera. He shows a series of views along the Pignits of highest artistic merit. He takes one to the old castle, the towers, churches, fountains and fortifications that are a treasure of historic value. Then along the Pignits, where artists of the world sit and paint every day of the year. Here Mr. Farnsworth has composed with his camera some of the most interesting views ever taken of old Nuremberg. Artists and critics in Washington and Philadelphia have praised them highly.

Mr. Farnsworth then travels on to Salzburg, with its remarkable edifices

HIGH SCHOOL OFFICERS DANCE

Officers of the South Boston high school battalion are holding their annual party in the school hall today. Governor Foss and other officials have promised to be present during the afternoon.

The floor is in charge of Capt. Thomas B. O'Connor and Capt. John F. Conley, assistant. Capt. George J. Thornton is chief of aids, and is assisted by the following: Capt. Joseph B. McCarthy, Lieut. William S. Courtney, Charles H. Muldoon, Gerard Rones, Justin Richmond and Morris Bradley. Miss Helen G. Davis, head of the drawing department at the school, and Miss C. W. Barnes, head of the ancient language department, are the patronesses.

Bernstein's New Drama Center of Disorders at Paris Theater.

SEVERAL NEW PLAYS MARCH 6

Miss Anglin, "Naughty Marietta," "The End of the Bridge" Announced.

built by the splendor-loving archbishops of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; to the birthplace of Mozart, and charming views of the old fortress. Then on to Kufstein, Innsbruck and the Inn valleys in the heart of the Tyrolean Alps. His lecture on "Old Nuremberg, Salzburg and the Inn Valleys of Fair Tyrol" is one of the finest lectures pictorially ever given in Boston. Mr. Farnsworth is an artist and expert photographer and his work in composition has been unusually good. This has been most valuable to him in his work in the lecture field and it is shown most distinctively in his lecture on "Old Nuremberg, Salzburg and the Inn Valleys of Fair Tyrol," which he gives this week as his farewell in the series of lectures he is giving at Tremont Temple.

MISS VIVIAN MARTIN TO STAR.

Frederick Thompson, manager of the company which is playing "The Spendthrift" at the Hollis is now in Boston rehearsing "A Child of the Desert." The title role in this drama, which is from Mr. Thompson's own pen, is to be acted by Miss Vivian Martin, a highly attractive and talented young player, who adds much to the pleasure of audiences of "The Spendthrift" by her performance in an ingenue role.

MANILA SUBURB FIRE-SWEPT.

MANILA—Tondo, a suburb of Manila, was swept by fire today, more than 300 of the native dwellings being destroyed.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director.
Regular Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00.
Tonight at Popular Prices, from 50c to \$2.50. LA BOHEME. Mmes. Nielsen, Deryne; MM. Constantino, Polesa, Mardones, Fuleini, Mogan, Tavecchia, Huddy, Stroesco, Cond. Goodrich.
Monday, Feb. 27, at 8, MANON LESCAUT, by Puccini. Mmes. Melis, Swartz; MM. Constantino, Fornari, Tavecchia, Gilla, Huddy, Giaccone, Stroesco, Gantvoort, Cond. Conti.
Wednesday, Mar. 1, at 8, KNE. Mmes. Lipkowska, Roberts, B. Fisher, Swartz, Leveroni; MM. Smitroff (debut), Baklanoff, Fornari, Stroesco, Cond. Andre-Caplet.
Friday, Mar. 3, at 8, First performance on any stage of THE SACRIFICE. Mmes. Nielsen, Claessens, B. Fisher, G. Fisher, Roberts; MM. Constantino, Gantvoort, Mogan, White, Huddy, Letol, Stroesco, Cond. Goodrich.
Sat. Mat. Mar. 4, at 2, THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN SLIPPER. Mmes. White, Leveroni; MM. Bassi, Galeffi, Mardones, Fornari, Gilla, Gantvoort, Blanchart, Devaux, Perini, Fuleini, Stroesco, Giaccone, Montella, Tavecchia, Sandrini, Ghidini, Cond. Conti.
Sat. Eve. Mar. 4, at 8, AIDA, last performance of this opera this season. Mmes. Melis, Claessens, Savage; MM. Constantino, Baklanoff, Mardones, White, Giaccone, Cond. Moranzoni.
Seats on sale at Box Office and Downtown ticket office, 177 Tremont Street (Eastern Talking Machine Co.).
MASON & HAMILTON PIANOS USED.

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FRIDAY EVE. SATURDAY MAT. TREMONT TEMPLE

Most Magnificent of All
TRAVEL TALKS
Old Nuremberg, Salzburg and Inn Valleys of Fair Tyrol
Wonderfully Colored Slides.
Fascinating Motion Pictures.
Prices 25, 50, 75 and \$1.00.

Eighth Annual Concert

GIVEN BY
ELEANORE SOULE HAYDEN.
Brattle Hall, Brattle Square, Cambridge.
TUESDAY, FEB. 28, 1911, 8 O'clock Sharp.
Weber Male Quartet. The Hayden Trio.
Grace Sanborn Cole, Reader.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, 60 cents.

JORDAN HALL. TUES. AFTERNOON, FEB. 28, AT 3

BUSONI
Only Piano Recital in Boston
\$1.50, \$1.00 and 75c. at Symphony Hall.

SYMPHONY HALL SAT. AFTERNOON, MARCH 4, at 2:30

MISCHA ELMAN
Last VIOLIN RECITAL in Boston
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1 and 75c. on Sale.

LECTURES THE WARELANDS DAIRY SCHOOL

Announces a Lecture on AGRICULTURE
Thursday, March 2, at 4:30.
At the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy St.
Subject—"The Story of a Single Orchard," by George T. Powell. Tickets \$1.00.

NEW OPERA, "SACRIFICE," TO HAVE ITS PREMIERE IN BOSTON

(Continued from Page Twelve.)

ain, where stand a table and low divan, with books and flowers. Beyond the garden is seen a radiant valley, stretching away to the distant sea and on an elevation about half a mile away are the buildings and orchards of a mission.

There is no overtone and when the curtain rises the heroine is discovered lying on the divan and singing as she accompanies herself on a guitar. Tomasita sits beside her and is arranging her lady's hair. They talk of the troubles of the hour. Bernal, Chonita's lover, is in hiding in the mountains near. The Americans have occupied the place and Captain Burton, their leader, comes every day to Señora Anaya's house to see if all is well with the ladies. He has promised them protection. Tomasita warns Chonita against his visits, saying that if Bernal knew he would discover himself in his jealous anger. Tomasita has here a splendid aria, describing the prophecy of an old Indian that the Saxon must come and take over the wealth of the country for his own. Her exalted strains reach their climax in the words, "Fare thee well, wild, blooming west-land."

Ruthless hands for greed of gold
Shall rend thine ancient sacred beauty
The world is upon thee. Fare thee well!"

American Swears Loyalty

Tomasita's son now comes with a message, stopping first to press to his forehead his mother's hand in true Indian loyalty. He says that Bernal will soon be there. Chonita is in terror lest Captain Burton find him but Pablo says that he has come to lead an attack on the mission. "We shall drive the Gringos into the sea." While they talk Captain Burton is announced. During his interview with Chonita he declares his love. She repulses him, telling him that her heart is already given. He feels that his love is great enough to wash out the memory of the other, but pledges her his service, even to the utmost sacrifice. She runs into the house and after some talk with Tomasita, Burton goes.

During this scene Bernal is approaching cautiously through the garden and when the captain has gone he rushes forward to accuse Chonita of faithlessness, vowing vengeance upon his rival. She, however, reassures him and explains that they must accept the proffered protection of the American, since Bernal him-



ALICE NIELSEN.

Prima donna will take leading part in premiere of Frederick S. Converse's "The Sacrifice."

self can do nothing for them. He says that the night attack on the mission will rid them of the foreigner.

There are poetic and tender passages in the music here, where the two sing of their life and their happy childhood together, out of which the present flaming love has grown. The soldierly passion of Bernal is contrasted with the equally soldierly love and tenderness of the American, and the score is a web of charming melody, with enough variety in treatment to warrant the long sustaining of the love theme through so many pages without the old-time interruption of chorus numbers. The whole first act is practically cast in the form of dialogue, breaking into exceedingly beautiful arias. At the close four voices come in, but there is no attempt at a choral number.

Second Act Different

The second act makes up for this, and appears to be the most conventional for content. Here we have the inside of the mission church on the day after the assault. The Mexicans have failed, and the American soldiers, some of them

wounded, lie about the ruined church. Corporal Tom has a soldier-like song of those who are far from their true love, to which the soldiers join in a ringing chorus. There is great originality in this number, and as a soldiers' chorus has set the pace for so many opera acts, this is high praise. It is quite unlike any of its predecessors and it has nevertheless a martial swing which must prove convincing.

Then follows some characteristic chat among the men, congratulating themselves on the success of the night before in unquotable vernacular. They tease little Jack, who was afraid, and there is a song of a gray Indian ghost who is enough to make any man afraid. They speak of the Mexican on a white horse who was evidently set upon overcoming Captain Burton, but the captain was able to defend himself and struck the assailant down. The scene ends with a lively chorus by the men to the effect that the Mexicans are running yet, Jack



FREDERICK S. CONVERSE.

Leading American composer in field of opera. "The Sacrifice" will have premiere in Boston.

SCENE OF "THE SACRIFICE" LAID IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.



Boston opera house has provided beautiful setting for first production of Frederick S. Converse's opera "The Sacrifice."

having set the men on, from his safe hiding behind a tree.

Now Magdalena, an Indian girl, comes to bring flowers to the soldiers. She sings a charming air of the hearts that love, saying:

"For every sigh of sorrow
That from a sad heart goes,
The Spirit takes the burden
And makes of it a rose;
The white rose means a maiden
Whose lip no lip has pressed....
The red rose means a sworn love
That broke when it was new....
As fragrant roses blossom
From sorrows lonely sighs,
So love never dies of anguish,
The singer droops in sadness.
Before his sweetest songs arise."

The gypsy girl then enters, with other Spanish and Indian girls and sings a Spanish song in true gypsy measure, bright and tripping. After a while the soldiers seize each a girl and dance wildly, singing in a rollicking chorus. Then a small ballet enters and after the climax of the excitement is reached the leading dancer goes out through the

chancel into the garden behind, and they all follow, except Tom.

Scene in Chapel

Now Tomasita enters and their talk is heard against the background of the mad chorus out in the garden. Tomasita asks for Captain Burton, and when he comes, Chonita appears. She learns from him that her lover has fallen in the battle. He affirms again his devotion, his readiness to do all for her, but she reproaches him bitterly, accusing him of selfishness and a purpose to wrong her people and even her, too, by this worst deed of all.

All through this scene the chorus without sounds on. When Captain Burton goes Chonita kneels in heart-broken prayer. This passage of music is full of aspiration and truly religious fervor. Suddenly as she prays a priest steps forward, who proves to be Bernal disguised. Reunited the lovers have their moment of joy, then soldiers are heard searching for the priest whom they think a spy. Chonita pushes Bernal back into the confessional and says that she can lure them away. Seeing Chonita

in prayer the soldiers pause and an exquisite orchestral bit describes the girl's silent petitioning. Burton comes, and again offers aid. She tells him that she has seen the folly of her anger and that he can aid her if he will. He again affirms his love, in impassioned song, and as this rises to its height, Bernal rushes out in fury to strike him down. Chonita throws herself between them and is wounded by Burton's sword, drawn instinctively in self-defense. Bernal is arrested, and Burton bends over Chonita's fainting form.

Third Act

The third act shows the chamber of Chonita at early dawn. She lies dying, she thinks, since Bernal had been condemned to execution as a spy. There is a slow prelude before Tomasita begins to speak, waiting for the coming of the padre who is to bring news. She has had a long and beautiful air here before Chonita wakes, and some beautiful passages of music intersperse her talk with Chonita. Soon the sound of a morning

(Continued on Page Sixteen, Column One.)

“Pass Your Monitor Along”

This message to our readers is going forth daily. The willingness with which they have carried out this plan of Monitor distribution, in the national field particularly, has given the paper an introduction and steady reading among the general public that it could have in no other manner so promptly secured. For instance, there are subscribers whose Monitors are passed along daily from one home to another until FOUR or FIVE FAMILIES* have seen and read the same issue. Through this plan of continuous Monitor reading, each day shows a tremendous aggregate of people throughout the world who might otherwise not see a copy of The Monitor

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In addition to a clientele of this caliber, The Monitor assures to the honest advertiser its own cooperation for his benefit and for the productiveness of all his advertising. The Monitor believes in consistent and persistent publicity and by example aims to show the advertiser that its own columns are a decidedly profitable investment and a most advantageous use of newspaper space

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* We have subscribers whose copies are read by as many as 17 families

News of Interest to the Automobilists

AMERICAN A. A. WILL DISCOUNT THE VALUE OF HOLIDAY RACING

Plan to Hold "National Circuit Days" When Best Drivers and Most Powerful Cars Will Appear.

MORE LARGE MEETS CHANGES IN RULES

A. R. Pardington, who is working in the interests of the national automobile racing circuit, is well pleased with the outlook of the project. He is visiting the middle western factories. So far he has met with unlooked-for success. A number of makers who were not counted on to participate in the racing game this season have told him they will have teams in the field. All the project needed to meet with success was the support of the manufacturers, and from present indications this support is assured.

One feature of the national circuit that is expected to smooth over the differences between promoters and bring about harmony on the part of all concerned is that stress will no longer be placed on holiday dates. In the past there has always been a wild scramble between managers of the different speedways and dirt tracks to secure a certain number of holidays for their meetings. This will all be changed if the plans go through. The American Automobile Association contest board would make the choice dates "national circuit days" instead of holidays.

On a "national circuit day" which could fall in midweek just as well as on a Saturday, it is planned to hold certain championship races. The cities in which the speedways are located would have a sort of half-holiday at that time, just as was the case at Atlanta last year. On a "national circuit day" all the leading drivers and the most noted cars would compete. Such a date would be made to appear more in the eyes of the promoter than a holiday. If this idea is carried out successfully, there will be no more petty quarreling over the allotment of Memorial day, Independence day and Labor day. "National circuit days" will be the prizes desired by the promoters. This scheme will allow many more large meets during a season than was possible under the old conditions.

As the majority of the manufacturers engaged in racing do not enter all events during the year, drivers of these cars frequently lose opportunities of winning valuable prizes or purses. For this reason a number of racing drivers in the last year or two have purchased their own machines, and have been more or less successful in planning their own campaigns and racing wherever their fancy or interest might lie.

HOW A MAGNETO WAS REPAIRED.

A motorist was stranded one day by a small flat steel spring forming part of a magneto contact breaker parting. The car was equipped with magneto ignition only there was no reserve system to run on. After some thought, the amateur repair man obtained a small Para rubber patch from the tire repair kit, folded it several times and squeezed it in between the rocker arm and a convenient screw that lent itself to the purpose. A piece of fine brass wire was used to make a suitable contact, and with the rubber acting as a spring, the magneto worked almost as well as ever.

WORCESTER WANTS JUNE DATE.

The Worcester Automobile Club has petitioned the American Automobile Association for the reservation of June 10 to 17 for the annual hill climbing contests of the club on Dead Horse hill. This will be the sixth annual event of the kind. Last year Caleb Bragg, then an amateur, at the wheel of a Fiat, negotiated the hill in 58s., which is the record.

No Motor Change Since 1903

VALVELESS

Amplex

Eight years ago, when this car was first manufactured, its valveless motor was in a perfected state. Contrast this with the changes in design and operation that have been made in all valve motors in the same period.

And yet, not one of these ordinary motors—with all its improvements—can approach the Valveless Amplex in ease of operation, efficiency, results or freedom from trouble and expense.

You have a right to your skepticism, but we should like to give you just one demonstration and show you the owners' records.

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BUILDING SIX MOTOR BOATS FOR DEFENSE OF HARMSWORTH CUP

Motor Boat Club of America to Accept British Challenge for Trophy Given by Lord Northcliffe.

CHANGES IN RULES

NEW YORK—A meeting of the Motor Boat Club of America will be held in a short time to formally accept the challenge of the Royal Motor Yacht Club of Great Britain for the international trophy for motor boats donated by Lord Northcliffe and known as the Harmsworth trophy.

An official of the Motor Boat club said recently that six special speed craft were already being built to defend the trophy against the Britishers. Five of these are being built for members of the Motor Boat club and the other is for a western man.

The recent visit of Commodore H. H. Melville to England, where, with Lord Northcliffe, and a representative of the Royal Motor Yacht Club, the rules governing the international competition were revised, resulted in a number of new conditions which will add more interest to the race than it possessed before. One of the changes in the rules provides that the competition hereafter shall consist of the best two in three races.

While the race is held under the auspices of the recognized club of this country, the Motor Boat Club of America, any properly constituted club may now challenge or enter a boat for its defense.

Another change in the rules provides that the club winning the trophy may hold it for one year, at the end of which time it must be returned to the recognized club of that country. This rule is as follows:

The trophy shall be handed to the club of the winning boat except where two boats belonging to different clubs of one country have each won one race, the trophy shall be handed to the recognized club of that country and the recognized club shall hold a further race to decide which club is entitled to the custody of the trophy. The trophy shall be held by such club for one year or until the date of the next race, whichever shall be the shorter period, when it shall be returned to the recognized club of its country.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF ASPHALT MADE

Asphalts are solid or semi-solid native bitumens, consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons of complex structure, together with a small proportion of their sulphur and nitrogen derivatives, but free from any appreciable amount of solid paraffins, according to circular No. 93, United States office of public roads. Solid or semi-solid residues produced from probably similar oils by artificial processes are sometimes called asphalt, but should more properly be termed oil asphalt.

The more common types of native asphalt are known by the name of the locality in which they occur, such as Trinidad, Bermudez, Maracaibo, Cuban, California, etc. Native asphalts with few exceptions contain water, extraneous organic or vegetable matter, and inorganic matter, such as clay and sand. A large proportion of these impurities is removed by a rough refining process without otherwise changing the character of the asphalt. Native asphalts are usually too hard to be used as road binders without first fluxing them with a heavy petroleum residuum and thus producing an asphaltic cement. Artificial asphalts are, as a rule, brought to suitable consistency during the process of manufacture.

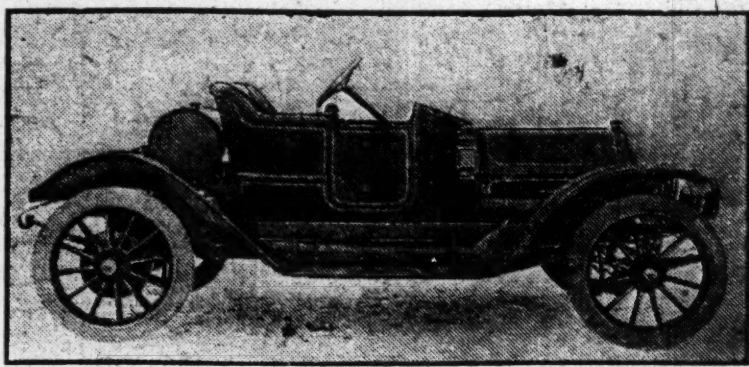
CHINA'S ROADS ARE BAD.

The great obstacle to trade in motor cars in China is the absence of roads. A Chinese road is simply a cart track winding across the country. It is always very narrow. The only vehicle used outside the cities is a heavy wooden two-wheeled cart drawn by horses or donkeys. In the rainy season these roads are quagmires. In the hilly regions the roads become watercourses in the rainy season, and the action of the water converts them into cuttings or ditches far below the average level of the country. On one stretch of road near Peking the trackway is 12 to 15 feet below the general level.

ST. LOUIS AUTO SHOW NEXT WEEK.

The St. Louis automobile show will be held next week at the Coliseum, and indications point to the most successful show ever held in that city. It will be a strictly cooperative show in every sense of the word, with net profits returned to the exhibitors. The show committee, which has entire management, consists of one member from each company exhibiting. Every available space in the Coliseum has been taken, and there will be many different lines of automobiles shown, both in pleasure and commercial machines.

POPULAR NEW RUNABOUT



1911 REO TORPEDO MODEL "30".

EXHIBITS ARE BEGINNING TO ARRIVE FOR AUTO SHOW

For First Time Since Mechanics Building Has Been Used, Demand for Space Has Required Hiring Another Place for Overflow.

Already a number of exhibitors who anticipate a tremendous rush to get their cars to Mechanics building in time for the big Boston automobile show, have shipped their exhibits to this city and these are being placed in position.

In all the history of Boston automobile shows, the one which will open next Saturday will be far and away the most magnificent ever given. The array of pleasure cars, motor trucks, both gasoline and electric, and the countless number of accessories, will present a spectacle never before witnessed in America, and the entire Mechanics building, together with Horticultural hall, which is to be used as an annex, will fairly groan under the weight placed upon them.

The layman as he walks through the beautifully decorated aisles and feasts his eyes upon the gorgeously equipped automobiles, has but little conception what a tremendous undertaking it is to handle such an exhibition in a satisfactory manner; but the skill and courage of the management can be fully relied upon to carry even this, the greatest show, to a satisfactory and creditable conclusion.

Even at this late date Manager Chester I. Campbell is receiving communications

from a large number of manufacturers who never before exhibited at the Boston show, but who are extremely anxious to get the opportunity to do so this season. Every possible nook and cranny in the two buildings will be filled to the limit and purchasers of automobiles, trucks or accessories should have no difficulty in selecting what they need from the vast amount to choose from. This year there are so many low-priced pleasure cars manufactured by the best concerns in the country that it would seem an easy matter for a purchaser to make a satisfactory selection, and that the sales during the show week will be large, is assured.

The various types of motor trucks will prove to be a striking feature of the show and prices will be found reasonable. When it is considered what a tremendous saving can be obtained by the use of a power wagon as against the cost of horse-drawn vehicles, it would seem that almost every merchant in New England would require a motor truck in order to compete for business.

The decorations this year will be on a scale never before attempted and Mechanics building will present a beautiful picture ablaze with color. Music will be furnished by several first-class orchestras.

WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

Complete statistics of the automobile industry in Connecticut have been announced by Arthur Fifoot, state supervisor of automobiles. They show that in 1910 auto owners paid the state \$162,375.

Tires which are removed from the rims should be wrapped in paper and stored in a cool, dark place. All rust should be cleaned from the rims and the inside polished with graphite or stove polish to prevent further rust.

An enthusiast has figured out that if any one at Jacksonville next month breaks the record of 27.33 seconds for a mile set by Barney Oldfield and thereby takes a prize of \$1000 he will be rewarded at approximately the rate of \$133,440 an hour.

Lewis P. Strang, manager of the J. I. Case Company's motor racing team, has been disqualified and suspended for 12 months by the contest board of the A. A. A. for failing to appear to start in the Mardi Gras speed contests, scheduled to begin this afternoon.

In reviewing the rule defining a stock car the contest board of the American Automobile Association has sought to incorporate such conditions as would tend to strengthen on the public mind a belief in the integrity of "stock car" competitions. The stock car definition has been rearranged and clarified, and is now divided into 10 distinct paragraphs, each setting forth clearly its particular requirements.

On Monday at 10:30 a. m. there will be a hearing at the State House before the roads and bridges committee on House bill No. 966, introduced by the Massachusetts Automobile Operators Association. This is but one of the bills introduced for the benefit of the motorist by the association. Many additions to the benefits of the association have been made. The Hon. J. Albert Brackett has been retained as counsel for the association for the coming year. Judge Brackett will appear for members charged with any infraction of the automobile laws of the state or street regulations of the city.

Before W. J. Morgan, American representative of the club that is promoting the Grand Prix in France, sailed for France he had a talk with R. L. Morrell, chairman of the contest committee of the Automobile Club of America, and Charles E. Forsdick, secretary of the A. C. A. Mr. Morgan learned then that the Automobile Club de la Sarthe, the promoting organization, had not communicated with the A. C. A. with regard to American entries. The A. C. A., which is allied with the Automobile Club of France, felt naturally that the American entries should come through it. This matter will be taken up by Mr. Morgan when he gets to Paris.

GRAND CIRCUIT AUTO RACES PRACTICALLY ASSURED FOR 1911

A. A. A. Representatives Are Still on Their Trip, but Expect to Have Plans Completed Soon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Starting with the 500-mile international sweepstakes race on the Indianapolis motor speedway, Memorial day, May 30, the first grand circuit of automobile racing will be inaugurated. This is the announcement of officials of the American Automobile Association, who have been in conference with the Indianapolis motor speedway management in regard to forming the circuit, and starting the big special train which will carry the machines and drivers around the country from Indianapolis after the race meet at the speedway. A. R. Pardington and Fred J. Wagner, referee and starter for the A. A. A. respectively, spent several days in Indianapolis recently, going over the situation in detail with the various manufacturers and the speedway management. The result of their canvass is that at least four racing teams from Indianapolis will join the circuit, and that the curtain raiser for the year will be the 500-mile race for a purse of \$25,000.

It is possible that the speedway will stage a program of sprints on Monday, May 29. These sprint races probably will be open to cars in the lighter classes and the free-for-all class, allowing those who are not eligible to the long race on Tuesday to take part in the minor events on Monday. This has not been definitely decided, but the management of the A. A. A. is trying to arrange such a plan and the management of the speedway is favorable to it.

"The grand circuit practically is assured," stated A. R. Pardington before he left Indianapolis, "and it is almost a certainty that it will start from Indianapolis, May 30. The 500-mile race here at that time will bring the most noted racing drivers to the speedway and if we send automobile cars and sleepers here to make up the train, we can start out on the circuit at once."

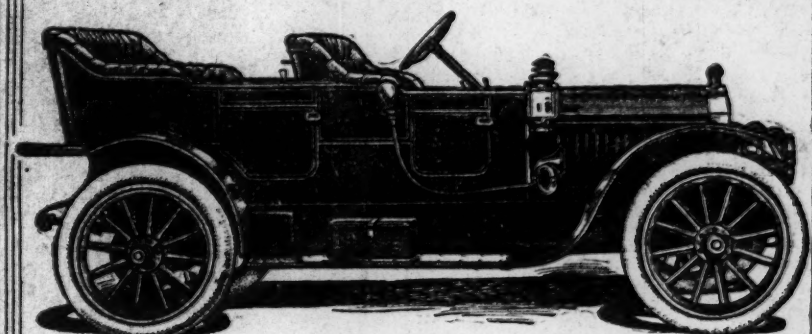
"I believe the 500-mile race will see the greatest list of entries ever made for one event of the kind. This I judge from the fact that nine entries already have been made and from what I have heard big manufacturers say about their intention to enter cars."

The A. A. A. representatives are continuing their trip about the country and expect to have the grand circuit plan completed within the next 30 days. One of the features of the grand circuit plan is to have a dozen or more of the Arms palace horse cars converted into palace cars for automobiles and to take along with the train at least a half dozen fully equipped Pullman sleeping cars and diners. One of the palace cars will be fitted up as a machine shop and another will carry spare parts, tires, etc.

Nine entries have been received to date for the international sweepstakes



Equipped with the new *Elmore High-Duty Engine*, this car will prove a revelation to those who have been accustomed to the limitations of the four cycle engine.



Model 36 B—\$1750

CAMS, CAM SHAFT, TAPPETS, SPRINGS AND OTHER DELICATE PARTS ARE ENTIRELY DONE AWAY WITH.

SEE US AT THE SHOW

F. R. Parker Company
243 Columbus Avenue, Boston

MARDI GRAS AUTOMOBILE RACES AND SHOW BEGIN

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The third annual Mardi Gras speed carnival will be run at the fair grounds track beginning today and continuing to Feb. 27. In connection with the races an automobile show will be conducted in the grand stand building, the show opening yesterday at noon and remaining open during the race meet.

For the motor car show 28 dealers bought space. Three motor boat exhibits and eight accessory exhibits have also been contracted for, while several applications for space have been refused because all available room has been sold.

The races have drawn the largest entry list on record for a mile-track meet.

They are the entire Case racing team headed by Lewis Strang, who has Joseph Jagersburger and Louis Larson as team drivers; "Johnny" Aitken in a National "40"; C. B. Baldwin in an Inter-State "50"; Frank Fox and Louis Disbrow in Pope-Hartford's; Harry Knight in a Westcott, and a Simplex which probably will be driven by Ralph DePalma, the one-mile dirt track champion. From word which the management has received, it is led to believe that fully 35 cars will start in the race.

No less than 25 cars have been entered.

In addition to the automobile races, two motor cycle races will be run each day. In these events the cracks of America will compete. Among those entered are Arthur Mitchell of Los Angeles, A. G. Chapple of Boston, Robert Stubbs of Birmingham, H. G. Baker of Indianapolis, Oscar Clarke of Dallas, Tex., Edward Hasha of Dallas, Tex., Roy Wickline of San Antonio and Val Jansen of New Orleans.

The meet and show is under the personal direction of Homer C. George. This is the third year in which the Mardi Gras races have been given, though it is the first show ever attempted in New Orleans. All the dealers are enthusiastic over the prospects, while nothing like it has ever been seen for mile track racing.

WANT COUNTRY ROAD IMPROVED.

A movement has been started by motorists of Kalispell, Mont., to have the country road from Columbia Falls to Belton, the gateway to the Glacier National park, improved for the rapid passage of automobiles, and the aid of the commissioners of the national forest service will be asked. The Kalispell Chamber of Commerce will aid in the movement as one means of inducing more tourists to travel to the park. Thirty miles separate Kalispell and Belton.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST Automobile Show

Auspices Boston Automobile Dealers' Association, Inc.

Entire Mechanics Building and Horticultural Hall
(ONE TICKET ADMITS TO BOTH)

March 4 to 11th Inclusive

THE LARGEST AND BEST DISPLAY OF

Pleasure Vehicles—Commercial Cars—Accessories

EVER ASSEMBLED

THE FACTS—94 Different Makes Pleasure Cars 37 Different Makes Commercial Cars

127,000 Square Feet Exhibition Space

450 Men Employed On Construction

\$27,000 Expended In Decorations

8462 Incandescent Lamps

CAFE IN CONNECTION

400 EXHIBITS

4—ORCHESTRAS—4

Special Days—Tuesday, March 7th—Military Night
Wednesday, March 8th—Society Day
Wednesday, March 9th—Commercial Day
DIRECTION CHESTER I. CAMPBELL

19,000 Yards (Nearly 12 Miles) Floor Covering

2640 Salesmen and Attendants

\$5,000,000.00 Property Represented

680 Arc Lamps

OPENS SATURDAY AT 8 P. M.

THEREAFTER 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

ADMISSION 50c

Admission Wednesday, March 8, \$1.00

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

'THE SACRIFICE,' NEW CONVERSE OPERA, TO BE SUNG IN BOSTON

(Continued from Page Thirteen.)

hymn sung by several voices outside brings a sense of comfort and relief into the girl's despair and the sunrise enters the chamber. Padre Gabriel is seen without concealing soldiers, and others who have come with him among the trees. When the hymn ceases Chonita continues to sing a prayer. As the padre enters Tomasa implores him to save her mistress. He says that he is prepared for life or death and to visit vengeance upon the enemies of his country. He has brought soldiers. He bids Tomasa hasten to the mission and beg Captain Burton to bring Bernal for a last word with Chonita. This is all that can save her—to see her lover again before his execution. The priest bids Tomasa carry the message as from Chonita. As Tomasa departs Chonita is singing her despair, anticipating the hour of her lover's punishment which is now upon them. The padre tells her that God has heard her prayer and she will have her lover safe again. She says that she knows she can live if Bernal is spared. She glories in the sacrifice she made to save him from Burton's weapon, and rehearses how she threw herself upon the terrible glistening sword. The wound is nothing, since she has done this for him. The theme of sacrifice is here, too. As the priest repeats that all will be well there is heard again the sound of the brass which ushered in the sunrise, the sound of deliverance.

Now Captain Burton enters with his prisoner and the two lovers have their reunion, joyful but fraught with sorrow. Captain Burton turns away with bowed head. The orchestral interlude here develops the phrases of Chonita, Bernal and Burton. The music has properly the melodic triumph of the whole work. There is love and despair and yet the conscious victory of love over death. Bernal sings:

"Our love was born before ourselves were born,
And love shall light the mountains for
your eyes when I am gone.
Look upward to the peak that cleaves
the splendor of the eternal skies
For you tomorrow's dawn upon the hills
shall speak our love that never dies."
Chonita utters that she may go with him "up the darkened way," and together they sing:

"Every kiss that you have given me
Shall triumph on my lips eternally."

Sacrifice at End

Now Chonita in desperation summons Burton to her bedside and implores him to spare her lover. Burton says that he would gladly do so at the cost of his own life if he could—but what of his honor? He dare not pardon a spy. Chonita says that she must die if Bernal dies and reminds Burton that Bernal did not come to the mission as a spy but to save her and take her with him. Burton says "Would I might die with honor. Life would I gladly give to save you. Great God, send me death!"

The priest solemnly interposes to tell him that God has answered his prayer, for death is at hand. Shouting is heard outside and the two American soldiers enter hurriedly to barricade the door. Burton goes over to them quickly and the soldiers say that it is a trick, a trap. "But we can easily beat them off." Corporal Tom bursts into the room, followed by two Mexican cavalymen, who pause seeing Burton and the two soldiers. Tom falls near the door, begging the captain to save himself. Burton with sudden decision commands his men to depart and leave the Mexicans to him. They are of course obey orders.

Burton turns to Chonita: "Gladly I offer my life for his to give you freedom, love and joy." He then rushes on the two Mexicans as if to fight them, but lowers his guard and is stabbed. Chonita and Bernal look on bewildered. Raising himself from the floor for an instant Burton sings, "All that man can do I do for you," then falls back and passes. Tomasa solemnly sings again the mystical motive "Love brings life and death." Chonita kneels by Burton and the curtain falls.

THE OPERA.

A week of comparisons. Performances of Massenet's "Manon" and Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" at the Boston opera house have brought the French school of opera comique and the Italian school of melodramatic opera into contrast. The revival of Puccini's first successful opera on Wednesday night and the repetition of his last one on Friday night have shown how the first lyric dramatist of the day has developed, or, more correctly, has modified his style in 20 years.

Now do those who have charged the Italian composer with lack of musical purpose in his new work, "The Girl of the Golden West," feel that he has lost the melodic powers which the early work, "Manon Lescaut," discloses, or that he has learned to restrain them? If there is not a tenth part of the melody in the last of the Puccini pieces that there is in the first, are not most of us just as well satisfied? Let us stop and think whether we have not an economic use of themes in the new work as against a reckless waste of them in the old one. Think whether the sobriety and unity of "The Girl" music is not of more artistic worth than the luxuriance



MME. ANNA PAVLOWA AND MIKAIL MORDKIN.
Imperial Russian dancers who reappear at Boston opera house in special performance March 9.

and inconsequence of the "Manon Lescaut" music.

More comparisons. Miss Carolina White of the Chicago-Philadelphia opera company, sang the role of Minnie on Friday night and asked the Boston opera subscribers to set their value on a native interpretation of the American heroine. She won their unequalled approval.



WALLACE GOODRICH.
Boston opera conductor who directs the music of "The Sacrifice."

artist since Mme. Gay first interpreted the role of Carmen in Boston has taken the fancy of the audience like Miss White. A loud voice, but not a highly trained one, a fearless stage technique, but an old-fashioned one, and a winning stage presence are Miss White's equipment. One thing she did which was worth much to the audience; she called out the powers of Mr. Constantino's voice as no other soprano has done in months. She aroused Mr. Galeffi to almost too vigorous use of his vocal art.



THOMAS W. COTTON.
Baritone heard in recital Saturday at St. Mary's Episcopal church, Dorchester.

MUSIC NOTES.

Madame Kirkby-Lunn, the English contralto, will be the soloist at the seventeenth rehearsal and concert of the Symphony orchestra, Friday afternoon, March 3, and Saturday evening, March 4. She will sing two numbers, the first being songs with orchestra from Elgar's cycle, "Sea Pictures," and the second, the air, "Divinites du Styx," from Gluck's "Alceste." The symphony will be Berlioz's "Harold in Italy," which has not been played here since Dr. Muck's time. There will be two novelties: an "Overture to a Gascon Comedy" by Richard Mandl, and "The Swan of Tuonela," by the Finnish composer, Sibelius. Weber's overture to "Euryanthe" will conclude the program.

The sixth Symphony concert in Cambridge will be given in Sanders theater Thursday evening, March 2. The program will be that which is played at this week's Boston concert; the soloist will be Madame Kirkby-Lunn.

The pension fund concert of the Boston Symphony orchestra, Max Fiedler, conductor, will be given Sunday evening, March 12, at 8 o'clock, in Symphony hall. Florence Constantino of the Boston opera company has offered his services for the evening. This will be the first appearance of one of the artists of the Boston opera with the Symphony orchestra. Mr. Fiedler's intention is to make a program of rather more popular character than usual; and he expects one of the numbers to be Strauss' waltz, "The Beautiful Blue Danube" in its original form, with male chorus.

The pension fund institution is one of the elements that help make for the permanency of the orchestra. It was organized in Mr. Gerick's second term and is now paying 18 stipends.

Mme. Marie von Unschuld gives a piano recital in Steinert hall, Monday afternoon, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock. Her program will be as follows: Schumann's sonata, op. 22, G minor; Schubert-Heller's "The Trout"; five preludes by Stephen Heller; Liszt's Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. XI; Poldini's "Valse," or "What You Like"; Iljinsky's Berceuse; Schubert-Liszt's "Soirees de Vienne"; "Hark! Hark! the Lark!"; and Padewski's Cracovienne Fantastique.

Ferruccio Busoni gives a piano recital in Jordan hall Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 28. Some will call this event the most important of the season in piano playing, others the second in importance, according to whether they like an explicit method of interpretation or one that avoids the usual formulas of tone contrast. The Busoni pictures are studies in gray and brown. Brilliant coloring has no place in their scheme of expression. Perhaps those who hear much music like them better than those who hear little. Those who have unchangeable theories in regard to the reading of piano works cannot like them at all; for Busoni's interpretations do not measure up to the old theories. Or do the old theories fail to measure up to them?

The program is compiled from the compositions of two masters, as follows: Four ballads, Chopin; four etudes: "Mazepa," "Feux Follets," "Appassionata," "La Campanella," Liszt; two legends; fantasia, "Don Juan," Liszt.

Mikail Mordkin, the Russian violinist, gives a recital in Symphony hall Saturday afternoon, March 4, at 2:30 o'clock. His program is as follows: Sonate, B-flat, Mozart; concerto, D major, Paganini; sonata, Tartini; adagio and allegro, Lohi-Elman; Liebeslied, Sammartini-Elman; Capriccio, Mendelssohn-Burmeister; Sicilienne and Rigodon, Franck; Kreisler; Jota, Sarasate.

Carolyn Belcher String Quartet, Carolyn Belcher, first violin; Sara Corbett, viola; Anna Eichhorn, second violin; Charlotte White, violoncello; give a concert in Steinert hall, Thursday evening, March 2, at 8:15 o'clock. Heinrich Gebhardt, pianist, will assist. The program is as follows: Bazzini's quartet in G major, op. 79; Dvorak's quartet in A major, op. 105; Brahms' quintet in F minor for piano and strings, op. 34.

lyn Belcher, first violin; Sara Corbett, viola; Anna Eichhorn, second violin; Charlotte White, violoncello; give a concert in Steinert hall, Thursday evening, March 2, at 8:15 o'clock. Heinrich Gebhardt, pianist, will assist. The program is as follows: Bazzini's quartet in G major, op. 79; Dvorak's quartet in A major, op. 105; Brahms' quintet in F minor for piano and strings, op. 34.

The Longy Club at their third concert, Monday evening, March 6, will have the assistance of Mrs. Alice Stevens, soprano; Mr. Vannini, clarinet; Mr. Stumpf, bass-horn; Mr. Gebhardt, horn; Mr. Phair, horn and Mr. Huber, double bass. Mozart's Serenade in B-flat major for two oboes, two clarinets, two bassoons and double bass, will be played here for the first time. The other numbers comprise Eugene Wagner's Suite for piano, two flutes, oboe, clarinet and bassoon; Dukas' Villanelle for horn and piano; and songs by Dalcroze, Duparc, Debussy and Lazzari.

To San Francisco belongs the credit of discovering Tetrizini. She is now accepted as the greatest soprano in the world. Those who know say she sang as well before she was "discovered" five years ago as now. Will someone define the word "discovery" as applied to singers? Mme. Tetrizini's Boston concert is at Symphony hall Thursday evening, March 9.

Stephen Townsend, baritone, gives a recital of Schubert's cycle, "Die Schöne Müllerin" ("The Pretty Miller Girl") at Steinert hall on the evening of March 14. He will sing the work in English. Mr. Townsend will have the assistance of Max Heinrich, who will play the piano accompaniment and will lecture on the cycle and the composer.

The music department of the city of Boston gives a concert at the Lowell school Tuesday evening, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock, with orchestra, Louis C. Elson, lecturer, and the following soloists: Miss Josephine M. Logue, soprano; Paul M. Brown, violoncellist.

The department gives a concert at Franklin Union Thursday evening, March 2, at 8 o'clock, with Antony Torello, contrabassist, and J. Albert Baumgartner, pianist, assisting.

Mikail Mordkin has a return engagement with his company of Russian dancers at the Boston opera house Thursday evening, March 9. Mr. Mordkin is the first dancer in the imperial ballet of Moscow; his associate, Mme. Anna Pavlova, is first dancer in the imperial ballet of St. Petersburg. Mr. Mordkin and Mme. Pavlova are assisted by a company of artists of many nationalities, some of them American. A special orchestra plays all the music for their performance.

We Cordially Invite You to See These Charming Spring Models in Women's New Silk Dresses

Daily arrivals from the leading fashion centers of Europe and America, the exclusive creations of the world's most renowned designers and dressmakers, constitute the most alluring array of advance, authoritative Spring and Summer Styles ever shown in New England—a revelation to the admiring women who have seen them.



Marvels of rare beauty and charm, are these exquisite creations in graceful lines and delicate colorings, including

Attractive Afternoon Dresses

Fascinating Dinner Gowns

Artistic Evening Dresses

At most moderate prices

For instance—

New Afternoon Dress—Of black and white striped silk marquisette over white satin foundation. Deep band of black net embroidered in white design and black velvet fold around lower skirt. Bodice draped in surplice style, cut in one with kimono sleeves. Dutch neck, girde of emerald green (like illustration No. 1). Price 60.00

Charming New Gown—Of silk marquisette over fouldard silk. Embroidered bodice, veiled effect over fouldard and antique lace. Tucked kimono sleeves, yoke and under sleeves of white marquisette (like illustration No. 2). Price 55.00

New Marquisette Dress—Of polka dot marquisette, over white satin. Border of the material around lower skirt and in panel effect on sides. Bodice has trimmings of same border, black satin and gilt buttons. Folded girde of satin. (Like illustration No. 3.) Price 55.00

New Fouldard Dress—With figured and plain border. Lower skirt and upper bodice and sleeves of antique lace veiled with chiffon. Waist line finished with 2 narrow pipings of material. Price 50.00

New Silk Dress—In plain and border combination. New skirt of plain material with deep fold and panel sides of the border. Bodice and sleeves of same combination. Lace yoke outlined with beads in colors to contrast with dress. (Like illustration No. 4.) Price 45.00

New Marquisette Dress—Made over striped or figured fouldard silk underdress. Long tunic showing the silk below. Round waist with colored embroidery touches. Yoke and under sleeves of lace, narrow corded girde of material. Price 32.50

Second Floor, Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company

PIANO KEYS HAVE REAL IVORY

Preparation of Tusks, Which Come From Africa Almost Exclusively, Complicated Process.

Of comparatively recent date is the use of ivory on piano keys. The keys on the old clavichords and spinets were not covered at all, or had a thin veneering of hard wood. Then followed the use of mother of pearl, after which ivory came into vogue, and has been the substance most used for the last half century.

In matching ivory, the heads, or wide pieces on the fronts of the tops of the keys, are all picked over and separated into different grades, according to the coarseness or fineness of the grain, after which the tails, or narrow top pieces, go through the same process. The heads are then matched into sets of 52 pieces, and each head has its individual tail that will agree in grain, color and shade matched to it. When this work has been completed the ivory is ready to lay on the key-board.

Owing to the absorbent nature of ivory great care must be used to avoid having it come in contact with any grease or oil, or with any dye, as it will quickly take up these substances and become yellow or stained.

When oiling the fallboard and front of the piano the oil rags used should not be allowed to touch the keys, for the slightest contact with them is apt to leave sufficient oil behind to cause discoloration. Likewise, greasy or perspiring hands should always be washed before touching the keys, or the ivory will quickly become discolored.

Light and air are also necessary to keep the keys white, and it is said to be advisable to leave the fallboard up so that the sunlight can reach them, for if the piano is kept continually closed the ivory will more readily turn yellow.

Although Liverpool, London and Antwerp are the three great markets for ivory, the larger part of the ivory used by key makers in this country is imported direct, and large stocks of tusks are carried by the various manufacturers, owing to the difficulty of regularly obtaining the proper quality needed.

The tusks must be perfect and sound, and of large size, weighing from 45 pounds to as high as 135 pounds.

The first process in the manufacture of keys is to cut the tusks into blocks of the required length, after which the block is divided into pieces of the necessary widths from which are slit the small parts called heads and tails. Ivory is readily affected by heat or cold, so the saws used in cutting it continually run in water to keep them cool, and thus avoid heat from friction.

After the heads and tails are cut they are soaked in water from 10 days to two weeks to remove all grease and animal matter. Again thoroughly cleaned, they are laid flat on racks, and placed in bleach houses, constructed somewhat on the plan of the florist's hothouses. Here they remain in the sun from two to three months, regularly turned from one side to the other, exposing each side to the sun until the ivory is bleached through and is perfectly white. It is then taken to the matching room for the finishing work.

During all this process each tusk has been kept by itself, for even after being bleached it will show a different shading in color, making it impossible successfully to match the ivory from one tusk into that of another.

Each tusk varies in quality of grain, and may run entirely coarse or have as high as 50 per cent of fine ivory, which

STATE TREASURER EXPLAINS GROWTH OF EXPENSES LIST

Causes of increase in state expenses were explained by Elmer E. Stevens, state treasurer, at the monthly dinner of the Boston Credit Men's Association in Young's hotel Friday night.

Fred L. Howard, president, was in the chair and about 125 persons were present. Mr. Stevens said that the state was under constantly increasing expense for the care of the needy. Speaking of other expenses he said:

"Insurance department expenses in 1900 were \$41,044.34, the department turning over to the treasurer \$307,845.25 in receipts. Expenses for 1910 were \$71,000 and \$528,000 was turned into the state treasury."

"The tax commissioner's expenses in 1900 were \$39,000; \$3,226,283.26 was turned over to the treasury. Expenses for 1910 were \$75,274.54, the treasury receiving from that office \$6,272,822.45, justifying the increased expenditure."

"Though expense and debt have increased, the latter is largely due to abolition of grade crossings, building hospitals, armories, state highways and boulevards."

"For these purposes bonds have been sold to the amount of \$15,147,500. About 39 per cent last year went for charitable and correctional purposes."

OPEN "NEW YORK FARMERS' OFFICE"

ALBANY, N. Y.—The New York Farmers Company organized to advance agriculture in this state, with principal offices in New York city, has been incorporated.

The directors are Francis Lynde Stetson, Thomas Sturgis, Francis R. Appleton, Charles F. Chandler, William D. Sloane of New York, Watson B. Dickerman of Scarsdale, Reginald W. Rives of Wappingers, Samuel Sloan of Garrison and Samuel Thorne of Milbrook.

FORD HALL PLANS FOR CELEBRATION

As an anniversary celebration of the Ford hall meetings a special program has been arranged for Sunday evening. There will be speakers from the platform and the audience, and music by the English high school orchestra.

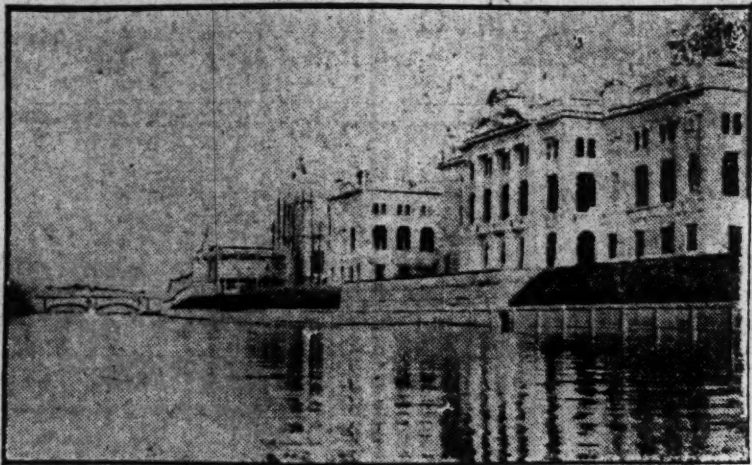
"What the Ford Hall Meetings Have Done for Boston" will be the subject of 10-minute addresses by four speakers. They are James P. Munroe, director Boston-1915; Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, secretary of the school voters' league; Meyer Bloomfield, director of the civic service house, and Edwin D. Mead of the international school of peace.

CONCERT BY CHORAL SOCIETY.

The closing concert of the Choral Society of the Filene Cooperative Association was given Friday evening in Steinert

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1911.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF PROCLAMATION OF KINGDOM OF ITALY IS TO BE CELEBRATED BY HOLDING TWO EXPOSITIONS



View of foreign section opposite that of Great Britain at Turin exposition.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT FLOURISH IN CITY OF SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Sacramento is a semi-tropical city, regardless of the fact that it is located well up in the temperate zone, and about the same parallel of latitude as Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Washington.

The climate, says William E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record-Herald, is very much like that of St. Augustine. Oranges, lemons and bananas may grow out of doors; magnolias, camellias and other tropical flowers blossom the whole year round in the dooryards, and the residence streets are lined with palm-trees.

The Capital park, comprising 18 blocks in the very center of the city, is one of the most extensive and complete botanical gardens in the world, and contains rare trees and plants from every clime, and a most luxuriant growth of foliage and vegetation. A botanist would find it extremely interesting, and few parks are so beautiful.

Many dooryards in the residence district are planted with rare shrubs and flowers, and there is evidently a good deal of rivalry and pride in this respect. The streets are wide, well shaded and well paved, and the residences, built chiefly of wood, are unpretentious, but comfortable, and show good taste in literature.

There is a large amount of wealth in Sacramento. It is the chosen home of many retired miners, ranchmen and lumbermen. The business streets show much activity and the shops and stores are large and well filled with goods. There is a bank on almost every corner.

Sacramento is a very cosmopolitan city. There is a Chinese quarter, a Japanese quarter and recently a Hindu quarter and various other colonies of foreigners. Some of the orientals are rich. They are Chinese bankers and contractors of large capital.

The "potato king" of California is a Japanese. He is said to control the potato crop of the entire state, which is very large and valuable, and owns and has leased several farms upon which he is cultivating potatoes on shares with some of his countrymen.

He sets an excellent example for the rest of the population by his industry and business methods.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR DINED.
MADRID—Senor Gamboa, special Mexican ambassador, was guest of honor at a dinner given by the ministry of foreign affairs. Members of the cabinet and the heads of all foreign embassies and legations were present.

CANADIAN TRADE BODY IS OPPOSED TO RECIPROCITY

TORONTO—Without a dissenting voice, the executive committee of the Canadian Manufacturers Association has declared in opposition to the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada, the reasons advanced being largely the same as governed the Board of Trade in coming to the same conclusion.

The views of members of the committee have been set forth in a long resolution, reading in part as follows: "The proposed agreement looks toward dependence upon the markets of the United States rather than toward the expansion of our home market, which for years has shown its ability to consume over 80 per cent of all the farm produce we can raise.

"It would divert a large measure of trade north and south which now goes east and west and west and east between the sister provinces, and so help to build up United States cities, ports and transportation routes by directing thither the trade now carried through our own channels."

The resolutions further say that on the broadest of national grounds the manufacturers feel that it is in the interest of the country to oppose that measure should not pass.

WALKING STICKS OF MALACCA CANE

The most costly walking sticks come from the Malay Archipelago, and the most highly-prized stick is the Malacca cane. To insure straightness, these sticks are reared in glass tubes, says the San Diego Union.

A good Malacca should be a yard long, not less than an inch in diameter at the upper end, perfectly straight and smooth, and of a very dark chocolate color, slightly mottled. It should be used delicately, for the lacquer which gives it its beautiful gloss is easily chipped.

If you wish to make a walking stick for yourself, cut a stout oak plank down to the desired length, and remove the bark.

Then immerse the top end for from 10 to 15 minutes in a saucepan of boiling water, and bend slowly round a circular piece of wood, to get the curve for the handle, tying firmly with string when bent. The tie must remain till the wood is perfectly dry—generally a matter of weeks.

SEEK MINNESOTA TRADES SCHOOL

ST. PAUL—The House appropriations committee has recommended the Minnesota Legislature to pass the C. E. Stone bill appropriating \$125,000 for a Minnesota trades and industrial school near the State College of Agriculture at St. Anthony park.

The school is designed to give mental and manual training in the arts and trades, including agriculture, engineering, business methods, mechanics and domestic economy to orphans and deserted children.

The Senate committee on finance has recommended a bill authorizing 15 additional state high schools for teaching agriculture, handicraft and home economies.

CANADA PRAISED BY AUSTRALIAN

MELBOURNE, Australia—Andrew Fisher, premier of Australia, in an interview, is quoted as saying that if any scheme of interdominion preference was extended outside the limits of the empire, the first step would be to do what Canada has already done. This was to enter into reciprocal arrangements with a people akin to themselves.

WHERE CANADIAN BUSINESS MEN MEET



Building of Toronto Board of Trade, a center for debating the reciprocity agreement.

ONE AT ROME TO BE ARTISTIC EXCLUSIVELY, BUT INDUSTRIES WILL BE DISPLAYED AT TURIN

Both Fairs Will Be International in Scope and the King of Italy Himself Is To Open Turin Show April 29, After Which It Will Run Seven Months.

GREAT BRITAIN EXHIBITS TO OCCUPY MUCH SPACE BY REASON OF AID OF GOVERNMENT

LONDON—With a view to celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the kingdom of Italy, international exhibitions are to be held at Turin and Rome. The exhibition at Rome will be exclusively artistic, while that at Turin will be devoted to industries and work.

It has been arranged that the latter exhibition will be opened by his majesty the King of Italy on April 29, 1911, and that it will remain open for some seven months.

Turin, it may not be generally known, was the first capital of the kingdom of

Italy, and some 75 feet wide, with five arches and two floors, the lower of which will contain a tapis roulant, or moving sidewalk.

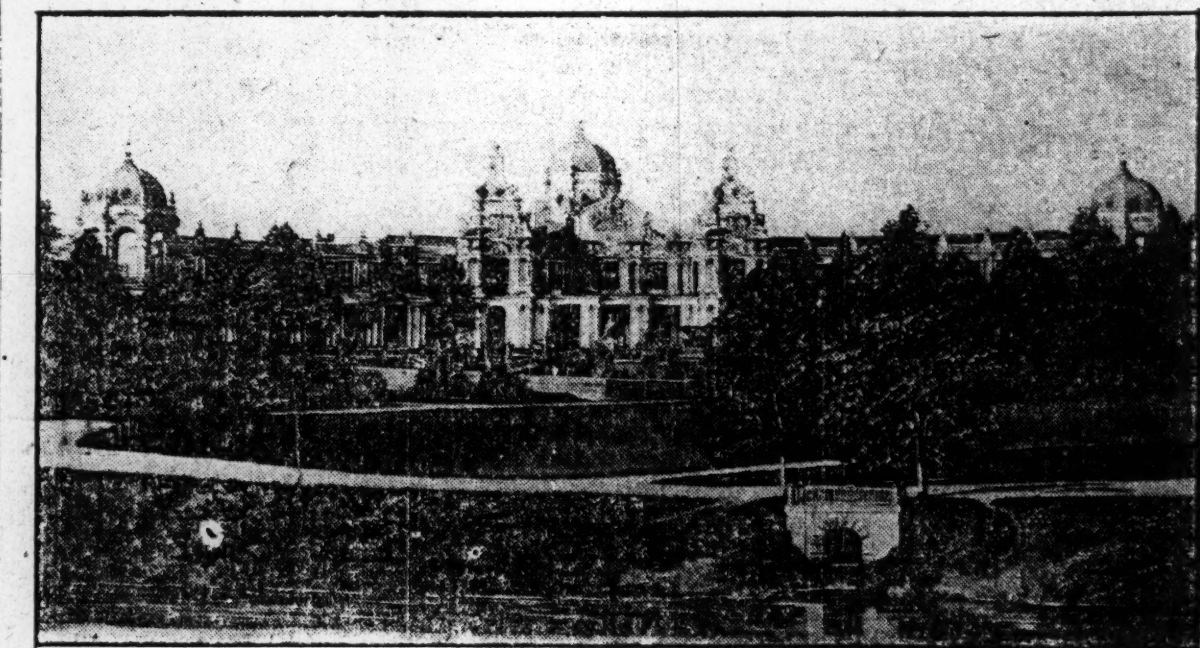
The grounds on the city side will embrace the Castello del Valentino, with its beautiful park, and the Botanic gardens. A medieval borough and castle, erected for the exhibition of 1884, will also form one of the attractions on the present occasion.

The main entrance will be close to the river bank, at the end of the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, the distance from

special transport facilities for the removal of unsold goods.

The British government moreover puts any special trade knowledge in its possession at the disposal of the firms represented, and provides a room where those who have charge of the exhibits can meet prospective customers, read, write, or do whatever business may demand in the way of sending out circulars. For all this service no extra fees are demanded after the payment for space has been made.

In this connection it should be mentioned that the British government does



Front view of British section, which occupies more space than that of any other nation at Turin international exposition.

Italy during the years 1861-1864; it is also the chief distributing center of the department of Piedmont, which, with that of Lombardy, forms the most important industrial region of Italy and has a population of close on 400,000.

An excellent site has been secured for the exhibition to the southeast of the city, on both banks of the Po, and the grounds on either side of the river will be connected by four bridges. One of these is described as a "monumental

Central railway station being about three quarters of a mile.

Tram cars will run from all parts of the city to the principal entrances, and it is believed the public will have no difficulty in reaching the exhibition.

For the benefit of exhibitors, moreover, special lines are to be laid down connecting the railway station with the exhibition, so that goods may be conveyed without difficulty close to the positions they will eventually occupy.

The grounds will cover an area of about 247 acres, some 63 of which will be taken up with buildings to accommodate the Italian and foreign exhibits. The machinery, electricity and railway rolling stock halls, together with the buildings containing the exhibits of the United States, Hungary and Great Britain and Ireland, will be erected on the city side of the river, while the buildings on the far side will be occupied by Italy, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Argentine Republic, Chili, Ecuador, Siam, and other countries. The style of architecture adopted will be, generally, that of Piedmont, and more particularly of Turin, at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Of all the foreign countries which will be represented at the exhibition Great Britain and Ireland have obtained the greatest space, the British section occupying as much as 220,000 square feet. The main building will have a fine architectural frontage, 300 feet in length, in quadrant form. In front of it is the "monumental fountain" that did duty in the exhibition of 1888.

Government Helps

The preponderating representation of Great Britain is probably largely due to the establishment, by the British government, of the exhibitions branch of the Board of Trade, whereby everything is made easy for the firms participating. The government arranges for special rates for carriage by rail and sea, takes charge of packing cases at the exhibition gates, assists with unskilled labor in unpacking, and provides handsome stands.

In addition to this, the government arranges for suitable decorative schemes within the buildings allotted, makes contracts on a wholesale scale for the supply of gas, water and electricity, stores the packing cases while the exhibition is in progress, assists exhibitors to repack on its termination, and arranges for

not sanction official participation in exhibitions unless it is clear that there is an immediate likelihood of British firms securing distinct commercial advantage from a display of their goods. It need hardly be said that this provision is a great incentive to the best firms to participate.

The exhibition is under the direction of Senator Thomas Villa, who was responsible for the successful organization of the exhibitions at Turin of 1884 and 1888, and of the Italian sections of the universal exhibitions at Paris in 1889 and 1900. Its success therefore is considered assured.



Medieval castle near British section of Turin international exposition.

SALE OF BIG BARK CARRIE WINSLOW

When the bark Carrie Winslow was sold the last of Portland's big fleet of square riggers passed from this port, as the Winslow was the only square rigger owned in Portland and was the last of a big fleet of vessels which made Portland famous as a seaport, says the Portland (Me.) Express and Advertiser.

Twenty-five years ago 71 square riggers were owned in Portland and of this number 15 were full-rigged ships, 30 were barks, 12 were barkentines and 14 were brigs. Now there is not a single square rigger owned in Portland and from the present indications there is not the slightest chance that any will be owned here.

There are several men in the city who own portions of square riggers, but the vessels are not controlled here and do not hail from this port.

At the present time the J. S. Winslow fleet, probably the finest along the Atlantic coast, is made of schooners entirely and includes the six-masted schooners Alice M. Lawrence, Addie M. Lawrence, Edward B. Winslow, Edward J. Lawrence, and the Ruth Merrill.

The big schooner has entirely replaced the old square rigger and it is interesting to know that 25 years ago the J. S. Winslow fleet was made up of about 20 square riggers and eight schooners.

It was a common sight to see 20 to 30 square riggers in port at one time in the old days, and one of the old townsmen said recently that it was often necessary for the tugs to move six or seven vessels to get hold of the one wanted, as the west side of Central wharf was backed with vessels loading cargoes for South America and other foreign ports.

The docks were filled with ships, barks and barkentines, and many of the captains of today were young sailor boys before the mast at that time.

While a good many of the old vessels are still afloat many have been lost, others have been converted into barges, while others have gone to the junk heap. Several of the old timers are still sailing to South American ports, but they are owned by Boston or New York parties.

It is an unusual sight for a square rigger to come to Portland now, and recently when three of the type were in this port at the same time there was considerable talk about the water front and it recalled the days of old to some of the old sea captains, who went "off shore" in days gone by.

OKLAHOMA'S FIRST PAPER GIVEN NAME OF THE WAR CHIEF

GUTHRIE, Okla.—During the early 80s, when numerous attempts were being made by Capt. David L. Payne to secure the opening of Oklahoma to white settlement, he established one of the boomer colonies at Rock Falls, just south of the Kansas state line and but four miles south of Hunnewell, Kan.

One of the first things considered necessary by the colonists was the establishment of a newspaper and soon the Oklahoma War Chief—the first newspaper ever published in Oklahoma—was launched.

Captain Payne found it difficult to get and keep printers in the War Chief office, but Col. Grant Harris, now editor-owner of the Lahoma Sun, remained faithful and has the distinction of being the first man to set type in Oklahoma.

"The first edition consisted of about 500 copies and was sold for 10 cents apiece as fast as they could be printed," says Captain Harris. "The next issue was of 1500 copies. By that time orders for the paper began to pour in from the East and North and the capacity of the old Washington hand press was taxed to the limit.

"The third week 2000 copies were ordered from the ready-print house. There were still many orders unfilled when these were gone and I bought all the print paper that there was in Hunnewell, after which I used all the wrapping paper I could find in the town.

"I had run the old hand press from Wednesday morning until Friday night, and took forms from the press with orders for more than 1000 papers still on the hook. I have never liked the looks of a Washington hand press since that time.

"After the novelty wore off the demand for papers ceased and toward the last but 400 or 500 copies were printed."

TOWNS ORGANIZE IN PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG, Pa.—A formal organization of boroughs of the state along the line of the Pennsylvania League of Citizens of the third class was effected at a meeting held here recently, attended by solicitors, engineers and councilmen from 70 or more boroughs.

The following legislative program was indorsed: Unification of all borough laws; start of fiscal year on first Monday of January instead of first Monday of March; audits on the first Monday of January, 1912, and every 12 months thereafter; biennial election of all officers, except those whose terms are of longer duration.

SHORT CAR LINE BECOMES ASSET OF LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The city has unwittingly become the owner of an electric street railway. It is five blocks long, and extends from Hill street to Figueroa street on Eighth.

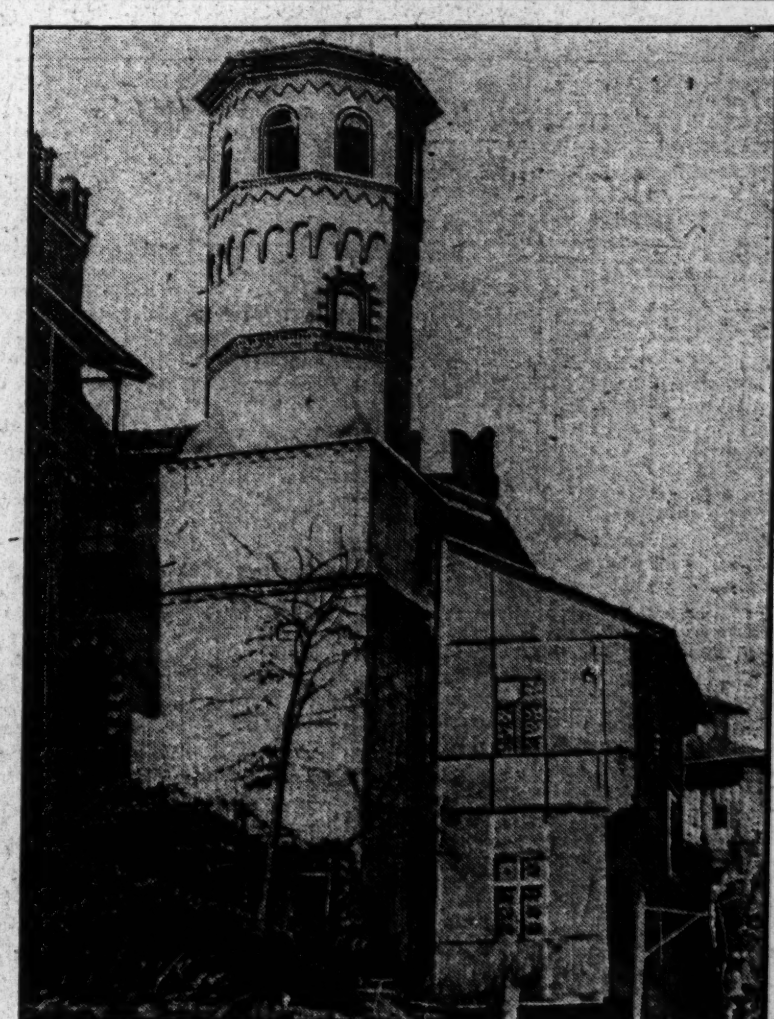
This line was taken possession of by the municipality because of the company's failure to pay an assessment of \$2625.50 for the widening of Eighth street.

The city engineer had no use for such a car line and immediately put it up for sale at auction.

There were no bidders, and it consequently came back as an asset to the city against a liability of \$2625.50 due for the assessment.

The board of public works recommended to the city council that this sum be turned over from the treasury to the opening and widening fund. Upon the receipt of the money it agrees to deliver a bill of sale to the city clerk, which will place the city in possession of the railway.

Coming down to business facts, the municipal street railway consists of a quantity of rails, ties and poles which are not particularly useful where they are, and which nobody wants at the price the city must pay for them.



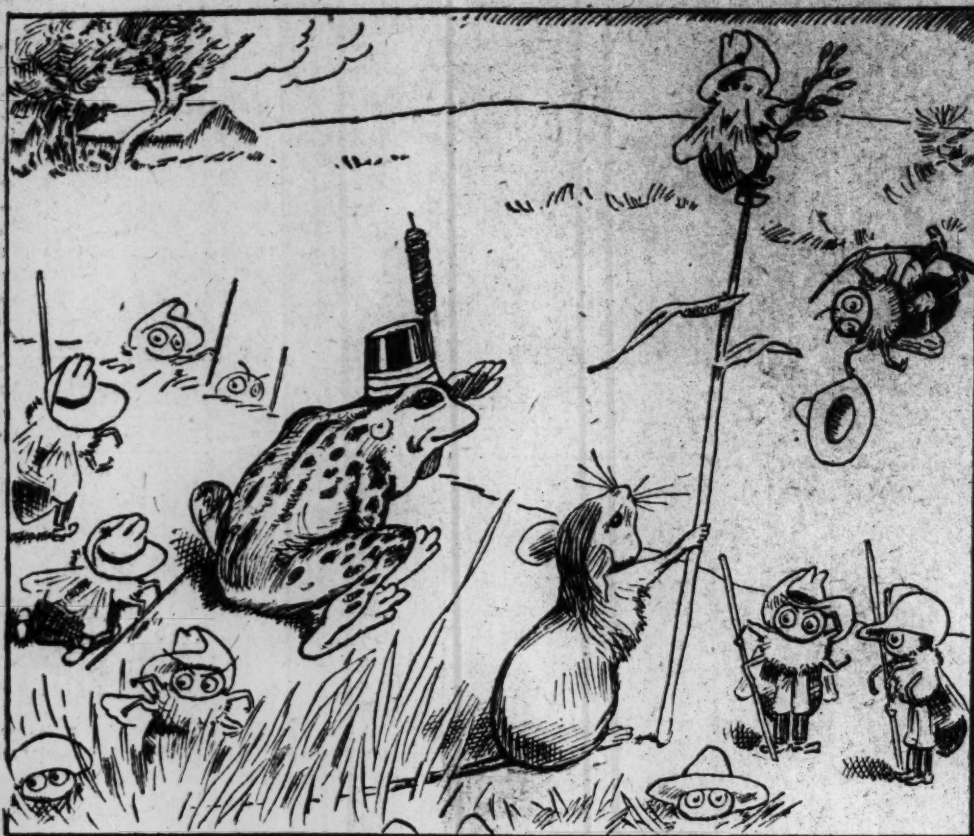
Close view of medieval castle near British section of Turin exposition.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

THE BUSYVILLE BEES



Drawings by FLOYD TRIGGS
Rhymes by M. L. BAUM



Now here are the Busyville scouts so stout,
About to set out and some wrong to rout.
Their Cap'n is Frog, who'll write in his log
What doughty bee scouts will no doubt find out.
The trusty Buzz is of course a sergeant;
His troopers are loyal and never insurgent;
By justice impartial Miss Field Mouse is Marshal.
Few mausers (that's rifles) were ever more urgent.



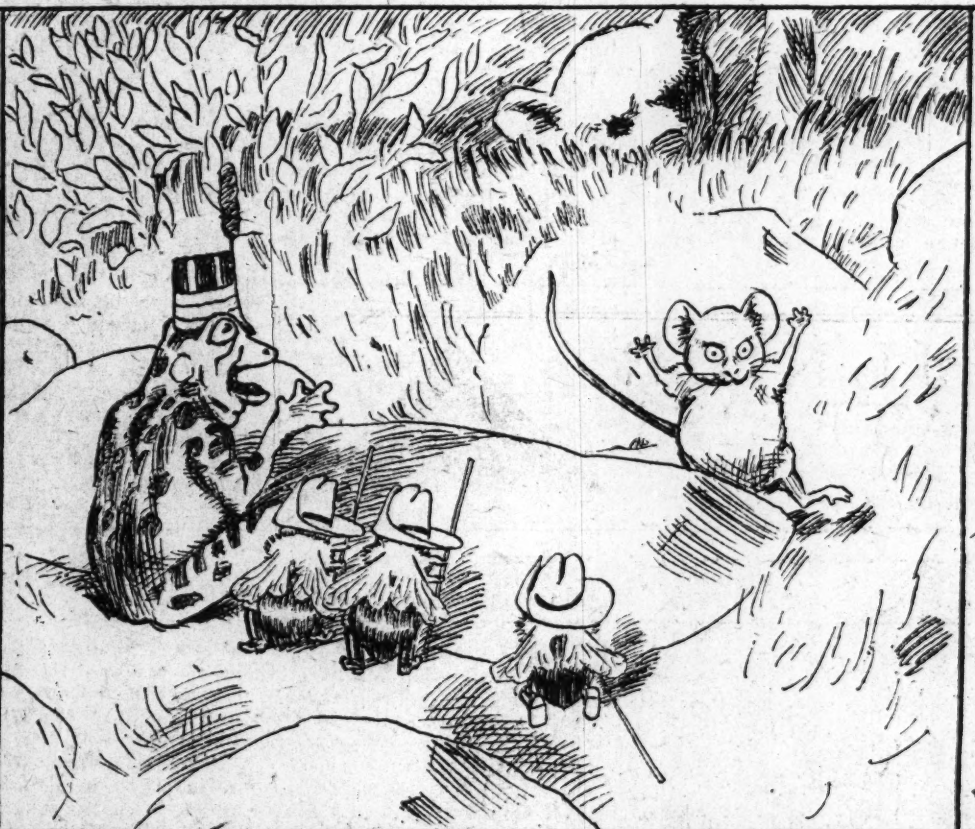
"Regulations say, 'Swim when you come to water,'"
Cries Frog, but the Marshal says no teacher taught her;
The bees, who can fly, now take to the sky,
While Captain says, "Marshal, you can swim and oughter."
At last like a packet from Calais to Dover
Good Froggy is diving to carry her over;
Then a hungry big bass Buzz and Busy harass
While their Captain so bold hurries quickly to cover.



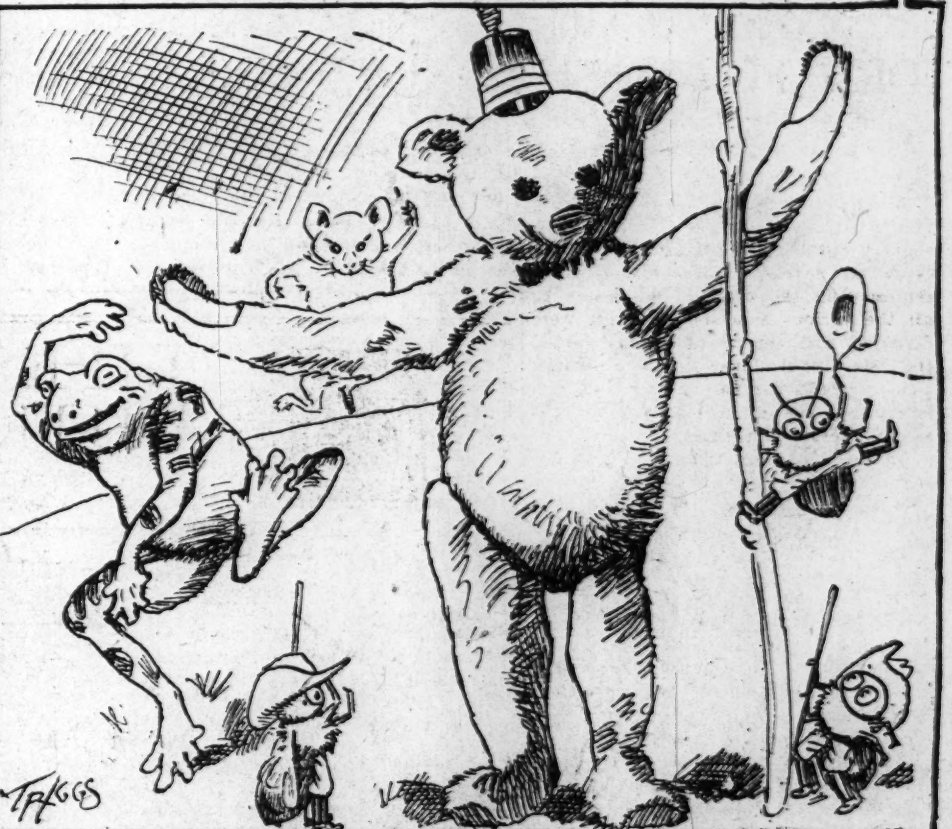
"And when a fierce tortoise-shell cat lies in wait,"
Says Frog, "pay at-10-shun or you will be A."
Says Mouse, "The best tactic (to be quite didactic)
Is, make for a hole and don't trifle with fate."
So Frog merged himself with some green in a mass,
And they lurked very low till Ma'am Pussy did pass;
Her Strip-ed brown fur is disguise, too, for her,
It blends as she moves with the wavy brown grass.



"We'll now reconnoiter," says Captain, and he
Then leads the whole party up into a tree;
Reconnoitering east, reconnoitering west,
Reconnoitering south, there is nothing to see.
Reconnoitering north, though, they suddenly find
There's something not quite to the Field Marshal's mind.
But the owl is asleep and she soon dares to creep
Up and pull his gray tail while the bees scout behind.



Exploring some rough open country with care,
The Marshal comes running back all in a scare.
"Located the foe!" she stammers, "And O,
'Tis the wildest cross creature and roars like a bear!"
So the Frog and the bees crept slower and slower,
Till they saw the Thing's head, but could not hear it roar.
"Perhaps it's no foe," said Busy; then, "Ho!
It is 'Bel's Teddy bear—we have seen him before."
(Copyright 1910, by Alexander Dodds. All rights reserved.)



"All the same, that's what I call a narrow escape,"
Said Field Marshal Mouse, "for just look at his shape!
No doubt he is sawdust and never could paw dust,
But I'm in no hurry acquaintance to scrape."
Then they set Froggy's cap on the Teddy bear's head,
And gave him a staff, and enrolled him, they said;
A scout satisfactory, he is never refractory,
He stays where he's put and won't ask to be fed.

ILLUSTRATED STORY TELLING

THE chief problem of entertaining young people is often one of space. While helpers abound, a village school-room or hall seldom possesses suitable accommodation for theatrical performances; yet a pleasant variation of the concert program may be arranged in the form of illustrated story telling.

First of all, a frame must be erected, sufficiently large to enclose several figures. This may be made of rough wood, covered with evergreens or stained or gilded. At the back of the frame gauze should be tightly stretched, forming the glass. This should be stained or dyed to a dull brown hue, the darker the better. A white or light colored gauze catches the light, and gives the effect of a mist. Now curtains of dark material must be hung for "wings" at either side and at the back, a few feet from the frame, and then, with the exception of a screen or curtains to run backward and forward in front of the picture, the mis-en-scene is ready. The method of lighting is simple; the rays of a powerful lamp on a small table a few feet in front of the picture frame are directed on it by means of a reflector. A motor headlight (two, if the frame is very large) affords ideal illumination.

A good story must now be chosen; some old legend, historical narrative or even a moving modern story will be suitable, as long as opportunity is afforded for stirring dramatic scenes. It is wise to follow the example of old-time story-tellers, and take care that the action moves rapidly. The raconteur must also bear in mind that the interest of the audience will have to be

sustained while the different pictures are being prepared. Incidental music supplied by a small orchestra, or violin and piano, during the actual display of the tableaux heightens the effect.

The pictures are shown at appropriate moments during the recital of the story. Human beings, of course, pose as the characters described. The fewer accessories in the way of scenery, the better. A dinner table shows out well, and fruit and bread in platters convey a pictorial idea of food. A woodland background is formed of trellickwork between whose interstices boughs of greenery are stuck. The lighter the costumes and the darker the background the more striking the effect, and highly expressive positions and gestures should be assumed; and it is well to remember that the audience cannot take in all the details during the few moments in which the curtain is raised; and three repetitions at least of each picture should be given, a breathing space of a few seconds between each raising of the curtain being allowed to the performers.

Songs and instrumental solos can be introduced in the narrative, just as they would be in a play. Care must be taken that these additions are not too long and that they form a strictly integral portion of the story. If the tale be of a certain period, the music must be in character just as much as the costumes. Colonial days demand a spinet or a harpsichord, or perhaps a harp might be substituted. Part singing is always in harmony, though again the period of the composition must be carefully selected.

Half a dozen pictures may easily be

arranged, and a great advantage of this form of entertainment is that costumes can be devised for the parts of the people that are on view. A banqueting scene can be dressed as far as the tops of the performers which appear above the white cloth.

Later on in the evening, a second story, or poem, can be recited, as much a contrast as possible to the first performance. One rehearsal only is required and if one or two ingenious friends act as property men and construct pasteboard models of the articles required for local color, highly diverting results may ensue. Appropriate mottoes on the title of the scene may be introduced, executed on white paper letters, six inches or so in length, cut out and pasted on to stuff the color of the background. An easy way of making the letters, and one that successfully imitates the true old Roman type, is to form them of white tape, of two widths—thick and thin.

One final hint. Be sure to obtain the services of an alert and business like stage manager and an assistant whose sole duty is to hand him the properties required for each fresh picture. The rapidity with which the pictures are presented, forms one of their chief attractions. It must be remembered that in many stories, no changes of costume are required and the actors can pose in various scenes, forming different combinations which arouse unflinching interest, without much alteration of attire.

STRONG WEBS

There are spiders in Java which make webs so strong that it requires a knife to cut them.

JENNY LIND'S SALUTE TO FLAG

FIFTY years ago, when Jenny Lind was singing in New York, the American frigate St. Lawrence, returning from a cruise abroad, came into the harbor. The young midshipmen, on the first night of their shore leave, went to hear the famous singer.

The next day the boys, to express the emotions that her wonderful voice had stirred in them, called on her in a body. They hardly expected that she would receive them, but she did; and she was so charmed by their youthfulness and ingenuousness that when they timidly asked her if she would like to see their

ship, she accepted the invitation. Then, growing bolder, they asked her to luncheon, and she accepted that invitation.

When on the appointed day she came on board with her companion, the captain saw her from his cabin and recognized her.

There is nothing more strict than the courtesy observed in ship etiquette among officers of all ranks. Of the three messes—the captain's table, the wardroom and the steerage mess, where midshipmen ate—no officer, from captain down, would make himself one of a company at another mess, unless especially bidden.

In this case the captain rang the bell for the orderly.

"Tell the gentlemen of the steerage mess," he said, "that the captain is going ashore, and that his cabin is at their disposal, if they care to use it."

The luncheon, however, was eaten in the steerage; but after the pleasant meal was over the boys proudly invited their guest into the captain's cabin.

"Ask her to sing something," whispered the paymaster's clerk.

"I'll thrash you if you dare!" returned one of the midshipmen, under his breath.

The wardroom officers had guests, too. They brought up guitars and sat on the poop deck above, singing "The Swanee River" and other popular songs.

"How pretty!" cried Jenny Lind with enthusiasm, clapping.

When at last she was leaving, she paused on the step between the carved sides of the gangway. Looking up at the floating stars and stripes, she said:

"I wish to salute your flag."

Uncovering her head and holding her

hat in her hand, she began to sing "The Star Spangled Banner."

As she sung the first verse, every officer and every man came silently on deck. When she had sung the song to the end, deafening cheers rang out from the St. Lawrence and were taken up by

every ship near by, for all had been listening.

Steamers blew their whistles and every man within reach of that thrilling voice knew that he had heard one of the most inspiring songs in the world sung as he would probably never hear it sung again.

—Youths Companion.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

WILD HUNTSMAN.

WHEN a thoroughly good romping game is in order try the good old favorite called the Wild Huntsman, or Bang. This can be played by any number of players exceeding six, but there should be at least half a dozen. Each boy or girl should be named after some part of the huntsman's equipment, as his gun, his dog, hat, jacket, knapsack, etc.

As many chairs as there are players, less one, are arranged in two rows, back to back, and all the players with the exception of the huntsman, sit down. The huntsman walks around the chairs and calls out the assumed name of some player; for instance, "gun." That person must immediately rise and take hold of the huntsman's hand, who continues to circle the chairs, calling out the names one at a time. All players summoned join hands forming a line and when all have been thus attached the huntsman begins to run around the two rows of chairs at full

speed, the others holding on and following as best they can. When he has circled the room two or three times at full tilt, he suddenly cries out "Bang!" imitating the sound of a gun and drops into one of the chairs. His followers scramble for the remaining seats which, of course, will leave one player chairless.

Those who fail to obtain chairs in the different rounds played must pay forfeits, and all sorts of droll penalties may be required.—Montreal Star.

BEANBAG.

Stand in a circle and toss about a beanbag. The person in the center must try to catch the one having the beanbag in his hands, or if it falls near a person he may catch the one nearest the bag. If it falls between two persons he may catch either one, and if it falls outside the circle he may catch the one who threw it. The person caught must become the catcher.—Exchange.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What dessert?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Poultry.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CAMERA CONTEST



Two Boston boys at work on a farm in New Hampshire, where they spend their summer vacation days.

TWO boys cultivating vegetables up in the Granite state are shown in our picture today. The soil looks pretty good and free from rocks. The young workers are Kenneth Robbins and his brother, whose home is at Savin Hill in Boston. Kenneth writes to The Monitor:

"I am sending you a picture of my brother and me hoeing potatoes on our farm in New Hampshire, which we visit every summer." No doubt nature rewarded the boys liberally for their farm labors, and one can easily imagine what a delight to them must be their weeks spent in the country each year. Kenneth gets this week's award of \$1 for the photograph.

Honorable mention: Frances E. Stecker, Greensburg, Pa.; Franklin Wade, Rutland, Vt.

In The Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

IDEA FOR A CHILDREN'S PARTY

BY MISS LILLIAN JOY.

A CHILDREN'S party was given recently which resulted in great joy to the little ones. It took the form of a country fair. As each child arrived it was given an envelope filled with tickets, representing the price of admission to all the various side shows, which were arranged with the aid of screens around the sides of the drawing room. Other tickets would purchase gingerbread and sweets at the stands devoted to the sale of these commodities.

Among the attractions of the side shows was "The Smallest Pony in the World," which was the tiniest toy edition to be bought. "The Smallest Twins in the World" were also there, and "The Old Gray Mare" that had seen better days—in the nursery toy cupboard! There was also a shooting gallery, where darts were used as ammunition, and a lightning photographer. The latter was a clever friend, who took pencil sketches of the children, which they carried home in triumph.

The culminating success of the party was at the end, when two real sailors—for the party took place in a naval town—carried in a new stall. On this was a present for each child. They each

FUN IN DRAWING

A great deal of pleasure may be had in playing the game of animals. The material needed is a number of sheets of light wrapping paper, a number of small white cards, lead pencils and a piece of charcoal.

Select the most difficult animals you can think of, as elephant, rhinoceros, giraffe, lion and camel. Have a sheet of light paper pinned on the wall. Whisper to each player the name of an animal. Call on the first one to draw his animal on the paper, the rest writing the name on their cards.

The next person is then called on to draw the picture of his animal. For this a fresh sheet of paper is pinned on the wall.

This is continued until all have had opportunity to draw. The one having the most nearly correct list is the winner.

STRANGE FISH

In the northern seas there exists an extremely minute jellyfish, termed *Luzia Koellikeri*, which are so transparent that a single individual can scarcely be seen in clear water, and so small that a glass of water can contain 3000 of them. Yet this jellyfish occurs in such numbers off the coast of Greenland that the sea is at times tinged brown by its presence. —Dallas News.

The Children's Star

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RIDE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

By MABEL SHAWHAN.

A WAY out in the rugged and picturesque Rocky mountains, capped with snow the year around, thousands of feet above sea level, are located two small villages about 15 miles apart. They are connected by a narrow dirt road traversed every day by a stage-coach drawn by eight horses.

We mount the steps of the coach, our suitcases and luggage being piled on top, and we settle down inside, not on soft cushions such as we have at home, but on a horsehair pad which is covered with a piece of sheepskin. The coachman, with his long rawhide whip in hand gives his horses the signal to start. Up the mountainside we go, noting here and there some beautiful columbine clinging to an old snag of rock. Members of our party alight to take a picture with their kodaks.

Now we come to a mountain pass and there is scarcely room for our coach to enter, but we go through and on to the next sight of wonder.

Our coach again halts and from a cliff we look down and across and see far below us the little village we left hours ago. We can hardly imagine it has taken us so long to reach the point on which we stand.

As our eyes run along the horizon we

see Pike's peak, looming against the sky, its tops covered with snow and ice which looks from a distance as if it were a mountain of precious stones. Nearer is a rock out guide tells us is called the Rocky Mountain Store Room. It appears as if trunks, suitcases and hat boxes were all piled up in neat order, but it is merely an immense rock, which by the wind and sudden changes of the climate, has been weathered into these different formations.

We climb back to our seats and move slowly on, as we are going up a steep slope. All faces are peering out and we suddenly catch a view of "The Mount of the Holy Cross," so called because a cross-like crevice has been cut in the side of a mountain, which filled with snow, gives a beautiful appearance from afar.

After a luncheon in view of this delightful sight we start on. Echo cliffs, along the Grand river of Colorado, meet our sight and is admired by all.

We now enter Cheyenne canyon, and see the Seven falls, jumping and leaping from point to point among the different terraces, till the water is at the level of the river and flows rapidly on its course.

Night draws near and we see in the twilight the village of Manitou, where we are to stop.

HIGH STONE BRIDGE

A marvelous bridge stretches across the Rhummel at Algiers. From the surface of the stream to the roadway of the bridge is 385 feet. No other bridge in the world is so high. The next highest is the Solis bridge in the canton of Grisons (Switzerland), which is 321 feet high. The highest bridge of antiquity was that of Ronsa in Andalusia, 276 feet high.

The Rhummel bridge in Algeria is considered a marvel of engineering. The French conceived the idea of spanning the deep gorge. Although at first their undertaking was considered impossible, the experts managed to throw a span across the great opening, and then the rest was easy. The bridge forms a part of a viaduct. Its total length is about 1657 feet. —New York Herald.

Russia has eighty-six public holidays in the course of the year. —Chicago Journal.

COCOA FUDGE

Put one fourth of a cupful of milk and a tablespoonful of a half of butter in a saucepan, and when the butter has melted, add a heaping cupful of powdered sugar, nine teaspoonfuls of cocoa and a pinch of salt. Cook, stirring constantly until the ingredients have blended, then with only occasional stirring, continue to cook about eight minutes, or a trifle longer if necessary. As soon as the sirup "strings" remove it from the fire, add vanilla to taste; set the saucepan into cold water and beat—not too hard—until it begins to thicken perceptibly. Cool in buttered tins. When half cold mark in squares. If desired, nut meats or candied fruits may be chopped and added to this "fudge" at the same time that the flavoring extract is introduced. —Philadelphia Star.

Seven miles is the greatest recorded height ever reached by a balloon. —Chicago Journal.

WONDERS OF NATURE

VIII.—GEYSERS OF YELLOWSTONE PARK.

(Cut out these Saturday articles and make a Wonder Book.)



Old Faithful geyser, which plays a stream of hot water 150 feet high for three minutes in every 70 minutes.

YELLOWSTONE PARK in Wyoming is fairly entitled to the name "Wonderland," which has so often been applied to it. There are greater and even deeper canyons than the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, says Hallock, but there is none that can approach it in the fantastic structures of its cliffs and plateaus and towers, or brilliancy and variety, yet harmonious beauty, of the colors that adorn these walls and turrets. There are great geysers and hot springs in Iceland and New Zealand, but the geysers and hot springs of the Yellowstone surpass them all in volume, power and variety of action, as well as in beauty and form and color. Add to these the great cliffs of glittering obsidian, the varicolored boiling mud springs, innumerable lovely cascades, three or four minor canyons, each more than a thousand feet deep, a fossilized forest where the trees have been transformed to agate mountains, and pits and springs of sulphur and soda, a river of scalding water, natural bridges, eroded towers and fantastic figures, and it may be fairly assumed that so far as natural scenery is concerned this is the most weird and wonderful region on the globe.

Near the station at Gardiner, the terminus of the park branch railroad, stands an immense stone arch for the construction of which the government appropriated \$10,000, and through which many visitors get their first view of the park proper. Here travelers are met by six-horse tally-ho Concord coaches, accommodating 32 passengers each, and are conveyed five miles through the park to the Mammoth Hot Springs hotel. In its neighborhood are situated the Mammoth hot springs, probably the most remarkable development of the action of heat to be found anywhere. They occupy several acres and have many distinct terraces and springs, reflecting all the colors of the rainbow.

The Giant geyser is about a mile from the hotel and is so named from its size. Its cone is about 10 feet high, and the platform of deposit on which the cone stands is some 75 feet in diameter. This giant usually gives exhibitions only about once a week, but unlike Old Faithful, it continues each exhibition for two hours and throws an immense volume of water 250 feet into the air. This height is gradually decreased from the moment of display to the close.

Next to this is the Oblong geyser, whose eruptions are variable. Sometimes it will rest a day or two at a time and give an exhibition of only a few minutes, but what it lacks in time it makes up in quantity.

The most noted of the geysers is called Old Faithful, from the fact that during many years, night and day, winter and summer, it has given its wonderful exhibitions with a variation of only five minutes. The regularity with which its eruptions have taken place and the excellent opportunities afforded to view it have made it the most popular of the geysers. Of late it has become a trifle dilatory, and instead of giving exhibitions every hour with its former punctuality, it frequently varies from five to eight minutes.

The Riverside, on the bank of the Firehole river, is in eruption every few hours, and when not materially affected by the wind throws an arch of water across the river. Scattered along both sides of the beautiful Firehole river are found many geysers.

The Excelsior geyser when in activity

WHY?

WHY do beavers build their dams sometimes straight across streams and at other times in an oblique direction?

When the current is slow, the dam is carried straight across; but if the current be rapid, the dam is carried in an oblique line. The dam straight across is the shortest possible and therefore costs the least labor; but it is the one upon which an equal volume and velocity of water would act most powerfully; therefore it is used in those cases where the force of the current is least. The oblique dam requires more labor in its construction, because it must be longer for the same breadth of river; but as the action of the water upon it diminishes in proportion to the obliquity with which the current meets it, it resists better than the straight dam, and its resistance increases with its obliquity; therefore it is used against the more rapid and powerful current.

LONGFELLOW DAY

The New England poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born in Portland, Me., on Feb. 27, 1807. Here are some lines from his writings:

All things come round to him who will but wait.

Childhood is the bough where slumber birds and blossoms many number. Faith shineth like a morning star. Greater than anger is love.

He that overcometh hath power over the nation.

Intelligence and courtesy not always are combined, but often in a wooden house a golden room we find.

Knowledge is power.

Make not thyself the judge of any man.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow, is our destined end or way; but to act, that each tomorrow finds us further than today.

Patience is powerful.

Resolve and thou art free.

'Tis always morning somewhere, and somewhere beyond the awakening eddies, from shore to shore, somewhere the birds are singing evermore.

neath which must be boiling one of the mighty cauldrons of the earth, for one can feel under foot a tremble and hear through a hundred orifices the hiss of steam and murmurs of the water below.

The geyser passive is a hole at the summit of a cone. Every geyser has a time of its own for playing, due to its form and the time required for the gathering of the power which forces outward and upward the streams of hot water.

In the morning fix thy good purpose; and at night examine thyself what thou hast done. —Thomas a Kempis.

EDUCATIONAL

Manor School

STAMFORD, CONN.

A boarding school for boys. Upper and Lower Schools comprise all grades from primary to college preparatory. Graduates now in all leading colleges. Work thorough, systematic and effective. Instructors college bred. Location overlooking Long Island Sound, unsurpassed. Buildings modern; hot and cold water in every bedroom. Bowling alley, shower baths, large gymnasium, athletic field, tennis courts, Manual Training Department. Atmosphere homelike and wholesome. Careful and sympathetic attention given to the need of each individual boy along the lines of mental development.

For information and booklet, address

LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A., Headmaster, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

Leland Powers School

Of the Spoken Word

Only Forty New Students to Be Received Next Autumn. Send for Catalog.

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EMERSON COLLEGE OF ORATORY

HENRY LAWRENCE SOUTHWICK, PRESIDENT.

Largest school of expression in the United States. Seventy teachers placed last year in positions ranging from high schools to universities. Courses in literature, oratory, pedagogy, physical culture, voice, dramatic art, etc. School opens Sept. 27.

HARRY SEYMOUR ROSS, Dean. Chickering Hall, Huntington Ave., Boston.

Learn More Words

To speak clearly and forcibly you must have words at your command.

Our system makes word-learning easy and interesting. No dictionary required; we do the labor. Price 50c.

Vocabulary Card Co.

1261 Broadway, New York City.

Make the Farm Pay Complete Home Study Courses in Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Landscape Gardening, Forestry and Poultry Culture under Prof. Brooks of the Mass. Prof. Brooks Agricultural College, Prof. Craig of Cornell University and other eminent teachers. 250 page catalog free. The Home Correspondence School, Dept. 425, Springfield, Mass.

No Teacher Needed

Haven's self-teaching home manuals: Short-hand, 32; Bookkeeping, \$1.50. Haven Publication Board, 1528 N. Ontario, Phila., Pa.

YASSAR GRADUATE, accredited Yassar tutor, wishes to tutor in Latin, English and German. 1 U. U. 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

School Advertising

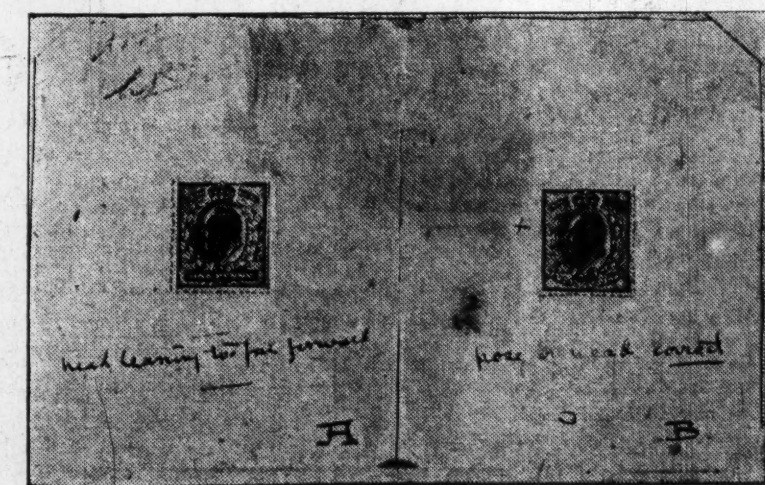
Secures new pupils, if it gets confidence and reaches families able to send their children away to school.

In The Monitor

School advertising brings pupils of a highly desirable class, as 90% of its circulation is in families of financial ability. The cost is 10 cents per line per insertion; about six words to the line.

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests.



(Photo copyrighted by Topical Press.)

Penny postage stamp approved by King Edward VII. and initialed by him in upper left-hand corner.

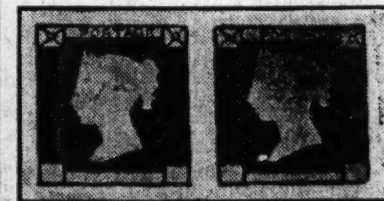
fully sorted in Rio. I think that collectors of this most interesting country may like to know how very rare certain varieties of perforation are shown to be.

Perfect.	No. found.
1894-12 1/2 to 14, 200.....	2 in 30,000
12 1/2 to 14, 200.....	7 in 20,000
12 1/2 to 14, 200.....	13 in 3,000
12 1/2 to 14, 200 (thick pp.)	8 in 20,000
1890-9 11 1/2 to 20.....	10 in 50,000
9 11 1/2 to 20.....	30 in 20,000
1900-12 1/2 to 14, 200.....	35 in 20,000
1900-12 1/2 to 14, 100.....	24 in 20,000
1905-12 1/2 to 14, 200.....	23 in 20,000
12 1/2 to 14 1/2 to 11 1/2, 200.....	4 in 20,000

These figures will serve to show collectors how really rare some of these varieties are; the prices, instead of being 2s. 6d. to 10s. each, ought to be several pounds each. It cost us over £20 in labor alone to sort out this parcel of Brazilian stamps.

HOW STAMPS ARE GUMMED.

Officials of the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington state that one of the most delicate operations connected with the manufacture of our postage stamps is the gumming. When the sheets have been printed they are passed under a roller, from which they receive a thin coating of gum, and then gradually over coils of steam pipes until they are dried. Much care is exercised to get the layer uniform on every part of the surface. The gum in little vats, from which it drops to the roller, is maintained at an even temperature and thickness. Tests are frequently made of the warmth and humidity of the workroom. But even with the perfection of mechanical exactness, some allowance must always be made for the season of the year. For summer sale a slightly harder gum is used, because of



(Photo copyrighted by Topical Press.)

ORIGINAL WASH DRAWINGS.

Of first British penny and twopenny stamps dated 1839-1840.

the trouble occasioned by the sticking together of stamps. In winter precaution against the cracking of the gummed surface through contraction is necessary. —Novelty News.

TRUE REPRINTS.

What is claimed to be the best definition of a true reprint was written by Major Evans for Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal and reads as follows:

"Impressions from the original plates, blocks or stones, from which stamps were printed, taken after the issue of the stamps had ceased; impressions, that is printed not for use as stamps, but as specimens or curiosities, for sale to collectors or otherwise. A reprint, strictly speaking, should be from the identical plate, etc., from which the stamps were printed; but in the case of lithographed stamps, the original matrix of which was an engraved die, fresh stones have in some cases been constructed from that die, and such philatelic value as the reprints might have possessed has thereby been destroyed."

Leading Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes



Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up
Room with Bath, \$3.00 and up
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PERMANENT GUESTS

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

SHIRLEY

DON. S. FRASER. THE HOUSE OF COMFORTS. DENVER, COLO.

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Sewall Av. and Stearns Rd. Brookline (Near Coolidge Corner)

Served by four trolley lines and the Longwood station of the Boston & Albany Road, this well-known hotel offers a delightful home in Boston's celebrated suburb.

Suites of one to four rooms with bath and long distance telephone, furnished or unfurnished, may be taken by lease or at transient rates.

American plan. Superior Cuisine and Service Guaranteed. Tel. Brookline 2740. P. F. BRINE, Mgr.

Belleclaire Hotel

77th Street and Broadway, N. Y.
Subway Station at 79th Street
Homelike Facilities, Excellent Cuisine, Attentive Service.
Write for our Booklet "Belleclaire Doings."
Elmer F. Woodbury, Manager.

United States Hotel

BOSTON

For nearly eighty years the Mecca of practical business men and tourists to the "Hub."

"Excellence without Extravagance" Near South Terminal Station, Shopping District and Theaters.

American plan, \$3 and up. European plan, \$1 and up.

Send for Map

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1501 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE

Very desirable 3-room suite to sublet, with privilege of renewal.

ARTHUR L. RACE, Proprietor.

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CENTRALLY LOCATED FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON & MONTREAL

A comfortable and homelike hotel. Open fires and steam heat. Rooms with private bath.

GREAT SPORT DURING THE MAPLE SUGAR SEASON.

Write for rates and references.

W. F. DAVIS, Proprietor.

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EUROPEAN PLAN

A modern down town hotel equipped with every convenience known for the comfort of its guests. Located in the center of the theatre and shopping district.

EXCELLENT CAFES. Noted for their unsurpassed Service and Cuisine.

Three hundred and twenty rooms, luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.

Automobile bus service from all trains. Under the management of COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees.

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BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF.

Unique sea food Cuisine. FORTRESS MONROE, Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast.

HAMPTON ROADS, the Rendezvous of the Nation's Warships.

Special weekly rates June to October.

Booklets at Managers, 248 Wash. St. and Raymond & Whitcomb, 308 Wash. St. Or address: S. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

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Commonwealth Ave., BOSTON.

The Distinctive Boston House

Interesting booklet and guide to Boston and vicinity mailed on request.

C. S. COSTELLO, Mgr.

Hotel Graystone

66 GEARY ST., IN THE HEART OF SAN FRANCISCO

I. B. SLOCUM, Manager.



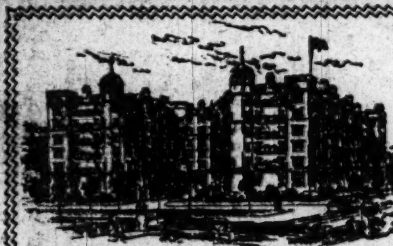
THE SHOREHAM

WASHINGTON, D. C. European Plan

Absolutely Fireproof

Within five minutes' walk of the White House, Treasury, State, War and Navy Departments.

JOHN T. DEVINE, Proprietor



Riverbank-Court

Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge

DUTCH ROOM

May be engaged for Banquets, Dinners, Recitals, etc.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager

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European, 12c to \$2.50 American, \$1.75 to \$1.95

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European, 50c to \$2.00 American, \$1.50 to \$2.50

GRANADA HOTEL

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Absolutely fireproof.

American or European plan. Catering to Family and Tourist trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to Theaters and Stores.

Most excellent service and cuisine. Write for booklet and all desired information.

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Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Ekater and Blagden Streets, BOSTON.

Containing 300 rooms—200 with private baths.

AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner & Prop.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, INC.

BEACON HILL—Rooms, with hot and cold water, \$1.00 per day and up; with private bath, \$1.50 per day and up. Temperature hotel.

Martha Washington

New York's

Exclusive Woman's

Hotel

29 East 20th Street, Near 3rd Ave.

Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women.

Rates, \$1.50 and up

Convenient to subway and cross town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District.

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C. A. GLEASON

A family hotel notable for a quiet air of domesticity and a homelike atmosphere.

Arnold & Spangenberg, Lakewood, N. J.

"The City Care Forgot" Quaint Historic NEW ORLEANS

America's Convention and Carnival City.

St. Charles Hotel

Completely rehabilitated and under new management.

European Plan. Modern. Fireproof. A well-ordered hotel for a discriminating public, traveling either for business or pleasure.

Send for booklet.

ALFRED S. AMER, V.P. and Gen. Mgr. (Late Asst. Mgr. Waldorf-Astoria).

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14th and K sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

A HOMELIKE HOTEL, featuring beautiful Franklin Park. Five minutes to White House. Quiet, refined; first-class table; modern appointments. Room and board \$2.50 up per day. Special rates for prolonged stay. Booklet.

IRVING O. BALL, Proprietor.

250 ROOMS 150 Baths Modern HOTEL OXFORD

Copley Square, Boston, Mass. Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of the B. & A. R. R. and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. No carriage required. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House, 10 minutes to all theatres. GEORGE B. STEARNS, Mgr.

Opposite the British Museum. THACKERAY HOTEL

Great Russell Street, London.

This large and well-appointed hotel has passenger lift, electric light throughout, spacious dining, drawing, writing and reading rooms. Fireproof floors.

Bedroom, Attendance and Table d'Hôte Breakfast, Single, from 5s. 6d. to 8s.

LOCARNO (Switzerland). Pension Stalla, Orselina, Locarno.

beautiful situation on Lake Maggiore; quiet and homelike; pension from \$1.25.

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A Luncheon Place

where food and service tempt the exacting taste, but do not tax the purse.

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Particular People

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CAFE DE PARIS

Beautiful Dining Room

Fine Service, Excellent Location.

Combination Breakfast, 25c

Luncheon, 25c

Dinner a la carte, 50c

12 HAVILAND ST., near Boylston at transfer station. LOUIS COLIN.

Home Made Dainties

SERVED ON AND SALES AT THE CONSIGNORS UNION, INC.

48 WINTER STREET.

Luncheon, 11-4. Afternoon Tea, 3-5. Food Shop open 9-5.

THE KIMBALL CAFE

143 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Reasonable Prices. Excellent Quality. Established 1894.

MILLION READY FOR IDAHO DAM

BOISE, Ida.—The Chicago Title and Trust Company will handle the Big Lost River Land and Water Company project at Mackay and will spend 1,000,000 to do so if necessary, according to information given the legislative investigating committee while probing into the Mackay dam charges.

The information is authentic as it came to the committee in telegraphic form. The telegram says the Chicago company will complete the project, providing an extension can be secured and providing Corey Brothers, the present contractors, are satisfied.

AMERICANS GET CYRENE MINES.

ROME—A despatch to the Corriere d'Italia, says that Americans have got possession of the sulphur mines at Cyrene and that an American steamer is patrolling the coast of Tripoli with the consent of the Ottoman authorities.

PASSES GATES RECALL BILL.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—By a vote of 36 to 4 the state Senate passed the Gates bill providing for the recall of all state officials, including judges.

WARREN ACCEPTS OFFER OF A PARK

WARREN, O.—The park proposition was accepted by a vote of three to one at a special election just held. Some time ago William D. Packard offered to present the people of the city with a park at a cost of \$10,000 to himself and in addition give \$4000 toward improvements, provided the city would spend \$30,000 for improvements.

The property is known as the Kinsman farm, about a mile from the business center of the city. It comprises 43 acres. In addition to laying out walks and drives, it is proposed to provide for boating and bathing, for which the river is well adapted at this point.

STATE LICENSES FOR 30,000 AUTOS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Automobile licenses so far issued this year by the state highway department total almost 30,000, and the automobile division expects the number to reach 40,000 during the year, which will be more than 7000 in excess of 1910.

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

BIG HOTEL FOR NEW YORK.

The largest hotel in the world, Hotel McAlpin, is now building in New York at the center of Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, and will probably open its doors in September, 1912, with more than 2500 rooms of all sorts. It will cost nearly \$14,000,000, or almost twice the cost of the Hotel Plaza, the next largest investment in hotel property in the world.

The structure will be 25 stories in height with a close adherence to the style of the Italian renaissance in architecture. There will be 1620 guest rooms, 1100 bathrooms devoted to the use of guests and servants. The dimensions are 202 feet on Broadway, the entire western face of the block, running east in Thirty-fourth street 150 feet and the same distance in Thirty-third street. The material is Bedford stone for the base, and the main shaft of the design in golden brown brick, while the upper portion of the design is to be carried out in this brick and colored terracotta. To every bedroom light and air will have free access, and every room will have its bath or en suite connected with a bathroom, and more space is to be allowed to rooms than to any new hotel of large size built in New York for a great many years.

The great size of the Hotel McAlpin may be better understood by giving the figures in the specifications. The area of the plot is 30,000 square feet; the private telephone exchange will be the largest ever built, being 30 by 100 feet; there will be seven miles of heating pipes, mains and returns, and 115 miles of electric lighting wire. The tubing in the hotel will be three and one fourth miles in length.

HOTELS TRY NEW FUEL.

A number of the larger hotels are enthusiastic over the discovery of the advantages of the Rhode Island coal as used in their ranges, maintaining that it gives out more heat and contains less waste than other coal which they have been accustomed to using. During the recent exhibition in the Mechanics building this coal was given some very hard tests, and it produced some astonishing results, as it proved to be economical to a marked degree.

Anything that will tend to reduce the expenses of running a modern hotel is eagerly investigated by prudent hotel men, and this will explain the reason of their willingness to talk on the merits of this fuel.

CRESCENT HOCKEY CLUB HERE.

Twenty members of the Crescent Hockey Club from Halifax arrived at the Copley square hotel Thursday noon, and they will remain there during their stay in Boston.

They played the Technology Hockey Club at the Arena on Friday evening. Tonight they will play the Boston City Club team.

THE RICKERS AT MT. KINEO.

The announcement that Hiram Ricker, Sons will be responsible for the success of the Mt. Kineo house, recently acquired by the Maine Central railroad, is sufficient assurance that this popular hunting in the heart of the fishing and hunting region will be more popular than ever.

The Poland Spring hotels, famous the world over, and the Sam-O-Set at Rockland breakwater, under the immediate care of A. W. Hodgdon, are referred to by those who know as perfectly managed hotels. This forever annuls the law that a good hotel cannot be run successfully without a liquor license.

The Messrs. Ricker have demonstrated beyond a doubt their ability to cater to the public in a most satisfactory manner and make it pay. Extensive improvements are in order at the Mt. Kineo house, and when the season opens it will be ready for its guests with nothing lacking to make stay comfortable and more pleasant than ever. C. A. Judkins will remain as the resident manager.

HOTEL MAN IN POLITICS.

President Allan T. Treadway of the Massachusetts Senate is certainly an illustration of a live hotel man in politics. Nothing pertaining to the interests of his office escapes his attention, and it is noted that when hotel men speak of President Treadway they invariably conclude their remarks, "You know, he is a member of our association." Senator Treadway is proprietor of the Red Lion Inn and Heaton Hall of Stockbridge, Mass.

TO MANAGE HOTEL VERMONT.

Mr. Abraham Burbank of Pittsfield, Mass., until recently manager of the Whitcomb house, Rochester, N. Y., has been selected as the manager of the new Hotel Vermont at Burlington, Vt. Mr. Burbank is well qualified to care for the interests of this new acquisition to Vermont's hotels. His experience with the W. E. Wood system, of which he had entire charge, brought him in

close touch with all the details incidental to the successful managing of the back and front of the house. Mr. Burbank established a system for the caring for all of these details for the late W. E. Wood of Greenfield, after which he went to the Whitcomb house and took entire charge there. Senator Max Powell is to be congratulated on securing the services of so able a man.

FALMOUTH'S BUSINESS GOOD.

Falmouth hotel, Portland, Me., since it came into the hands of James J. Pooler, has seemed to take on a new lease of life, and the business down there would do credit to a hotel in Boston or New York.

Mr. Pooler has had from the start the indorsement of the solid business men of Portland who have known him from young manhood, and have watched his successful hotel experience from the bottom rung of the ladder up to his present position as landlord of as fine a hotel as there is in the state.

Mr. Pooler was recently elected, president of the Maine Hotel Men's Association, and has already done good work in protecting hotel men's interests on legislative matters. In this respect it is understood the restrictive laws concerning automobiles are to be greatly modified.

ANOTHER CHAIN OF HOTELS.

When S. F. Dutton of the Albany, Denver, Col., returned from a business trip to New York a few days ago he brought the information that the United Hotel Realty Company is to build a chain of hotels from coast to coast. The plan is to establish three or four hotels in New York and one each in Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Incidentally it is understood that Mr. Dutton did some active work toward securing the next national Democratic convention for his city.

WITH THE MANAGERS.

Charles T. Alexander, the well known hotel manager of Chattanooga, Tenn., is busy selecting the equipment and furnishing for his new hotel, the Bristol, at Bristol, Tenn. Mr. Alexander has also taken a lease for 40 years of the \$500,000 hotel that is now building at Youngstown, O. T. Edmund Krumbholz, proprietor of the Kirkwood, Camden, S. C., has taken a lease of the Montclair hotel, Montclair, N. J., for the summer season of 1911.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION.

E. S. de Wolfe, president of the San Francisco Hotel Men's Association, ad-

ressed the delegates at the opening of their business session at Santa Barbara recently in part as follows:

"The interests of the Los Angeles hotel men are mutual with the San Francisco hotel men and our work should be all together for the protection of those interests and that brings me to speak of my views of why a state organization of hotel men should be formed and if it is to be formed there is no time like the present.

"In unity is strength. Love, protect and help your brother as you would be loved, protected and helped by him. A state organization will give us much more strength than we now have with our two local associations. Bring in the man who runs the hotel throughout our great and glorious state. He is a power in his own town and in the surrounding country which supplies us with its products and they in turn depend upon us. Then why will it not be of great advantage for us to know that man, to have him know us, to have him feel that we are taking an interest in him and that when something of importance comes up which affects the hotel keepers of the state that he not only has a say and a vote, but that he has our help and we in turn have his?"

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE selected editorial comments to-day deal with the proposed United States treaty with Japan:

WASHINGTON HERALD—There may be opposition to the new treaty in the Pacific coast states. The bogey of a horde of Japanese laborers swarming into this country will be picturesquely presented to the sand-lotters, and the alarm will be sounded with noisy effect. . . . Japan is not apt deliberately to affront the United States by an unpopular action. . . . The very fact that in negotiating the treaty we have gone out of our way to manifest friendship for the Mikado's empire will have its weight in preserving intact the present agreeable relations between the two nations.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The salient feature of the new Japanese treaty is its omission of all stipulations concerning the prohibition, restriction or other regulation of the migration of people from one country to the other. This, it is intimated, will provoke against the treaty some opposition on the part of those who want all Asiatics excluded from America, on the mistaken ground that the omission would leave the United States powerless to protect itself

from an undesirable invasion. A little thought should be sufficient to show how erroneous that view is.

WORCESTER (Mass.) TELEGRAM—The new treaty leaves to the government of Japan the exercise of judgment as to who shall be allowed to seek entry into American territory. . . . The new treaty may have some trouble getting by the Senate on that account. It is not sufficiently positive to suit men who have the idea that the United States and not any other country should be the power to decide what kind of people shall be admitted from the outside.

NEW YORK WORLD—The new treaty with Japan now awaiting ratification by the Senate makes no change in the present condition of affairs as respects Japanese immigration. Even those Pacific coast agitators who periodically declaim about the danger of this country being flooded with coolie labor will find in it no pretext for fresh outbursts.

NEW YORK AMERICAN—The President's proposed new treaty with Japan ought not to be ratified by the Senate—because it contains the seeds of serious misunderstanding and is dangerous to international peace. It requires no gift of prophecy, but only a good understanding of the history of our actual relations with Japan and the actual temper of the two contracting parties, to foretell that, if the treaty as it now stands should be ratified, it would, within two or three years, be likely to precipitate a war.

NEW YORK TIMES—The negotiation of the treaty is a new evidence of the entirely amicable relations of the two powers. It is a convenience to Japan in making her new trade treaties that the whole treaty should be superseded in advance of the date fixed for its expiration.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN—The text of the new treaty has not yet been published, but it is understood to cover the usual points dealing with trade and commerce, port regulations, shipping rights, consular functions, and so on—with one exception. It differs from the Gresham treaty in not expressly reserving to the United States the right to make such regulations as may be deemed expedient regarding the immigration of laborers. . . . It is the duty of the Senate to see to it that the new treaty contains nothing that in any way ties our hands with respect to the regulation of Japanese immigration.

EARLY IN THE SEASON

Impress upon the public through early advertising, the name and advantages of your location, resort or hotel

BEGIN NOW!

THE MONITOR HOTEL AND RESORT SECTION HAS PROVEN POPULAR AND PROFITABLE TO THE ADVERTISER

RAILROAD CONNECTS INTERIOR OF OREGON WITH CITY ON COAST

New Line Brings 22 Towns, With Large Tributary Communities, in Daily Contact With Portland.

MANY NEW ON MAP

PORTLAND, Ore.—There are 22 towns, with a total population of 3000, comprising a distributive area containing 40,000 people, that will be thrown into closer contact with Portland by means of a daily train service on the Oregon Trunk railway on March 1.

Many of these towns are new places on the map, some of them having been in existence only a year or two, awaiting the arrival of the Oregon Trunk. Some were stage stations before the arrival of President Stevens in Central Oregon.

The new towns are Moody, Kloan, Lockat, Dyke, Sinamox, Oakbrook, Sherar, Tuskan, Maupin, Nena, Frieda, Nathan, Kaskela, Uren, Coleman, Mecca, Vanora, Pelton, Madras and Metolius.

By June 1 or sooner, the following towns are to be thrown open to the service of the road: Culver, Opal City, Hillman, Redmond, Wesley and Bend.

They are along the line constructed through the Deschutes Canyon and up on the plains of Central Oregon. Back of the canyon are the Agency Plains, the Warm Springs Reservation, Trout Creek, Big Plains and Little Agency Prairie.

Some idea of the importance of this event may be realized when it is known that this railway mileage brings to Portland the products of 500,000 acres of tillable land. It changes the entire map of Central Oregon, for it provides better railway facilities for the country as far south as Burns, east beyond Princerville and west beyond the Crooked River into the Three Sisters country.

It contains 402,000 head of sheep, 50,000 head of cattle and 20,000 horses. It produces 1,000,000 bushels of wheat and its property is valued in millions. The railway will make possible sawmills in the canyon, at Bend and at Redmond, and there are 5,000,000,000 feet of lumber available for use of the mills.

Passenger trains will be run up the canyon, starting from Clark, Wash., on the North Bank railroad, crossing the Columbia river on a ferry and connecting with the Portland trains. It will permit a trip to Central Oregon, leaving Portland in the morning and arriving at Madras the same day.

This entire trade, which is worth millions, will increase rapidly it is predicted, with the development of the country, and will come to Portland virtually for the first time. Freight deliveries into Central Oregon for all of the wholesale houses will be made upon March 1.

President Stevens of the Oregon Trunk says:

"We are going to push our lines and will be in Bend on or about June 1. When we have reached that point we have completed our present task and the extent of future work is yet to be determined."

"All of the Hill subsidiary lines in the northwest will be consolidated under one operating company March 1. This action is solely for the purpose of unifying the corporate existence of our subsidiary concerns. It will put us in the position of being able to handle business along the lines followed by the corporations of today."

"We have our line towards the Klamath country surveyed and it will be in readiness for construction work should we decide to build after we arrive in Bend in June. The affiliated companies will be known under the name of the Seattle, Portland & Spokane Railway Company."

NEW BRUNSWICK DAIRYMEN ARE TO MEET FARMERS

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The program for the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Farmers and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick, which is to be held in Fredericton, from Feb. 28 to March 3, promises to be of great interest.

Tuesday, Feb. 28, will be taken up with the address of the president, S. B. Hathaway. Addresses will also be delivered by the mayor of Fredericton and the Hon. D. V. Landry.

On Wednesday, March 1, the cattle will be judged. At 8 p. m. the report of the dairy committee will be presented. There will also be a discussion on dairying, led by E. A. Schofield and Professor Cumming.

On Thursday, March 2, A. G. Dickson will lead a discussion on swine raising, and Seth Jones on poultry raising. During the afternoon meeting E. S. Archibald of Truro will speak on tile draining and S. B. Hathaway will speak on the same subject. In the evening there will be addresses by George E. Fisher, Fred George and A. G. Turner.

CORNELL TO HAVE NEW QUADRANGLE

ITHACA, N. Y.—A new quadrangle will be formed on the Cornell campus by the erection of three new buildings for the New York State College of Agriculture, according to a statement by President Schurman.

The Legislature last year made provision for three buildings by appropriating \$50,000. More are to be built later.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYS BOAT CONTINUALLY IN PULLING DANGEROUS SNAGS FROM BOTTOM OF MISSOURI RIVER

BOAT PULLING SNAG



Attached to bow end is derrick operated by steam power.

NEWS BRIEFS

COMMERCIAL MEN IN ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Edwin L. Quarles, secretary of the southern commercial congress, and Dr. Clarence J. Owens, commissioner of agriculture and immigration of the congress, have reached Atlanta to take direction of all details relating to the business end of the third annual convention, which will be held here March 8, 9 and 10.

AWARDS STEEL CAR CONTRACT.

PITTSBURGH—The Pressed Steel Car Company has received orders from the Virginia Railroad Company for steel cars, involving an expenditure of about \$1,000,000. This is the first of several pending orders totaling about 6000 cars.

ORGAN FOR ONTARIO CHURCH.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.—R. W. Leonard, mine owner here, has presented St. Thomas Anglican church here with a pipe organ, which is to cost between \$5000 and \$7000.

PLAN BANK IMPROVEMENTS.

SANTA ANNA, Cal.—The First National Bank of Fullerton will expend \$10,000 in improvements in its building.

SEEK MISSOURI EXHIBIT.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—H. W. Johnson, Governor of California, has requested Governor Hadley to ask the Missouri Legislature for an appropriation to make an exhibit of Missouri products at the Panama Pacific exposition. Governor Hadley will submit it to the Legislature.

SEDALIA Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

SEDALIA, Mo.—Ground was broken for the new Y. M. C. A. building at Fifth avenue and Lamine streets. The building, which is to cost \$35,000, is to be completed by Sept. 15.

GERMANY BUYS AIRSHIP.

BERLIN—The German war office placed an order recently for another dirigible balloon of the Parsival type for the use of the army. The airship will have motors developing 320 horsepower, which will assure a speed of 36 miles an hour.

ENGLISH CARS FOR REGINA.

MONTREAL, Que.—The Canada Ford Company of Montreal has obtained the contract for the supply of the electric cars required for the street railway system to be established by Regina as a municipal enterprise. The company is having the cars manufactured at the works of the Brush Company in Loughborough, England.

PENNSYLVANIA RIFLE PRACTISE.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The national guard rifle practise season was set for the period between May 1 and Oct. 31, in general orders issued from national guard headquarters. The order announces that the annual competition for brigade, regimental and troop trophies will be held at Mt. Gretna, Aug. 3 to 13.

QUITS PULPIT TO TEACH.

PHILADELPHIA—The Rev. Josiah T. Stevenson, pastor of the Beacon Presbyterian church, at Cumberland and Cedar streets, has resigned to accept the professorship of literature, English and public oratory in the Northeast Manual Training high school. His resignation will take effect March 1.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP.

OTTAWA, Ont.—The total issue of South African scrip warrants up to the present time is as follows: Total issued, 7006; located by veterans, 584; located by substitutes, 4408; instruments registered, 5084; located but not registered, 584; off the market, 5688; number used during week, 26; still on the market, 1428.

NEW PRINTING SUPERINTENDENT.

OTTAWA, Ont.—The last of the important technical positions at the printing bureau has been filled by the appointment of T. H. Schwitzer as mechanical superintendent. The new superintendent graduated in engineering course at McGill University.

NOMINATIONS BY PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON—President Taft sent these nominations to the Senate on Friday: John A. Wogan, assistant United States treasurer at New Orleans; Charles Herbert, collector of customs, New Orleans; and Dewey C. Bailey, United States marshal, Colorado.

ARRAIGNS THE BILLBOARDS.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association, arraigned the billboard nuisance at a meeting of civic organizations in Carnegie Institute here.

Freighting Being Taken Up Again in Small Way on Mighty Stream.

BUSINESS BEGAN TO DROP IN '80s

Development of Railroad Responsible for Change in Industrial Conditions

THOSE rivers in the southwestern part of Montana, the Gallatin, the Madison and the Jefferson, pour their waters together, forming the source of the mighty Missouri river, which flows 3554 miles to the Gulf of Mexico. The distance from the head of navigation to the mouth is 2284 miles. The river flows almost directly north-east across Montana and thence south-easterly across the Dakotas, forming the boundary line between South Dakota and Nebraska, Iowa and Nebraska and Kansas and Missouri, and thence in an easterly direction across the state of Missouri, where it pours its troubled waters into the calm Mississippi.

It has been called the "Old Muddy," for it tears its way through the valley—for a few years favoring one side or some of the bends, and the next few years favoring the other side; cutting the land away in one section and building it up in another, keeping the water at all times dirty in appearance. The stream seems to be restless.

In 1819 the first steamboat ascended the Missouri, but reached only as far north as Council Bluffs, Ia., at that time only a trading post. In 1832 a steamboat went to the mouth of the Yellowstone river. Not until 1859, however, did a steamboat attempt to go over the last reach to the head of navigation, Fort Benton, Mont., which was an active fort where troops were stationed.

After 1859 the river teemed with stern-wheel steamboats, some of them having a capacity of 1000 tons. However in the early '80s the steamboat business began to drop off, until at the present time few are on the river. The river is used to a small extent between St. Louis and Kansas City, but the most active boating is done in the vicinity of Bismarck, N. D., where a regular line of boats is in operation. Elevators along the river have been established and small towns formed. Merchandise, agricultural implements, etc., are transported to the towns, and barley, wheat, corn, potatoes, eggs and butter are carried to Washburn or Bismarck, to be shipped by rail. Shipments are made to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior and Chicago.

Navigation to a large extent is assured on the Missouri within the next year by the organization of the Kansas City-Missouri River Navigation Company, by Walter S. Dickey, in Kansas City, Mo., with a capitalization of over \$1,000,000. The stock was subscribed by the citizens of Kansas City, who thus showed their loyalty to the metropolis of the great West.

The entire Missouri valley is fertile and adapted to agricultural purposes. In North Dakota and Montana irrigation projects are under way. North from Bismarck, North Dakota, the territory is thinly settled. Most of the land is given over to grazing, and cattle, horses and sheep are raised in abundance.

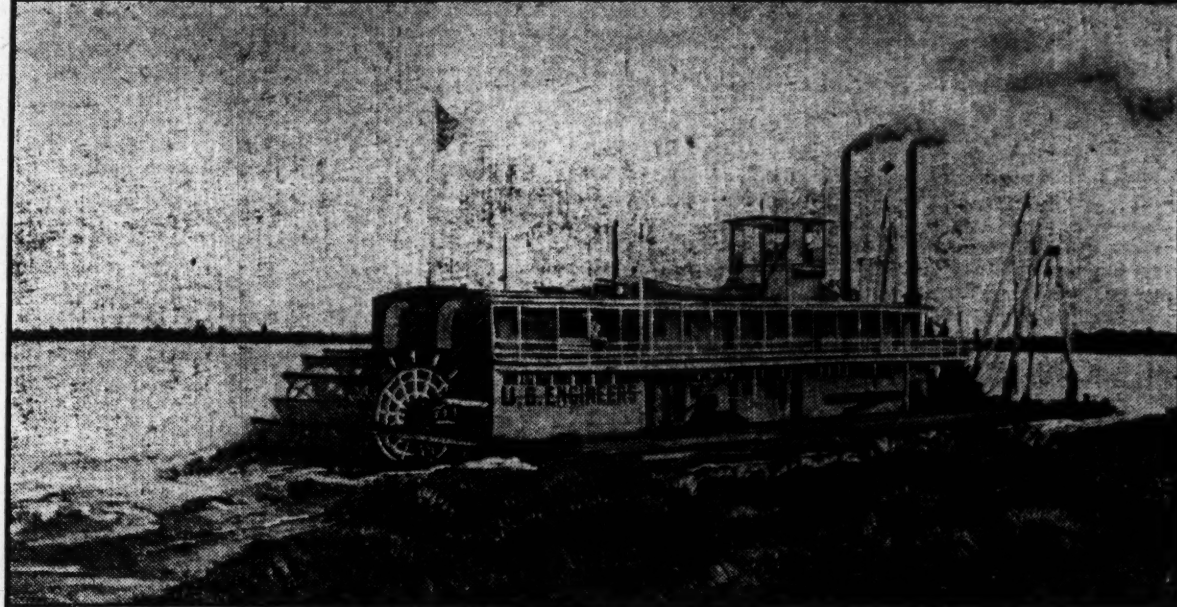
Railroads parallel the river on both sides as far north as Niobrara, Neb., on the west side, and Running Water, S. D., on the east side; the towns are opposite each other, and are located about 940 miles above the mouth of the river. The Northern Pacific railway is now building an extension south from Mandan, N. D., and also an extension north from there, parallel with the Missouri. The northern extension will go to the mouth of the Yellowstone, which it will cross, thence west parallel with that river to a short distance below Glendive, Mont., where it will recross the river and connect with the main line to the Pacific coast.

Improvement of the Missouri river by the government has been going on since 1838, but not until 1878 were any large appropriations made for general improvement. Prior to the latter year the work consisted of the removal of obstructions only, but afterward of a system of dykes, dredging and revetment and the removal of obstructions was continued.

Snagging, as the removal of obstructions is called, is important and interesting work. As the channel is continually changing on account of the cutting banks, channel snags are numerous. Frequently hundreds of trees in one bend cave into the river and are held up by the roots, but always leaning down stream to a certain extent. At times it has been known that regular forests have been uncovered, the trees having caved into the river perhaps 100 or more years ago. The most dangerous obstruction is the submerged snag, for these are very hard to detect, especially when the water is rough or when they are not close to the surface. When they are close to the surface they form a "break" in the water and are easily discovered by the experienced pilot, who is continually on the lookout for them.

ELLA M. GOODWIN MISSING. GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The schooner Ella M. Goodwin, which left Bay of Islands, Jan. 21, for Gloucester, is supposed to have been nipped in the ice and lost in a gale.

BOAT HELPS TO KEEP CLEAR MISSOURI RIVER CHANNEL



Snag boat used by United States engineers on mighty stream once teeming with stern-wheel packets.

MISSOURI STILL USED FOR FREIGHTING



Barge tied up to bank awaiting load of produce from North Dakota town.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

There is no time when pretty clothes appeal more to the feminine instincts than when a girl is just blossoming into young ladyhood. Also there is no time when simplicity is more becoming or more admired. The young girl likes pretty things and a lot of them. How to please her fancy and yet preserve that good taste which clothes her quietly and simply is a problem. Whatever is offered at the stores of James McCreery & Co. can be relied upon as being the correct thing, and it also bears the stamp of style that a girl wants above everything else. The junior departments of the McCreery stores contain clothes of all kinds for the young girl and also for little girls, girls so little as not to be more than 6 years old.

Models for spring suits are shown in natty serge of navy blue and also in mixed fabrics. Pretty afternoon frocks are in foulard, now the popular thing for all occasions, and are made with Dutch neck and kimono sleeves. Wash dresses of lawn, gingham, repp and percale are shown for morning and afternoon wear, for school and for the home, also pretty lingerie frocks suitable for the spring festivities, school parties, etc., which abound for young girls toward the close of the school year.

The New York stores of McCreery are on Twenty-third and on Thirty-fourth streets.

Beads and embroidery in contrasting colors are a feature of many of the new waists and blouses for spring wear. Waists of cream-colored silk, chiffon or marquisette are beautifully ornamented with an embroidery of silk or beads of bright colors with a dull finish or delicate colors with a bright finish. Black and colored foundations are decorated in the same way and many of the newest wash waists have touches of color which are warranted not to be injured by laundering. Wash waists grow prettier and prettier. This year stress is laid on daintiness as it never was before. Waists must be of the finest materials and the finest workmanship, put together in the daintiest way, perfectly finished and fitted to perfection. Waists such as these are brought out weekly at Chandler's Corset Stores, 12-14 Winter street and 422 Boylston. The Athenia and Mme. Irene corsets also can be obtained at the Chandler stores.

These corsets are marked for their good lines, comfort and wearing qualities and when carefully fitted to the figure give eminent satisfaction to those who wear them. It is the fit of the corset that tells. A corset should not more be bought according to size and worn without a fitting than a coat or a shoe. This is understood at the Chandler stores, and all corsets are carefully fitted to the wearer before they are delivered.

After a winter's wear gowns, waists, lace and wraps are beginning to show signs of soiling. They need a cleansing to carry them through the next few weeks, especially if they are to be worn in the day time, for the bright spring

sunshine shows up all defects woefully. The French cleansing process of the C. G. Howes Company has proven most satisfactory for all kinds of work, dishaphanous evening materials, fine lace suits, gloves, blankets, curtains. The main offices and works are at 84 Brainerd street, Allston, but branches are maintained at 64 Huntington avenue and at Coolidge corner.

The success of the American Mills Company of 67 Essex street can be attributed to its desire to give satisfaction to all customers. The large stock of suitings it carries can hardly fail to contain something that will please the taste of any patron. Grays, browns, blues, stripes and plaids as well as mixtures comprise the materials now on hand for early spring wear. All suits are made carefully to measure and lined with Skinner satin. The price is uniform, \$18 for a suit.

A good quality of woolen and worsted cloth for men, women and children can be secured at reasonable or mill prices from the Ridgewood Mills, 609 Main street, Holyoke, Mass. There is a large variety of fabrics from which to select and samples are sent upon application. In writing the color preferred should be stated, also the kind of garment planned. As the mills were established in 1862 confidence may be felt in their reliability.

Whatever else may be said about it, the tooth of the American was made sweet. He will have candy whether he has anything else or not. Home-made candies, "the good kind," are to be found at the candy shop of Perry & Ayers Corporation, 5 Central square, Cambridge.

Standard pianos at standard prices is the rule by which H. W. Berry conducts his business. The aim is to make the price as low as can consistently be done with the quality of material employed and the class of workmanship entering into the instrument. It is believed that among intelligent buyers such methods are preferred to contests, rebates, etc. The piano rooms are at 211 Tremont street, opposite the Hotel Touraine, on the second floor.

Shopping is a pleasant occupation for most women, but many have, not the time to give to it. There are still others who would like the advantages of city stores but living a distance from them are obliged to put up with what they can get near at hand unless they know some one in town who will do their shopping for them. In New York a shopping studio has been opened at 247 West 70th street. By applying there shopping of all kinds will be done for or with a customer, and without charge. A booklet of particulars will be sent on application.

The individual touch applies to the furnishings of the house quite as much as to the clothes one wears and can be brought out excellently through window

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

New copper platform coaches, from the New Haven's Readville shops, have been placed in the Boston and Woonsocket, R. I., service.

Permission has been obtained from the railway commissioners by the New Haven for a special train to leave South station at 8:20 o'clock Sunday morning for the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society en route to Fall River and return.

John Cade, general manager of the Federal Signal Company at Albany, N. Y., is visiting both Boston terminals in the interest of his company. Mr. Cade reports signal and interlocking business very good, with a number of large contracts under consideration.

The Boston & Albany furnishes special service into South station on the Springfield express at noon today for Worcester Military Academy students.

For the Boston Symphony Orchestra from New York city to Boston tonight the New Haven will provide extra service via the Shore line.

Building department of the terminal division Boston & Maine is replacing the old cars used for inspectors' headquarters in the storage yards with substantial new buildings as fast as possible.

Operating department of the Boston & Albany has received three of an order of 10 modern leather furnished combination cars from the Allston shops for Worcester service.

The Boston opera company's special train Friday over the Boston & Albany made the run from Springfield to South station in two hours and 10 minutes, including Worcester and Huntington avenue stops.

MONTAUK POINT BAY TO BE GIVEN FEDERAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON—The project to establish at Montauk Point a great deepwater harbor for the accommodation of ocean steamers is put under way by an amendment to the rivers and harbors bill which is concurred in by the House and Senate and will go to the President for his signature today.

The bill carried an authorization for surveys for 57 harbors, most of them for the purpose of beginning harbor improvements, but in the case of the item for Montauk Point, which is the survey of Ft. Pond bay, no government work will be required. The survey will be made for the purpose of having Montauk Point declared a port of entry, which is essential to the plan to make a harbor at that place. As passed, the bill carries \$23,855,342 for river and harbor work.

WANT PICTURES AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute has sent out a request for pictures for wall decorations. They need not be new to be gladly received, nor need the pictures be framed, for the students in the industrial department will make suitable frames.

Booker T. Washington, the principal of the institute, wants the pictures as an added educational means. The contributions should be sent by mail or express addressed to Mr. Washington.

MR. MARTINE IN SENATE.

WASHINGTON—Senator-elect James E. Martine of New Jersey sat in the Senate chamber Friday for the first time. His credentials were presented by his colleague, Senator Briggs.

and door draperies. Even lace curtains are made by hand, of rich nets patterned with lace bands or insertions or embroidered in a darning or canvas stitch. All such things are made to order at the Porter Drapery Shop, in the Phillips building, 120 Tremont street. The workshop is at 15 Merrimac street. Appointments can be made by card or telephone.

KINDERGARTEN UNION CONVENTION'S SCOPE TO BE INTERNATIONAL

CINCINNATI—Kindergarten teachers of the United States and some from foreign lands are preparing for the annual convention of the International Kindergarten Union, which will be held this spring in Cincinnati. The convention will be opened April 25 for a four-day sitting, though executive and other committees will gather three days earlier.

About 400 visitors are expected, a much larger number than the city entertained 10 years ago at a previous convention of kindergartners. The hosts will be the Cincinnati Kindergarten Association and the Kindergarten Training School. The first president of the association was Mrs. Alonzo Taft, mother of President Taft.

The calendar of the convention shows the first business meeting to be that of the committee of 19 on April 22 at the training school. The committee is composed of leaders of the movement studying its problems. The ladies will be taken on a tour of the city the next day and afterwards entertained at tea. April 28, the closing day, short addresses will be given by all the past presidents of the union.

NEW COAST TRADE VESSEL LAUNCHED AT CAMDEN, N. J.

CAMDEN, N. J.—A special train carrying 300 persons from Baltimore, Savannah and Jacksonville, arrived here today and witnessed the launching of the Suwanee, the new queen of a fleet of 25 vessels owned by the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company. The vessel took the water at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards this morning.

The boat is the very latest model in freight and passenger steamers and cost \$500,000. She will be used in the Baltimore, Savannah and Jacksonville service, carries a crew of 58 men and accommodates 150 passengers.

TRAVEL

S. S. Prinzess Irene Sails March 4 for Algiers-Naples-Genoa Connections for Egypt, India and Far East.

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm Sails March 7 for LONDON-PARIS-BREMEN Wireless and Submarine Signals.

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Tuesdays 10 A. M.

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm.....March 7 Kronprinz Wilhelm.....March 14 Kaiser Wilhelm II.....April 13 Bremen Direct, Twin-Screw Sailings, Thursdays 10 A. M.

Rhein.....March 16 Zieten.....March 23 George Washington.....March 30 Room.....April 6

One Cabin twin screw steamers sailing Every Wednesday. To Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa. Sailings Saturdays 11 A. M.

*Prinzess Irene.....March 4 *Koenig Albert.....March 18 *Koenigin Luise.....March 23 Berlin (new).....April 1 *Omnia Gibraltar, Cruise to Mediterranean, Black Sea and Caucasus, from GENOA, April 28 to May 30.

Polar Cruise, within less than 10 deg. of the Pole, from BREMEN, July 18 to Aug. 16. Write for Illustrated Booklets. Independent Around-the-World Tours. Travelers' checks good all over the world.

OELECHS & CO., General Agents, 83 and 85 State St., Boston.

FLORIDA And NASSAU March 2

Stopping at Hotel Ponce de Leon, Alcatraz, Ormond, Royal Palm, etc., in Florida; Colonial in Nassau. OTHER TOURS TO California Washington Feb. 28 and March 31 March 21, etc.

Personally Escorted. Itineraries Ready. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. 306 Washington St., Boston 1800 Main

CUNARD

Francisco, May 2, 30, June 27, July 25. Liverpool, Mar. 21, Apr. 18, May 16, June 13.

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*America.....March 2, 10 A. M. *President Grant.....March 11 *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.....March 16 *Pennylin.....March 23 *Hitz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant. *Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg. *Hamburg direct. Second Cabin only. Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere. Hamburg-American Line, 607 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

Coronation of King George V.

Short tour, seven weeks, includes coronation week in London, three weeks motor-week in England, Normandy and Brittany, a week in Paris. Luxurious private car. Best places reserved for coronation spectacles. Sailing June 2, 8, 8, Baltic. Inclusive terms, \$100. Applications, which must include references, addressed to MEXCEDES, Christian Science Monitor.

Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington St., Boston. — Requests demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BANK BOOK CORNER. Phone, Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS

Fire Place Goods, Gas Fixtures, refinished, lacquered. Fire Extinguishers. BOSTON BRASS AND IRON CO., 108 Utica St.

ANTQUES

WANTED—Antique furniture, old silver, paintings, engravings, china, etc. M. B. LEMON, 18 Province Court, Boston. Telephone Main 1249 L.

ART

JOHN H. TEARLE, 205 Berkeley Bldg., Boston. Motives, Works of Art, Lesson Markers, 25c. Emblem Jewelry. Illustrated catalog free. REID PUBLISHING CO., 420 Boylston St., room 316, Boston. Literature and pictures on religious subjects. Send for catalogue. Circulating library.

ART (FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 292 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

ART EMBROIDERY AND PLAININGS

CARLE'S, 372 Boylston St.—Bridal, cording, plaiting and buttons made to order; skirts plaited.

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NATURAL PRESERVED PALMS AND GRASSES, artificial flowers and plants for theaters, stores, halls and homes. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 65 and 67 Summer St., Boston.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post-Cards, Albums. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield St.

AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

V. H. McLELLAN, 12 Canal St., Boston. — Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield St., mail address 12 Bowdoin St., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue S.

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V. A. BUTTERFIELD, 59 Bromfield St. — Choice books, new and old. Circulating library, 2 cts. per day. Phone Main 3702.

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HATHAWAY'S RELIABLE SHOES, every pair guaranteed. We have satisfied customers 60 years. 52 Merchants row.

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B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston, Mass. — Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

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H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange St., of State St.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms for household and janitors' use.

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WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards artistically engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1820, 30 Bromfield St.

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STEEL, SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble St., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

CATERER

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CORSETS

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CUSTOM CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES

also styles ready-to-wear corsets. MISS S. A. SYER, 9 Hamilton Pl., Boston.

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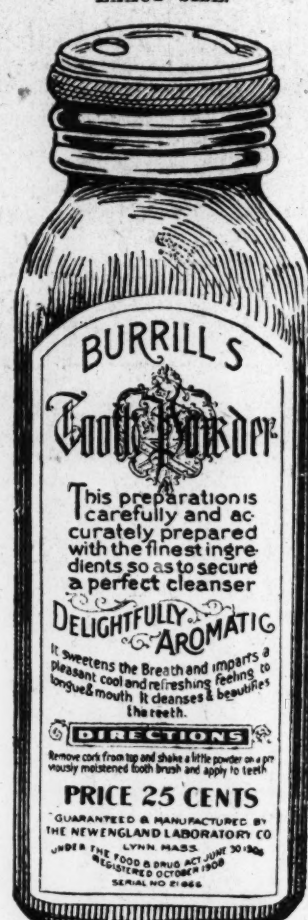
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numerous household, family and business needs are supplied by those who make themselves known to **MONITOR** readers

CROPS IN MONTANA DISTRICT SHOW THE VALUE OF IRRIGATION

WASHINGTON—Statistics are usually dry reading but a recent census of crop results on the Huntley irrigation project in Montana for 1910 is interesting to those who have been watching the development of the West.

The project to irrigate 30,000 acres was formally opened on May 21, 1907. Since that date 429 farmers and their families have settled on the land, four towns have been established and 10 school-houses have been erected. Farmers are not prone to boast of their successes and it is usually difficult to get statements from them of crop yields. The project engineers who sent out requests to the settlers on the Huntley project for crops returns received 283 replies covering an area of about 7500 acres.

A compilation of these reports shows crop yields for 1910 valued at more than \$188,305, or an average of \$25 an acre exclusive of revenue from dairy or poultry products or increase and sales of live stock. It is probable that the gross returns from all sources averaged more than \$30 an acre.

These returns are remarkable in view of the conditions on the Huntley project. The lands in 1907 were absolutely virgin desert. Untouched by plow, unbleached by rain, they were most unpromising. A large percentage of homeseekers proved to be men without experience in farming and totally unfamiliar with irrigation.

It has therefore been a subject of exceeding gratification to the reclamation service that the number of actual failures has been really negligible. A perusal of the letters from the farmers furnishes interesting reading to those whose thoughts are turning from the city toward the open country. C. O. Stout, formerly a clerk in the postoffice, writes as follows:

"I filed on 47 acres in July, 1907, and am delighted with the country. My expenditures for buildings and water right have been about \$2000. In 1909 I realized from crops taken from 22 acres a gross return of \$1235. In 1910 I received from the sugar beet factory \$3170 for my crop of sugar beets in 31 acres. I believe the well cultivated land in this project is worth from \$200 to \$250 an acre."

John Harrison, formerly a miner from Arizona and California, has a 40 acre farm near the town of Huntley. He estimates that he cleared \$1200 this year from the farm.

Alex Kinnmouth, a former Iowa farmer who never saw an irrigating ditch before 1907, now has 11 head of horses worth \$1600; 15 head of cattle, \$600; 20 head of hogs, \$500; 10 head of sheep, \$200; chickens, \$50; a farm worth \$8000 and is out of debt.

SANTA MONICA MASONS TO BUILD

SANTA MONICA, Cal.—Local Masonic organizations have started a movement having for its object the raising of funds and the erection of a temple for the benefit of those who have traveled in the East.

The Trowel Club has taken the initiative and will incorporate, if success attends the endeavor to secure subscribers to stock.

The plans are for the purchase of a lot on Third street, north of Oregon avenue and the erection of a hall at the earliest possible date. If a sufficient fund can be secured the proposed building will contain a large assembly hall as well as commodious lodge rooms.

WORK IS UNDER WAY ON THE JAMES RIVER BRIDGE AT RICHMOND

RICHMOND, Va.—Work has begun on the abutments for a new steel bridge which is to be built across the James river from the Westham property, in the vicinity of the Country Club.

Laborers are now engaged in throwing up dirt that will form the abutments, and it is expected that everything will be in readiness for actual work on the superstructure to begin with the course of the next month. It will be finished June 1, according to contract terms, and will be put up by the Roanoke Bridge Company, which was recently awarded the contract.

The bridge will be 950 feet in length from abutment to abutment, and will be supported by up-to-date concrete piers. It will connect Southampton, on the south side of the river, with Westham, on the north side, and in doing so will meet the needs of transit across the James for the residents of Chesterfield and Henrico in that vicinity.

It is said also that it will supply the roadway for a trolley line that is destined to be built, connecting Bon Air and perhaps Forest Hill, with the sections west of Richmond.

Negotiations with this end in view have been on for some time, though it is understood that no definite conclusions have been reached.

One report has it that a line is to be built from Lakeside across the Westhampton and other intervening country to the bridge, and thence to Southampton and other territory in that vicinity. Plans in this connection are expected to come to a head within the next two or three weeks it is asserted.

The James river road running close by the Country Club, leads to the bridge, and where it crosses the Chesapeake & Ohio tracks on the north side, will be located the station of Westham, now situated half a mile down the tracks toward Richmond. The bridge keeper, it is expected, will also act as ticket agent.

Operations are now under way looking to development of the Southampton property of the Southampton property of 742 acres, located on the south side of the bridge. This tract will be divided into villa sites of from three to 10 acres.

Owners of the Southampton property have made the Richmond Automobile Association the offer of a site for a clubhouse at a point a short distance across the bridge.

A ferry is now operated at the point where the bridge is to be located.

MILLION DOLLAR PLANT FOR GARY

GARY, Ind.—Samuel E. Duff of Pittsburgh, constructing engineer of the Gary Screw & Bolt Company, states that bids for the erection of a \$1,000,000 plant would be received in Pittsburgh this week and the work commenced immediately after the awarding of the contract.

Plans call for the erection of two buildings, each 400 by 650, and equipment. The company has purchased 23 acres of land from the Gary Land Company and will employ about 800 men when in operation.

DANVILLE ELKS TO BUILD HOME

DANVILLE, Va.—The Danville lodge of Elks has just determined to build a new and elegant home for the order on the site of the present one at Maine and Floyd streets.

The new structure is to be of brick with stone trimmings, not less than three stories in height and is to cost about \$30,000.

Telephone

Your advertisement to 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

CHARLES M. CONANT

Real Estate, Insurance, Mortgages

640-642 OLD SOUTH BUILDING

MORTGAGES: If you want to borrow from \$2000 to \$5000, to be secured by first mortgage on your real estate, see us at once.

ATLANTIC-BY-THE-SEA: A few very choice house lots on beautiful Quincey Bay and the Metropolitan boulevard. Seashore property is getting scarce and prices are advancing. This is positively the last opportunity to purchase Atlantic-by-the-Sea lots at winter prices.

CAMBRIDGE INVESTMENT: \$1500 equity must be sold for good reasons. Income \$1300 per year, besides the owner's living apartment. An unusual opportunity.

No. 134: 21 acres very best land, nearly new 7-room house, water, barn for 10 cows and two horses, large poultry house, milk sold at door, one half mile to stores, school, etc.; price \$2500.

No. 139: Village farm, 7 acres land, fruit, 12-room house, large barn, cellar, three minutes' walk to electric, seven minutes to steam cars; price \$3500; easy terms.

SHARON: A sacrifice. This beautiful estate, comprising a colonial house with 12 rooms, bath and laundry, three fireplaces, colonial mantels and tile hearths, electric lights, also an asphalt driveway, very broad veranda on east, south and west sides, also a veranda leading from a chamber on the second floor, which has screens, windows, electric lights, heated by a new hot water heater; the first floor contains quartered oak floors with mahogany borders, with broad quartered oak stairway. This house cost \$15,000 to build; there is a mortgage of \$5000 at 5%, which can stand indefinitely; the price is \$10,000.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

IF YOU WANT TO Buy or Sell, Hire or Rent Mortgage or Insure in BROOKLINE

Communicate at once with the office of
FRANK A. RUSSELL
113 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.
113 WASHINGTON ST. (Brookline Village)
Telephone at Each Office.

OWNER MUST SELL

At a Sacrifice CEMENT HOUSE.

14 rooms, 3 baths, all modern improvements.
Price - \$13,000
Any reasonable offer will be considered. P. O. Box 1883, Boston.

WINCHESTER

FOR SALE—A complete list of houses now in the market in this beautiful suburb. Prices varying from \$1500 to \$40,000. Lots varying in price from 4 cents to 50 cents per foot, and size to suit. Also a few choice farms. A few rentals are at present offered for from \$22 to \$125 per month.

THERE ARE ON MY LIST A NUMBER OF CHOICE PROPERTIES FOR SALE, WHICH WE ARE NOT AT LIBERTY TO ADVISE.

For particulars apply to
Sewall E. Newman
KIMBALL BLDG., 15 TREMONT ST.

APARTMENT HOTEL

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—This is a 4-story brick building, having 26 suites, ranging in size from 1 room and bath to 5 rooms and bath, practically all furnished and having a gross rental of over \$12,000 per year. The property is located in the Back Bay and can be purchased so as to show a net return of 20 per cent.
HUGHES & HOLDSWORTH
18 TREMONT ST.

CANTON

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY ESTATE of 8 acres land; handsome new mansion house (finished 1910, and occupied only 6 months by owner), with

21 Rooms and 5 Bathrooms
best of modern plumbing, electric light, hardwood floors, hot water heat, etc.; garage for 3 or 4 cars. Highest location in Canton with extensive views. For sale on account of owner's removal from the State.

BLAKE & LOUD
75 STATE ST., COR. KILBY.

CAMDEN, MAINE: Concrete Cottage for rent, fully and modernly furnished. Directly on sea shore in 5-acre private park. Large living room 30x15, with fireplace and tile floor. Dining room and kitchen, with hot and cold water. Kitchen. Set of five chambers, dressing room and bath on 2nd floor. Three chambers and bath on attic floor, which is high and cool. Large porch with sitting room and chamber, 9 lavatories. Open plumbing, sewerage, electric lights, wide piazzas, etc. Colorful and comfortable. J. R. PIERSCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE

DANA HILL—New 3-apartment house, 6 rooms, 1 bath; improvements; rents \$900; price \$8000; easy terms.
Two-apartment house, 12 rooms, all improvements; rents \$850; assessed \$5000; price \$5000.
Harvard Lane—Two-family, 11 rooms, all improvements; rents \$850; assessed \$4500; price \$4200. CUNNINGHAM BROS., 671 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Comparatively new house, near Crystal Lake, 9 rooms, large living room, beamed ceiling, hardwood, perfectly heated; price \$10,000; but will sell for \$7,500 for a bona fide customer.
Eight rooms, large new bath room, finest hot water heat, hardwood, and tile floors, garden, large one half acre land; price \$3500.
ALVORD BROS., 70 Milk st.

Eustace H. Brigham

WINCHESTER REAL ESTATE

Telephone connection.

Country Home for Sale

IN LEBANON SEBBER 14 miles from Boston, 15 car fare; steam or trolley; house has 8 rooms and bath; nicely furnished; all modern conveniences; separate 10,000 ft. lot; terms very reasonable. For further information address T. W. C. 33 State st., Room 612.

THREE-FAMILY HOUSE NEAR CENTRAL ST. 10 rooms, 3 baths, 3 porches, corner property. Rents \$1820 yearly. Price \$11,500. An \$8000 mortgage at 5 per cent can remain indefinitely. If you wish a high-class apartment house inquire about this. Address C 582, Monitor Office.

Winthrop Houses for Sale

FLOYD & TUCKER, 34 School Street, Boston
LEXINGTON—Attractive country estate, 24,000 ft. land; 8-rm. col. house, newly finished; \$6700. Address F 599, Monitor Office.

SPOKANE COAL SALES SMALL.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Coal dealers have sold only one half as much coal during the months of December, January and February this winter as they did during the last winter.

AMERICA'S SWITZERLAND

We've found it in MAINE—in and about SORRENTO. Island dotted, Sea-Wooded Mountains—Park System.

PROTECTED HARBOR FREE WHARFAGE AUTOMOBILE TERMINAL GOOD MARKETS
COTTAGES FOR RENT COTTAGE LOTS CAMPING LOTS
UNEXCELLED WATER SYSTEM EXCELLENT DRIVES PUBLIC LIBRARY
SORRENTO

Taxes abnormally low; good stores, post-office, telephone and telegraph stations, schoolhouse, library; picturesque church and rectory, and the Hollywood Inn Club maintained by visitors. The terminal for Bar Harbor motorists and all the attractions of that resort without having to live in the whirl of its society. Inquiries given personal attention if addressed to
GEORGE H. GRANT, care of F. O. Woodruff & Co., 60 State Street, BOSTON.

REAL ESTATE

DO IT NOW

BUY YOURSELF A HOME
THERE is no profit in paying rent, the time is ripe to buy at advantageous prices, 1 and 2 3-family houses in Allston and Brighton. With this beautiful approach from the city proper, fine steam and electric service makes this a most desirable place for homes or investment. MCTIGUE.

ALLSTON
DANDY new 2-family house, 10 rooms, Gurney heater, rents \$1000 per year; price \$5500, easy terms. MCTIGUE.

SPLENDID ALLSTON
3-family house, rents \$1050 per year; price \$8700, easy terms. MCTIGUE.

ALLSTON
A CORKING ONE-AND-A-HALF house, 10 rooms, all imp'ts, good location; price \$4500, easy terms. MCTIGUE.

NEW 3-family house, 15 rooms, right up to date, rents \$840 per year, expenses, taxes, insurance, water, gas, etc., included in mortgage about \$440; price \$7000, \$1200 cash, balance easy terms. MCTIGUE.

FANEUIL
FIRST-CLASS new 2-family house, 12 rooms, right up to date, Mages heaters, 2000 sq. ft. of land, splendid location; price \$5500, easy terms. MCTIGUE.

JAMES MCTIGUE
MEMBER Mass. Real Estate Exchange, 565 Washington st., Oak Sq., Brighton; tel. 640.

FOR SALE IN SWAMPSCOTT

BEAUTIFUL CEMENT BUNGALOW just finished. 30 ft. long; situated on hill 85 ft. above high tide and overlooking entire Massachusetts Bay. Front and side porches. Piazas across entire front of house. Lot contains over 10,000 sq. ft. of land, with 10 ft. wide driveway to two paved streets. House contains 9 large rooms and bath, billiard room 16x24, fireplace, etc., and is equipped with every modern improvement, such as electric lights, vacuum cleaner outlets, ideal hot water heating system, large hot water heater, etc., with many unusual conveniences. Built under supervision of one of the best architects in the city. Intended for owner's occupancy. An ideal home for the entire year for any one desiring a place on the North Shore. Price \$12,000. For further particulars, address B 529, Monitor Office.

Bungalow Sites

IN PINES OF LONG ISLAND.
\$30 A LOT—\$4 DOWN—\$1 A MONTH.
Five lots make 10,000 square feet of land, an ideal bungalow site. South Shore property at Eastport. Prettiest spot on Long Island. Express stop on Montauk Division. Penicillan Island Railroad. High ground, near station and bay. Industrial developments should show big profits in next five years. Buy now, before prices rise and take your cash profits later. Titles guaranteed. No brokers' commissions. For sale in two years. Write today or call for free map and full particulars. MRS. C. H. WARD, suite 8008, 1 Madison ave., New York.

A SOUTHERN ESTATE AT A BARGAIN

For Sale—Large Southern home, in beautiful Citronelle, Southern Alabama. House 54 ft. wide, 2 stories, large galleries; beautiful surroundings; also cottage; bathing pool; tennis court; golf course; 120 acres land, on main line railroad; 38 bearing and young fig trees; 60 acres pine and oak timber; good grazing; pecans do well; \$5000 in cash; \$5000 in note, or 10 per cent profit in 10 years. For sale in two years. Write today or call for free map and full particulars. MRS. ALBERT PICK, 36 Columbia st., Brookline, Mass.

TWO MINUTES OF CAMBRIDGE HIGH, LATIN AND HINDLEMAN TRAINING. 10-room house, suitable for 2 families. The price is only \$3000, and after seeing the property you will realize what a bargain this place is. Home with every improvement and convenient to everything. Open plumbing, porcelain bath tub, hot and cold water, etc. For sale on terms that will suit you. I can make terms that will suit you. Address M 285, Monitor Office.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

INVESTORS

If you want to invest a large or small amount where it should ultimately yield splendid profits, send for illustrated booklet and other information about Audubonde Park, Long Island. Send for free information. Cash or monthly payments. Audubonde Park, Long Island, N.Y. 400 Fifth Ave., New York City, or 147 Genesee st., Auburn, N.Y.

REAL ESTATE—OKLAHOMA

FAIRM—An 800-acre stock farm for sale, 15 miles from Enid, Okla., well improved, with 15 acres of bearing fruit. For any information address J. R. GODFREY, 515 E. Cherokee st., Enid, Okla.

REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY

FOR SALE—Reasonable, modern 8-room house; all improvements; 30 min. from N. Y. trolleys; 2 R. R.; Ridgeland Park, N. Y. Address R 9, 2635 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

137,000 DOLLARS
TO LOAN ON 1ST AND 2D MORTGAGES. ANY AMOUNT. RATES LOW. COOPERATIVE SERVICE. Business confidential; if you want a mortgage, consult us; we specialize in 2d mortgages. Address 27 School st., Boston. Tel. 715-716 Main.

ATWOOD, PATTEE & POTTER

27 School st., Boston. Tel. 715-716 Main.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN FURNISH CAPITAL
FOR any legitimate business proposition that will stand thorough investigation; advice and consultation free; corporations organized under any law. CORPORATION SECURITY CO., 125 Summer st., Boston, Brown Bldg.

FOR SALE

To young man of character and energy, will sell half interest in Collection Agency established in 1888. Good opportunity for right man. You begin making money next day. Here the sun usually shines 300 days each year. R. J. DRURY, 65-67 St. Opera House bldg., Pueblo, Col.

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NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

Local real estate took another spurt this week and the business transacted has been on a much larger scale than it was last week, notwithstanding that there have been but five business days. Numerous big sales have marked the trading during the past few days and the prospects for a continuance of activity and the better conditions all around are good.

More lively trading in the city is always a forerunner of the spring movement in the suburbs, which generally begins a bit later and is in full swing by April 15. There is, however, a good inquiry for all kinds of suburban property at the present time, judging from the list of sales reported by some brokers. Even vacant land is enjoying a moderate request, despite its white covering.

The building situation is encouraging, although in New England the amount of the contracts awarded is not quite up to a par with the corresponding period of 1910. The following comparative statistics of building operations in New England up to Feb. 21 have been compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

Contracts awarded to date, Feb. 21, 1911, \$14,152,000; corresponding period, 1910, \$15,647,000; 1909, \$14,278,000; 1908, \$6,049,000; 1907, \$15,550,000; 1906, \$11,620,000; 1905, \$9,759,000; 1904, \$7,482,000; 1903, \$9,629,000; 1902, \$10,441,000; 1901, \$9,224,000.

TO COMPLETE HOUSE IN FIVE DAYS.

A full-sized tapestry brick dwelling house of six rooms, constructed and completely furnished in five days!

This record-breaking feat in the building world will be accomplished by the managers of the coming real estate exposition to be held under the auspices of the Boston Real Estate Exchange in Horticultural hall April 3 to 15.

This task may sound impossible to many people, but in these days of new inventions, new devices for saving time and new records established in practically every branch of human endeavor no work seems too big to undertake.

Such an undertaking as building a six-room brick house and furnishing it throughout in five days has never been



ONE OF THIS WEEK'S SALES.
Parcel at 565 Boylston street, assessed on \$82,000. Title taken by Herbert F. Winslow.

range in price from \$150 to \$900 and bungalows can be procured at from \$900 to \$1600.

SHOE FACTORY SOLD.

Agreements have been signed through the office of the Factory Exchange covering the sale of the large shoe manufacturing plant on Belmont street, Brockton, Mass., now occupied by the Charles A. Eaton Company, which will remove April 1 to its new factory on Center street. The property is conveyed by the Misses Abby, Anna and Edith Leach, daughters of the late Marcus Leach, to Elmer Loring of Brockton, manufacturer of box totes, who will repair and fit up the plant for occupancy as soon as va-

barred from entering the town limits of Bar Harbor, it is fast becoming a favorite stopping place for large numbers of transients as well as all-summer residents.

Sorrento has been developed at an outlay of more than \$500,000 and it is laid out in park-like manner, with beautiful drives, combining seashore and country. Sorrento is on Frenchmans bay and its location from a scenic standpoint cannot be surpassed. Beautiful pine trees, rocky shores are all at hand.

Good markets, a protected harbor, an excellent water system, a public library and the many natural beauties make Sorrento unusually well qualified to compete for a large part of Maine's summer colony. Sorrento has a postoffice, telephone and telegraph stations, schoolhouse, livery stable, church, a club, maintained by visitors, and a fine hotel. George H. Grant, 60 State street, is offering 500 acres of fine land at Sorrento for cottage sites and any inquiries will receive his personal attention.

"SQUIRE PARK," ARLINGTON.

This is the first week that the residents of Arlington have not been in the majority as purchasers of "Squire Park" land. The attention of Boston people has been attracted and they have been the buyers this week. The following are reported:

Lot 155 on the southerly side of Trowbridge street, having 5 feet frontage and containing 5000 square feet, has been sold to Mrs. B. Cotter of Cambridge; lot 71 on the southerly side of Marathon street, having 70 feet frontage and containing 7000 square feet, has been sold to J. B. McCarthy of Boston; lot 70 on the southerly side of Everett street, having 55 feet frontage and containing 4500 square feet, has been sold to Fred A. Tuttle of Cambridge; lot 91 on the northerly side of Grafton street, having 55 feet frontage and containing 4950 square feet, has been sold to F. R. Mitchell of Boston; lot 184 on the northerly side of Windsor street, having 50 feet frontage and containing 5000 square feet, has been sold to Frank H. Cameron of East Boston; lot 207 on the northerly side of Amsten street, having 50 feet frontage and containing 5000 square feet, has been sold to Mrs. Laura M. Blais of Cambridge. The Squire Real Estate Trust was the grantor and the Edward T. Harrington Company the broker.

Buys in Lexington.

George B. Haskell has sold a lot of land on Somerset road, the Hayes estate, being lot No. 26 containing 33,000 square feet, adjoining the beautiful estate of Charles R. Putnam. A. F. Warner is the purchaser. This makes 62,700 square feet of land sold on the Hayes estate within the past 10 days. Active building of high-grade houses is contemplated for the spring.

Costly Farm Conveyed.

Deeds have gone to record conveying title to the estate of E. C. Parker on Massachusetts avenue, Roxbury, containing about 100 acres of land, upon which is a recently built farmhouse, containing all modern conveniences, barn 130 feet long and all the other buildings found on an up-to-date country estate. The sale was for all cash and the grantee was Rose Malloch of Somerville. The Edward T. Harrington Company negotiated the sale.

Sale in Everett.

The estate at 111 Waverly street, Everett, comprising a single frame dwelling, and 6881 square feet of land, the total assessed value being \$4100, has been sold to Maude G. Nickerson, the grantor being Philip E. Ham. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

Buys in Winchester.

Eutice H. Brigham has sold his new house, containing all modern conveniences, situated on Crescent road, Winchester, to Annie E. Simonds. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the brokers. The lot contains 6000 square feet.

Land at Newport.

Deeds have gone to record conveying from E. K. Arnold, trustee, lot No. 231 at the junction of Renfrew avenue and Babson road, having a frontage of 100 feet on each street, and containing 1000 square feet. The purchaser is C. B. Goudy.

Malden Sale.

Eugene H. Stone of Newburyport has sold the estate at 269-271-273 Bedford street, Malden, comprising four tenement frame dwellings with lot, containing 7500 square feet, the whole being assessed on a valuation of \$2700, to A. H. Robertson of Boston, who purchases for investment. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the brokers.

DORCHESTER-NEWTON.

Through the offices of David A. Yull & Co., property numbered 2 to 10 Saxton street, and 82 Savin Hill avenue, Dorchester, has been sold to Herman R. Paige for investment. There are five three-apartment brick houses, standing on about 6014 feet of land, all taxed for \$23,000, of which \$2400 is on the land. Property numbered 46 to 56 Saxton street, comprising six three-apartment brick houses and about 7426 feet of land, all taxed for \$25,800, of which \$1800 is on the land, and 84 to 86 Savin Hill avenue, two three-apartment brick houses and 1529 feet of land, all taxed for \$4040, of which \$900 is on the land, were sold to the same purchaser, the grantor in each case being the Curtis & Pope Lumber Company.

Alvord Brothers have sold for the John F. Lyman estate a lot of land on the northerly side of Quinobogin road, New-

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 202-203 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave., and Adams St.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Arnan "Stop Fire" EXTINGUISHER
A Tube of Dry Powder.
A perfect fire department for instant use in all kinds of weather. Throw contents on fire—result, quick and efficient. A safeguard for home, stable, motor boat, automobile; fires of oil or gasoline instantly controlled.
Testimonials furnished. \$2.00 each, prepaid.
Agents wanted.
E Arnan Manufacturing Co.
112 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

ARTESIAN WELLS
WE GIVE ESTIMATES AND GET
WATER
FOR YOUR WHEREVER.
Twenty years' experience. Latest type of WELL Drilling Machinery. Write us if you need WATER.
Bay State Artesian Well Co.
17 MILK STREET, BOSTON.
Tel. Main 4300.

LEASE FOR COASTER AT RESORT.
Coney Island is to have another point of amusement this summer. The International Giant Safety Coaster Company, a Chicago corporation, has signed a 12-year lease with the Sea Beach Land & Improvement Company of Coney Island for a plot on Surf avenue running through to the Atlantic, on which they will erect a double roller coaster at a cost of \$100,000.

This firm operates amusement devices in various cities throughout the country and last season built a coaster at Brighton beach near the boardwalk. They will pay \$36,000 for the Surf avenue lease and ground has been broken by the contractor, who is under bonds to be finished with the work by May 15. The ride will be the longest in the country, it is said.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.
Recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON—CITY PROPER.
Carolina Mercantile to Filomena Brogan, Endicott st., q. & s.
William G. Saltonstall est. to Lucy S. Ratoul, Commonwealth ave. and Fairfield st., d. & s.

EAST BOSTON.
Frederick E. Sears, et al., to Timothy D. Sullivan, Chelsea st., rel. & s.
Timothy D. Sullivan to Teresa Lanzilli, Chelsea st. w. & s.

ROXBURY.
Eleanor H. Abbott, Alonzo P. Terrell, et ux, Princeton st. & w. & s.
Harry Glassman to Emma L. Thurston, Saratoga st., q. & s.

EMMA L. THURSTON to Lena Glassman, Morris st., 2 pers. q. & s.

Fergus W. Rolly to Thomas F. Riley, Oscar st., q. & s.
Mary J. Laming to John H. McCullough, Curran & Pope Lane, q. & s.

CHARLESTOWN.
Patrick J. Donovan to Edward Brock, Hamilton st., 2 lots; q. & s.
Curtis & Pope Lane, q. & s.

CLAREMONT.
Patrick J. Donovan to Edward Brock, Hamilton st., 2 lots; q. & s.
Edward Brock to Patrick J. Donovan, Sullivan and High sts., rel. & s.

WEST ROXBURY.
Perkins Land Co. to Emma E. Sossier, Perkins st. to Park View rd., q. & s.

CHARLESTOWN.
Patrick J. Donovan to Edward Brock, Hamilton st., 2 lots; q. & s.

CLAREMONT.
Patrick J. Donovan to Edward Brock, Hamilton st., 2 lots; q. & s.

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Patrick J. Donovan to Edward Brock, Hamilton st., 2 lots; q. & s.

BROKEN PARTS
AUTOGENOUSLY welded and made stronger than new—broken frames welded without dismantling the car; aluminum transmission and crank cases, cast iron cylinder, broken gears, bronze and steel axles, brass brackets and rods, torsion rods and tubes; all work guaranteed successful or no charge. THE WATERHOUSE CO., 8 Pelham st., Tel. Tremont 273.

LUBRICATING OILS
Lubricating Oils & Greases
Machine, Cylinder, Engine, Dynamo, Spindle, Ice Machine, Sewing Machine, Separator, Wool, Loom, Automobile and all other oils.
O. P. LISCOMB
Office 140 Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.
P. O. Box 2242.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
ALARM CLOCKS, 40c.
H. A. BOWLEAK, WATCHMAKER,
Removed to 13 Devonshire st.

MUSICAL ARTISTS
WANTED—Mixed Voices to Fill
vacancies in a choral society for a spring concert; no dues; an excellent opportunity for singers who desire experience. Address P. 578, Monitor Office.

ONTARIO BILL SEEKS SAFETY OF WORKERS ON HIGH BUILDINGS
TORONTO, Ont.—Premier Whitney has introduced a bill into the Ontario Legislature in the interests of workmen on high buildings of steel or other construction, providing that temporary or permanent flooring must be laid to within two floors of that upon which the men are engaged when the building is going up.

Openings are permitted for the operation of elevating machines and hoisting apparatus, but they must be enclosed by barriers. In buildings of five stories or upwards no materials may be hoisted from the outside. Penalties of \$500 are provided for violation of these clauses.

One clause authorizes the government to appoint building inspectors in any city or town where this duty appears to have been neglected by the municipality, the salary or remuneration of such inspectors to be paid by the city or town.

The bill comes as a result of either indifference of contractors or defects in civic by-laws, and the points covered are largely those which were brought to the attention of the government recently by a deputation from the Dominion Trades and Labor Council.

CALAIS BEACON A MIGHTY LIGHT
"Calais is rather an untidy place for a French town, says a writer in the World Wide Magazine. The Place d'Armes, where the tower of the Hotel de Ville has remained since the fifteenth century, is the center spot.

Here Calais meets its friends and has its cafe noir. In the square, towering out of the roofs of surrounding houses and dwarfing them, is the old watch tower. Since 1848 it has been superseded as a lighthouse by the magnificent one at present in use.

Never shall I forget the effect of this lighthouse as I stood under it that night. The revolving spokes of light cast away into filmy space, in all directions, looked like the ribs of a huge umbrella being turned by the white handle, which was the lighthouse tower!

So tall is this that its revolving light can be seen from a distance of 20 miles at sea.

LEIPZIG EMPLOYS ARTISTIC ADVISER
A new employment in Germany is that of artistic adviser to great municipalities, says the Chicago Examiner. The first post of this kind has been created in Leipzig, where the city fathers, shocked at the monstrosities which have been perpetrated in recent years in the name of architecture, have appointed a skilled architect, whose office is to consider the artistic character of all plans for buildings to be erected within the municipal boundaries, and especially whether the new building will harmonize with its surroundings.

BROOKLINE RESIDENCE SOLD.
Through the office of Frank A. Russell the fine residential estate at 155 Aspinwall avenue, Brookline, has been sold by George H. Hill to Margaret A. wife of Dr. Thomas J. Shanahan of Brookline. There is a single frame house and 5107 square feet of land, all assessed on \$8400.

U. S. OFFERS \$40 FOR STATE LAND
TRENTON, N. J.—The United States government made a formal offer of \$40 to the state of New Jersey recently for four parcels of land which it seeks to condemn for the purpose of supplying water to the fortifications and coast defenses on Staten island.

The offer is at the rate of \$10 apiece for the state's rights in a right of way under the Kill van Kull, the Passaic and Hackensack rivers and the rights of the state in the sub-surface waters belonging to the Hudson County Water Company at Belleville.

UNITE TO SAVE HISTORIC GARDEN.
NEW YORK—A committee of New York citizens, including representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies, has been named to devise some means of preserving historic Madison Square Garden, on which it has been proposed to place a business structure.

QUICKSAND WALL MADE BY FREEZING
An interesting application of the freezing system in shaft sinking was recently exhibited at a colliery in England, says Harper's Weekly. When the shaft had been sunk a short distance, it was found that a layer of quicksand 80 feet in depth had to be penetrated.

To prevent the wet sand from flowing into the shaft it was frozen solid. A circular row of holes, forming a ring over 30 feet in diameter, was made round the shaft, and by means of metal pipes a freezing mixture of brine, or chloride of sodium, was caused to circulate in them.

This had the effect of freezing the sand in a circular wall round the shaft as hard as rock. On the removal of the soft sand in the center the frozen wall remained intact, protecting the workmen from the quicksand behind it.

LARGE FRUIT CROP IN NORTH YAKIMA
NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—During the 1910 season, 1689 cars of fruit were shipped from the North Yakima station of the Northern Pacific railway. This does not include the express shipments, which would probably make 50 cars more. Neither does it include the total crop, for about 125 cars of apples are still held here in storage. The number of apple cars sent out was 708. Figuring the average car at 640 boxes and the boxes at \$1.50, the returns on that fruit alone were over \$850,000.

CANADA STOPS NEGROES' ENTRY.
WINNIPEG, Man.—The Canadian government has decided to stop the immigration of negroes from the United States, and a party which intended to go to western Canada was stopped at the border.

JACOBS' EUROPEAN COACHING TOURS
If interested in de luxe European Tours at moderate cost get our 1911 Prospectus and Testimonials. COACHING A SPECIALTY. Several tours arranged to accommodate HOME COMING Summer in Scotland, Glasgow Exposition, Coronation Week, London, Norwegian Ford Cruise, Home and Turin Celebrations, etc. Killarney District by Motor Coach.

A Delightful Foreign Tour
for young ladies. Algeria, Gibraltar, Algiers and Naples. Thence to Riviera, northern Italy, coach through Austrian Tyrol and Engadine; Dresden, Leipzig, Paris, London, coach through Devonshire. Write immediately for particulars.
MRS. ROBERT NEAL
1425 Broadway, New York.

78 DAYS, 9 COUNTRIES, \$580
An experienced chaperon and conductor will tour Europe with a select party, sailing June 24. Address MRS. G. M. HARMON, Tufts College, Mass.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL—A party is being made up for a tour of Europe; limited membership, references required. H. H. LONGLEY, 314 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

EUROPEAN TOUR—Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Rhine, Belgium, France, England, 8000—write for particulars. LETTA BROCK, Bloomington, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
YOU ELIMINATE all element of chance or uncertainty if your contract calls for an **Estey Pipe Organ**

ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY
Boston, 120 Boylston st.; New York, 7 West 29th st.; Philadelphia, 118 Chestnut st.; St. Louis, 1116 Olive st.; London, Eng., Oxford st.; factories, Brattleboro, Vt.

RESTAURANTS
South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat, arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food in the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.
J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

ANTIQUES
MAYFLOWER SOUVENIR
Saw that came in the Mayflower, the only one as far as known; 300 years old, in fine condition. Saw name of maker, and history of 19 West Wyoming avenue, Melrose. For sale by CHARLES W. ELLISON, Tel. 376-R Melrose.

TYPEWRITERS
NEW 3 MONTHS FOR \$5—MACHINES Rental allowed on purchase; easy terms. WILLIAM S. LOCKE, TYPEWRITER CO., 505 Washington st., Boston.

ALL MAKES OF TYPEWRITERS; lowest prices, easy payments; write for bargain list. PLUMMER & WILLIAMS, 145 Van Buren st., Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS—\$15 up; liberal terms. Rentals, 3 months, \$5. Repairing, OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., 15 State st., Boston.

BOOKS
MONITOR SCRAP BOOK
Full green cloth, gold letters, 10x12, 75c. Russia leather and red cloth, \$1.75. Green or brown Morocco and cloth, \$2.25. Prepaid anywhere in U. S., \$1. \$2. \$2.50. WILLIAM S. LOCKE, Bookbinder, 17 Merchants row, Boston. Tel. Main 2003-3.

ARTS & CRAFTS BOOKSHOP
200 Venetian Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Artistic Gift Cards, Religious Pictures, Wholesale & Retail. Caroline M. Busy

WANTED
WANTED—Furnished house or apartment; Brookline; at once; for spring, summer fall; possibly longer. Address M 384, Monitor Office.

POST CARDS
HAND COLORED POST CARDS—Let us send you a set of 10 if satisfactory send 25c. If not, return cards. J. L. BAKER, 9 Maverick sq., East Boston, Mass.

ARGENTINA'S BIG ROCKING-STONE
The rocking stone of Tandil is a natural curiosity in the Argentine republic, perhaps the largest in the world—three miles from Tandil, a small village, which may be reached by railway, 250 miles south of Buenos Aires, says the New York American.

The giant mushroom-shaped quartz boulder stands upon the summit of some picturesque hills, perhaps a thousand feet in height. It weighs over 700 tons, and is so nicely poised that it rocks in the wind, and may be made to crack a walnut.

Yet this boulder is so firm that one of the old dictators, Rosas by name, once harnessed a thousand horses to it and was unable to displace it. There are many such rocking stones scattered about the world, though none nearly so large.

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LAWYERS
CHARLES E. BALDWIN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
204-205 Piper Building, Baltimore.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor,
218 La Salle st., Chicago.

EDWIN M. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor,
107 Dearborn st., Chicago.

S. D. MONTGOMERY
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
317 Shepard Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

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Phone Kedzie 1175.

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Tel. Douglas 2842.

DR. C. FRANKLIN HARTT,
1006 Masonic Temple,
Phone Central 5591. CHICAGO.

A. L. VAN ARSDALL, D. D. S.
509 COMMERCE BUILDING,
Both Phones, M 5363. KANSAS CITY.

A DENTIST in any city will be benefited by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALI

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, situation to take housework in or near city; temperamental; references. MILENA M. MICHAELSON, Boston.

JANITOR-ELEVATOR MAN (24), married, desired position; experienced; compensation negotiable. JOHN ROBERT J. WIPPERN, 133 Beacon st., Chelsea, Mass.

JANITOR, superintendent, engineer (20 years experience); references. Mention No. 4119. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

JANITOR, teamster, watchman (27); references. Mention No. 4120. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

JANITOR—Young American man wishes position as janitor or any kind of light work; reference; call after 7 p. m. FRANK J. SCHULZ, School st., Charlestown, Mass.

JANITOR from previous employer. Position wanted to do janitor or general work in Massachusetts area. Boston.

JANITOR-WATCHMAN—Position wanted by experienced person with 17 years' experience. LOUIS C. ANDERSON, Myrtle st., East Boston.

JANITOR, porter, elevator operator (20 years experience; worth wages) or part time; experienced, capable man. References. R. A. McHUGH, 100 Worcester st., Boston.

JANITOR (colored); Brennan's listed would like position; hotel, office building or apartments; strictly temperate; handsome; references. 111 Greenwich st., Roxbury, Mass.

JANITOR, elevator man, brick layer (25 years experience); references. Mention No. 4250. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

JANITOR desires position; assistant janitor now but would like better place to all repairing; strictly temperate; references. EDWARD DILL, 29 Benton st., Roxbury, Mass.

JEWELRY REPAIRING, silver polishing, jewelry, electric and bell work, shipping (25 years experience); references. Mention No. 4235. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

JANITOR, painter, shipper (49); \$15 week; references. Mention No. 4215. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

JANITOR—Young, experienced colored man wishes position as janitor or janitor helper. HENRY SPARROW, Northfield st., Boston.

JOB COMPOSITOR, job pressman (45 years experience; \$15 week; references). Mention No. 4187. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

LABORER from previous employer's apprenticeship (25); \$15 week; references. Mention No. 4223. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

LAD (16) would like to learn electrical trade. JOHN HICRICHTON, 2 Bowler pl., Boston.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING, care of private estate (\$30); \$1000 year; references and experience. Mention No. 4171. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

LEARN BISHOP'S, department store clerk (25 years experience); references. Mention No. 4256. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

LEARN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY printer (21); references. Mention No. 4295. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

LEDGER WORK, clerical work (40); \$15 week; references. Mention No. 4277. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

MACHINE SHOP WORK, age 28, experienced. Mention No. 4152. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

MACHINIST, floor or bench (25); references. Mention No. 4191. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

MACHINIST, polishing, grinding (25); \$15 week; references. Mention No. 4206. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

MACHINIST, gardener (55); references. Mention No. 4187. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

MACHINIST'S HELPER, erecting, assaying, welding (25); references. Mention No. 4191. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

MACHINIST, intelligent young man, experienced in gear cutting, wishes employment. GEORGE E. BUKE, 115 Tudor City, South Boston.

MACHINIST, lathe work (20); references. Mention No. 4187. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

MACHINIST, floor or bench (25); references. Mention No. 4191. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

MACHINIST (23); 6 years' experience; references. Mention No. 4298. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

MAN would like work in hotel or restaurant; reference. HARVARD SQ. EMPLOYMENT, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MASSA and Miss. Waff. (Protestants), woman excellent cook, laundress, man care horses and farm work; references. MISS SHEILA, Fire Station, Boston.

MEAT CUTTER, exterminator of gypsies (25 years experience); references. Mention No. 4251. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN (detailer), architectural drafting; \$10-\$15 week (21); references. Mention No. 4139. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, clerk (27); 10 years' experience; \$16 week; references. Mention No. 4191. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

MERCANTILE OR FACTORY WORK (27); 10 years' experience; references. Mention No. 4252. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

METAL POLISHING AND BUFFING (27); pipe or steamfitter's helper; 9 years' experience; \$16 week; references. Mention No. 4191. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

MOTION PICTURE MACHINE OPERATOR desires position. MONT SHAW, Providence, R. I. P. O. box 948.

OFFICE WORK (18); \$8-\$10 week; references. Mention No. 4191. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

OFFICE WORK (22); 10 weeks' experience. Mention No. 4155. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

OFFICE WORK, grocery clerk, elevator operator (23); 10 years' experience; brasserie work; references. Mention No. 4270. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

OFFICE WORK—(21) 12 years' experience; \$18-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4243. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

OILER (electrical plant), electrician's helper, engineer's helper (21); \$15 week; references. Mention No. 4244. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

PACKER (28); \$10-\$12 week; references. Mention No. 4245. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

PAINTER, general work (28); \$10-\$12 week; references. Mention No. 4246. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

PASSENGER BRAKEMAN, janitor, conductor, elevator operator, etc. (21); \$10 week; references. Mention No. 4247. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

PATTERN MAKER (25); \$12-\$14 week; references. Mention No. 4248. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

PIPER'S HELPER, assistant shipper (25); \$11 week; references. Mention No. 4249. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

PLUMBER, steam fitting, foundry man (30); 35 years' experience; has master plumber's license; references. Mention No. 4250. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

PORTER or cleaning work wanted, night or day; good worker. JAMES GRANT, 207 Silver st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

POSITION wanted by middle-aged man; 30 years' experience in all branches wholesale drug business; references furnished. JAMES P. GIFFORD, 1400 Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

PRESS FEEDER (20); \$10 weekly; references. Mention No. 4251. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

PRESSMAN, cylinder or job (30); \$18 week; references and experience. Mention No. 4252. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE WORK, clerk, assistant bookkeeper, correspondent (25); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4253. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

RECEIVING CLERK, stock clerk, office work, trucker (21); \$10 week; references. Mention No. 4254. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

ROAD ROLLER or locomotive engineer, stone crusher engineer (38); 5 years' experience in logging; references. Mention No. 4255. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

ROOFING, metal work (27); 5 years' experience; \$3 day; references. Mention No. 4256. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

SALESMAN (24, married), experienced in furniture, furnishings, etc. (21); \$10 week; references. Mention No. 4257. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

SALESMAN, mercantile, railroad clerk, ticket agent (22); \$12 week; 4 years' experience; references. Mention No. 4258. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

SALESMAN, real estate and groceries, collector, auctioneer (26); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4259. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

SALESMAN, real estate and groceries, collector, auctioneer (26); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4260. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

SALESMAN, real estate and groceries, collector, auctioneer (26); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4261. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

SALESMAN, real estate and groceries, collector, auctioneer (26); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4262. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

SALESMAN, real estate and groceries, collector, auctioneer (26); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4263. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

SALESMAN, real estate and groceries, collector, auctioneer (26); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4264. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

SALESMAN, real estate and groceries, collector, auctioneer (26); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4265. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

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SALESMAN, real estate and groceries, collector, auctioneer (26); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4271. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

SALESMAN, real estate and groceries, collector, auctioneer (26); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4272. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOSTON AND N. E.

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SHIPPING CLERK, teamster, general work (37); \$12 week; references. Mention No. 4274. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

SHIPPING CLERK, store room work, general office work (40); \$14-\$16 week; references. Mention No. 4275. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

SOLE LEATHER WORKER, all-round (20); 15 years' experience; also stock clerk; references. Mention No. 4276. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

SOLICITING, collecting, chauffeur (25); references. Mention No. 4277. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

SPINNER (woolen), laborer (22); 6 years' experience; \$12 week; references. Mention No. 4278. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STRAMFITTER, fireman (30); \$18-\$20 week; 15 years' experience on high pressure vacuum and low pressure heating; references. Mention No. 4279. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, private secretary (21); 3 years' experience; \$30 month; references. Mention No. 4280. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4281. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4282. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4283. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4284. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4285. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4286. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4287. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4288. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4289. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4290. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4291. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4292. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4293. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4294. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4295. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4296. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4297. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4298. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4299. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4300. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4301. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4302. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4303. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant shipper, electric lamp inspector (31); \$12-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 4304. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN (22), Scotch, active, strictly temperate, willing worker, fair education, good looks; best position; position in private house. ALEX. M. ARTHUR, care 252 Farnham st., South Lawrence, Mass. 3.

YOUNG MAN (22) would like position as housekeeper or butler; strictly temperate. JOHN PAXTON, Old North Church, South Natick, Mass. 3.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes opportunity to learn electrical business; references. CLARENCE M. DANIELS, 70 Albion st., Somerville, Mass. 3.

YOUNG MAN wishes work in stationery or music store; good pianist and experienced in domestic music. HAROLD T. SHATTUCK, 68 Central st., Leominster, Mass. 3.

ASSISTANT OR COMPANION, good reader, would like position in private home; good reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 2.

ATTENDANT—Position wanted as attendant to elderly lady; good reader; references. MRS. M. WHITNEY, 70 Holbrook ave., South Natick, Mass. 3.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION—Lady well educated in music, French and German desires position; references. MRS. ANNA LAURENCE NIMS, 16 Dearborn st., Salem, Mass. 3.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION to person who wishes to travel; kind and tactful; references. MRS. M. MILLS, 107 Putnam st., East Boston, Mass. 3.

ATTENDANT—Young man desires position; willing to travel; references. CENT H. VAN BUREN, general delivery, Boston, Mass. 3.

ATTENDANT—Neat colored girl desires employment by day as attendant; used to public work. E. COLLEY, 44 Revere st., Boston, Mass. 3.

BOOKKEEPER'S POSITION wanted by a young woman of ability and experience; can assume full responsibility. MISS A. PAINE, Hopkinton, Dorchester, Mass. 3.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4305. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4306. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4307. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4308. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4309. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4310. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4311. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4312. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4313. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4314. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4315. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4316. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4317. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4318. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4319. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4320. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4321. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4322. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4323. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4324. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, store manager (30); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4325. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL WORK—Woman would like day's work Mondays and Fridays; laundry, food, best position; position in private house. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 2.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like day's work; references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 2.

HOUSEKEEPER—desires position in small family, or will do housework without indoor; MRS. M. C. SEXTON, 25 Concord st., Boston, care Mrs. Sexton. 25.

HOUSEKEEPER—Smart, capable woman wants position as housekeeper; references. MRS. M. C. SEXTON, 25 Concord st., Boston, care Mrs. Sexton. 25.

HOUSEKEEPER's position wanted, with two or more people; no laundry; good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 2.

HOUSEKEEPER, with experience and the best references, would like position in business people's home; not afraid of work. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 2.

HOUSEKEEPER (30), experienced, with boy (4), desires position in country, refined surroundings. L. ROSESTONE, Essex st., Boston, Mass. 3.

HOUSEKEEPER, ATTENDANT OR MATRON'S position; good reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 2.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable, experienced woman desires a position as housekeeper in family; good references. EVERETT STERLING, 61 Baker road, Everett, Mass. 3.

HOUSEKEEPER, capable, desires position in family of two or will do ironing or sweeping by day; best references. MISS ADA FISHER, 45 Neponset ave., Arlington, Mass. 3.

HOUSEWORK—Competent American woman (30), with baby of 6 months, desires position in family; references. MRS. JENNIE RICHARDSON, 170 College ave., Somerville, Mass. 3.

LADY'S MAID (English) would like position in family; references. MISS N. MOULD, care 14 Walnut st., Boston, Mass. 3.

HOUSEKEEPER—situation wanted; take temporary employment while waiting for permanent place. MISS STATE LAUNDRESS, 107 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 2.

LAUNDRESS desires employment, or will do laundry by day or hour. MARY BREEN, 142 Stirling st., Roxbury, Mass. 3.

LAUNDRESS AND KITCHEN MAID wishes situation; references. Apply at MISS LARKIN'S, 82 Berkeley st., Boston 25.

LAUNDRESS—Colored girl desires employment; references. MISS N. MOULD, care 14 Walnut st., Boston, Mass. 3.

LAUNDRESS—Colored girl desires employment; references. MISS N. MOULD, care 14 Walnut st., Boston, Mass. 3.

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Stocks Weak at Close of Today's Session

STOCKS IRREGULAR AND FLUCTUATIONS ARE UNIMPORTANT

Freight Rate Decision and Expected Opinions of Supreme Court Have Unsettling Market Effect.

BOSTON IS STEADY

The unsettling effect of the freight rate decision and the expected opinions of the United States supreme court affecting the corporations which may be handed down Monday combined to make a very irregular market today. But fluctuations were not wide and trading was much less active than yesterday. In fact it was a much steadier market than might be expected in view of recent and expected developments.

A much more sensible view of the freight rate question is held generally and opinion now prevails that the worst has been discounted so far as its effect upon the stock market is concerned. The court decisions are now regarded as the most important subjects the disposal of which will relieve the market of much uncertainty.

The local market was fairly steady and quiet.

The feature of both markets was the advance in Agricultural Chemical. In New York it opened off 1/4 at 52 1/2 and then rose to 56. Virginia Carolina Chemical also was active and strong. It opened up 1/4 at 68 and rose about 2 points. Considerable strength was developed by Canadian Pacific, Cotton Oil, "So," Great Northern preferred, American Beet Sugar and other specialties. The market leaders fluctuated narrowly.

A demand for the U. S. Rubber issues attracted some attention. The common opened up 1/4 at 43 1/2 and rose over 1 1/2 points. Both the preferred and second preferred also had a good advance. The closing was weak.

Local business was dull. After Agricultural Chemical opened up 1/4 at 52 1/2 it advanced to 55 1/2 and then fell back fractionally. Lake Copper opened off 1/4 at 35 1/2 but recovered later. Copper Range which sold ex-dividend yesterday opened up 1/2 at 66 1/2, advanced to 67 and then reacted.

LONDON—The stock market today disclosed the usual week end irregularity. A steady tone characterized the American department, where a more conservative attitude appeared to be observed.

Profit taking took place in home rails and liquidation of "wreckage" by Paris resulted in a heavy tone in foreign issues.

Mines were firmer. Rio Tinto closed unchanged at 67 1/2.

HAS ACQUIRED ROAD'S STOCKS

NEW YORK—St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line, recently organized in Iowa, the stock of which is owned by Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, has acquired practically all stocks and bonds of the St. Paul & Des Moines, from Des Moines northerly to Mason City, where connection is made with the Chicago, St. Paul line of Rock Island. From Carlsale, near Des Moines, the St. Paul & Kansas City will construct south to Allerton on the Chicago-Kansas City line of Rock Island. The St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line furnishes a line 50 miles shorter from St. Paul to Des Moines than any other system and upwards of 30 miles the shortest between St. Paul and Kansas City and Minneapolis.

St. Paul & Des Moines has outstanding \$2,020,000 stock, \$1,064,000 first and refunding gold 4 1/2 per cent bonds, \$1,036,000 Des Moines, Iowa Falls & Northern first gold 5 per cent bonds, and \$200,000 6 per cent equipment notes, practically all acquired by St. Paul & Kansas City. Floating debt is about \$150,000.

SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—G. H. Perry of M. Rich & Co., Essex.
Atlanta, Ga.—Gordon P. Kiser of M. C. Kiser & Co., Tour.
Atlanta, Ga.—J. Buckman, Atlanta Bargain House, U. S.
Charlotte, N. C.—W. M. Karish, Charlotte, N. C.—W. R. Foreman of Foreman Shoe Co., Parker.
Cincinnati, O.—Louis Runkle, 72 Lincoln st.
Havana, Cuba—Juan Franco, U. S.
Kinston, N. C.—H. B. Stadium.
Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Quinn, with friends.
Philadelphia, Pa.—S. Zeman of Zeman Collins & Co., U. S.
Ruston, La.—J. B. Smith of J. B. Smith & Co., with friends.
San Francisco, Cal.—A. C. Hurreich of Friedman & Cohereich, Brewster.
St. Louis, Mo.—A. Palan, U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—Mr. Fisher of Fisher & Co.
St. Louis, Mo.—S. A. James Clark Leather Co., with friends.
Troy, Ala.—Mr. Henderson of Henderson Black Co.

LEATHER BUYERS.
St. Louis, Mo.—Mr. Lincoln of Barry & Keyes, 170 South st.

SAN JUAN PETE IS ATTRACTION.

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The carnival and the first insular fair here this week have attracted the largest number of visitors in San Juan's history.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Allis-Chalmers pf.	31	31	31	31
Amalgamated	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am. As. Chemical	52 1/2	56	52 1/2	54 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
Am. Can.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Can. pf.	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
Am. C. & P. Foundry	54 1/2	55	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	60	61 1/2	60	61 1/2
Am. Ice	21	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
Am. Locomotive	39	39	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am. Melting	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am. Steel Ry.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am. Sugar	119	119	119	119
Am. Tel. & Tel.	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Am. Woolen	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Am. Woolen pf.	95	95	95	95
Anaconda	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Atchafalaya	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
At Coast Line	119 1/2	120	119 1/2	120
Balt. & Ohio	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Brooklyn Transit	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Bethlehem Steel pf.	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Brooklyn Union	140	140	140	140
Canadian Pacific	215 1/2	215 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2
Central Leather	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Central Leather pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	83	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Chi. & Gt. West	22	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Chi. & Gt. West pf.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
C. C. & St. L.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Col. Fuel	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Col. Southern	56	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Col. Southern 1st pf.	76	76	76	76
Consolidated Gas	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Del. & Hudson	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Den. & R. Grand	33	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Denver pf.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Erie	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Erie 1st	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Erie 2d	38	38	38	38
Erie Electric	153	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Goldfield Coal	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Gr. Northern	125	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Gr. Northern Ore	61	61	61	61
Harvard	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Inter-Mt.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Inter-Mt. pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Int. Marine	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int. Paper	48	49 1/2	48	49 1/2
Int. Pump	41	41	40	40
Int. Pump pf.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Kansas City	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Kansas & Texas	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Laclede Gas	112	112 1/2	112	112 1/2
Lehigh Valley	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
L. & N.	144	144 1/2	144	144 1/2
Min. St. L.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Missouri Pacific	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Missouri Pacific pf.	58	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
N. Y. Central	109 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
N. Y. C. & St. L.	61	61	61	61
N. Y. & H. & H.	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Nat. Biscuit	127	127	127	127
Nat. Lead	55	55	55	55
Nevada Cons. Cop.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Norfolk & Western	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Northern American	70	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Northern Pacific	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Northern Pacific pf.	146	146	146	146
Ontario & Western	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Pacific T. & T.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Pennsylvania	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Peoples Gas	106	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Philadelphia Co.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Railway St. Spring	35	35	35	35
Railway St. Spring pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Reading	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Republic Steel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Rock Island	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Rock Island pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Sears Roebuck pf.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Southern Pacific	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Southern Ry.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Southern Ry. pf.	64 1/2	65	64 1/2	64 1/2
St. L. & S. F. 2d	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
St. L. Southwest	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
St. Paul	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Tennessee Copper	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Texas Pacific	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Toledo, St. L. & W.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Toledo, St. L. & W. pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Union Pacific	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
United Ry. Inv. Co.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Utah Copper	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
U. S. Steel	59	59	59	59
U. S. Steel pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
U. S. Steel	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Va. Car. Chem. Co.	68	69 1/2	68	69 1/2
Wabash	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Wabash pf.	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Western Maryland	50	50	50	50
Western Union	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2

BONDS

	Open.	High.	Low.
Am. Smelting rets.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. T. & T. Co.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atchafalaya	99	99	98 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	99	99	98 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
C. B. & Q. 4s	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Interboro M. & S.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Lake Shore 4s 1911	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Missouri Pacific	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2s	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2s	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H. 3 1/2s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H. 3 1/2s	133 1/2	134	133 1/2
Reading Gen. 4s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Rock Island 4s	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
U. S. Steel 4s	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Wabash 4s	70	70 1/2	70
Wisconsin Central 4s	93	93	93

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Bid.	Asked.
2s registered	100 1/2	101 1/4
do coupon	100 1/2	101 1/4
3s registered	102 1/2	103
do coupon	102 1/2	103
4s registered	115 1/2	116 1/4
do coupon	115 1/2	116 1/4
Panama 3 1/2s	100 1/2	101 1/4
Panama 1938s	100 1/2	101 1/4

LIFE SAVER'S SALARY ENDED.

Complaints from citizens of South Boston and Dorchester that the City Point life-saving station crew has been negligent in the last two years have resulted in Congressman O'Connell obtaining the adoption of an amendment to the sundry civil bill striking out the salary of Captain Hamilton, keeper of the station.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE CLOSED FOR BIG BOND SALE

Fifty Million Dollars Worth of Central Pacific Four Gs to Syndicate of French Bankers.

NEW YORK—It is officially announced that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have closed negotiations for the sale to a syndicate of French banks, under the leadership of Banque de Paris de Des Pays Bas and the Societe Generale Pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France of 250,000,000 francs (\$50,000,000), Central Pacific Railway Company 4 per cent 35-year bonds guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Company. These bonds will all be in the denomination of 500 francs each and will not be placed in this country. An issue of \$25,000,000 of this loan will shortly be formally offered in France.

Proceeds of the new loan will be utilized for double-tracking and other improvement plans recently announced by the Union Pacific system.

This is the fifth large railroad loan that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have placed in Europe.

The first was the \$50,000,000 Pennsylvania bonds in 1906. Subsequently an issue of \$28,000,000 New York, New Haven & Hartford 4s was placed in Paris by the same firm, and later \$30,000,000 National Railways of Mexico 4 per cent bonds were sold to French bankers. Last year Kuhn, Loeb & Co. disposed of \$50,000,000 4 per cent 15-year bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. These, together with the \$50,000,000 Central Pacific issue now sold, bring the total bonds placed abroad by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. within the last five years up to \$208,000,000.

MARKET OPINIONS

J. M. Taylor & Co., Boston: It is probable that the movement of prices for the next few days will be somewhat unsettled until the actual effect of the freight rate decision on railroad earnings can be properly analyzed. Sober judgment will soon realize that the railroads are now no worse off than they have been for the past few months. We believe that this reaction has greatly strengthened the technical position of the market, which, around the current level, again offers favorable opportunities for purchases.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston: The decision on freight rates by the interstate commerce commission caused a material setback in the market, which has been due for some time. At this time it is difficult to tell the effect of this on the country and general business, and we would continue our advice of the past few weeks to buy only on weak spots and for moderate profits.

H. L. Horton & Co., New York: As bad as it seems to be, everybody is glad to have the rate question settled and out of the way. It is not expected, however, that with the "bugaboo" of the extra session of Congress now staring us in the face and the very natural suspicion born of the disagreeable surprise in the rate decisions, that the same thing may happen in the trust, Union Pacific merger and various state rate decisions to come, the market is going to forget the past so soon and run ahead again.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The freight rate decision may retard a little (more by sentiment than otherwise) the general business advance, but will direct it along safer paths. Meantime it will be well to be prepared for adverse decisions in the Union Pacific and trust cases. There cannot well be any concerted effort for an advance until these are out of the way.

Walker's weekly copper letter: There is no doubt whatever that there will be a very decided improvement in the copper situation in the not very distant future. The public has its eye on production and is amazed by the rapid growth but it has failed to notice the tremendous increase in consumption during the past year or two. The brass makers of the Connecticut valley, for instance, consumed more copper in the first nine months of 1910 than in the entire 12 months of 1909. My personal opinion is that copper will sell at 20 cents a pound again within five years.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: Times are not hard ahead—quite the contrary. Money is seeking investment. America is an inviting field. We've been through lots of experience here in the last few years and we know lots more about arithmetic and common sense and business generally than we did four years ago.

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: People who look far ahead in making their stock market investments are particularly bullish on Atchafalaya, Southern Pacific and Missouri Pacific because of its large ownership of Western Pacific. They take the position that the opening of the Panama canal and the big exposition in San Francisco in 1915 will contribute a traffic to the above roads which will greatly exceed the traffic originated by the San Francisco earthquake.

DERELICT WARSHIP PICKED UP. LONDON—A tug picked up the derelict French warship Richelieu off the Lizard Friday.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

MINING.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Allouez	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 3/4
Arizona Com	15	15	14 1/2	14 3/4
Atchafalaya	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Butte Coalition	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Calumet & Ariz	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	52
Copper Range	68 1/2	67	66	66
Franklin	10	10	10	10
Greene-Cannons	6 1/2	6 1/2	6	6
Hedley	15	15	15	15
La Salle	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mexico Cons	17c	17c	15c	15c
Montezuma	18 3/4	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Nipissing	11	11	11	11
North Butte	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Oscuela	112	112	112	112
Parrot	12	12	12	12
Quincy	66	66	66	66
Rocky Mt	4	4 1/4	4	4
Utah Cons	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Utah Copper	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
Wolverine	120	120	120	120

Market Reports Produce Shipping

LARGER GROSS AND NET EARNINGS FOR TORONTO RAILWAY

Considerable Increases Are Made, Notwithstanding Materially Higher Expenses Incurred for Year.

A BRIGHTER FUTURE

Notwithstanding the fact that the Toronto Railway Company's expenses were materially higher during 1910 than in the year previous, the company was able to show substantial increases in net and surplus earnings. It will be recalled that higher wages were paid by the system during the year than in 1909, while bond interest and other charges were very much higher.

Earnings available for dividends after deduction of all expenses, taxes and other charges amounted to \$1,211,160, which amount is equal to 15.12 per cent on the \$8,000,000 outstanding capital stock, as compared with 14.03 per cent in the year previous. After meeting all charges, dividends, etc., there was left a balance of \$651,160 to be carried to profit and loss.

During the past five years the Toronto Railway Company's earnings have enjoyed yearly improvement, the gross and net for the last fiscal period being the largest on record. As an indication of the growth that has been experienced since 1905, it will be noted that the percentage of gain in gross in 1910, as compared with the first-mentioned year, is over 59 1/2 per cent and the net about 80 1/2 per cent, while surplus revenues, after deduction of all charges, dividends, etc., in the meantime rose 74 1/2 per cent.

Below is a comparison of operations in the last fiscal period with those of 1905:

	1910.	1905.	% Inc.
Gross	\$1,211,160	\$2,748,224	59.32
Operating expenses	1,225,188	1,500,457	43.30
Net	\$2,130,928	\$1,186,867	80.23
Charges	928,768	461,307	100.00
Balance	\$1,211,160	\$725,560	67.01
Dividends	300,000	250,000	20.00
Surplus	\$911,160	\$475,560	91.77
Passengers carried	110,116,264	67,881,083	64.18

According to the last annual report of the Toronto & York Radial Railway Company, a subsidiary of the Toronto railway, enjoyed substantial improvement, although a deficit was shown by the Toronto Power Company, another subsidiary.

The Toronto Railway Company has been hampered somewhat in the past in the matter of effective operation, as considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing permission to construct new lines and extensions in the more thickly populated districts of the city of Toronto. According to those in a position to speak with authority, however, the situation at present is much more favorable than it has been in the past. Obviously politics is playing a less conspicuous part in affairs of the company now than has been the case in previous years.

UNDERWRITTEN BY J. P. MORGAN & CO.

NEW YORK—J. P. Morgan & Co. are understood to have underwritten the \$12,500,000 three-year 6 per cent notes which the Erie Railroad Company has been authorized to issue by the public service commission of the second district.

The commission made the issue of the notes contingent on their sale at a price to net the railroad not less than 97, and it is said that the underwriting has been effected on terms to net the company better than that. The proceeds received from the sale of these notes are to be issued by the Erie to take up the outstanding issue of three-year 6 per cent notes due April 8, the largest block of which is held by J. P. Morgan & Co.

SLIGHT GAIN IN ORE SHIPMENTS

PITTSBURGH—Shipments of iron ore from Lake Erie docks during January aggregated 471,900 tons and the shipments so far in February indicate that this month will show only a slight gain over those of January. Unless there is a decided increase in shipments during the next two months, there will be much more ore on Lake Erie docks than there usually is on April 15.

March and April shipments are usually larger than those of January and February, but it is not expected that the tonnage of the next two months will be quite up to normal.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Local refined and raw sugar markets steady and unchanged. London beet sugar: Feb. 9s. 6d.; March 9s. 8 1/2d.

SHIPPING NEWS

Only two fishing vessels are berthed at T wharf today, both with codfish. The Mahable E. Lewis had 2000 pounds, while the Little John had 700.

With only 2700 pounds of cod in today, T wharf dealers paid higher prices per hundredweight, the quoted figures being \$8.75 for steak cod, and \$5.75 for market cod.

Between 40 and 50 fishing vessels, mostly shore boats, which have been in Gloucester for shelter, sailed today.

Boston will receive only 80 out of a total of 470 barrels of Irish salt mackerel shipped to American ports from Liverpool during the week ending today, according to cable advices just received.

Capt. William Clark will command the schooner Georgian for a few trips in the winter haddock fishery, while her regular commander, Captain Moulson, remains at home on shore leave.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.

Str Benin (Br), Cole, Sydney, N S W Nov 26, via Melbourne Dec 10, Adelaide 24, Durban Jan 19, and Cape Town 25, wool. Vsl to Furness, Withy & Co. Ltd.

Str Georgian (Br), Popham, London Feb 11, midse to Leyland line.

Str Gorredyk (Dutch), DeJonge, Rotterdam Feb 10, midse to Holland-America line.

Str Ocean (Nor), Olsen, Louisburg, C B, coal for J Harlow.

Str Governor Dingley, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Chas. Mann, McKimmon, Bay View, tow by Bessie, for Norfolk.

Tug James Woolley, Millin, Plymouth, tow by Burnside, for Philadelphia.

Tug Nellie, Swin, Lynn, tow by 78.

Tug Henry Preston, St. Greenwood, Seaside, Mass.

Sch Samuel J. Gouche, McDonald, Baltimore, 4355 tons coal.

Sch George P. Hudson, Thomas, Norfolk, 3502 tons coal.

Sch Elizabeth Palmer, Wade, Norfolk, 4838 tons coal.

Sch James H. Hoyt, Smith, Patuxent River, Md; 9080 railroad ties for Willis C Bates Co; vsl to Robers & Webb.

Sch Lorin C Ballard, Kelley, Newport News, coal.

Str Everett, Baltimore; tugs Western, Guttenberg, tow by Cadonia, Metacomel, and J H Rutter; Irvington for North Boothbay; Leader, Salem to return; Nellie, Beverly, tow by Nine, Lynn; Ariel, tow by Nanticoke, Lynn; Boxer, tow by Harbourside, Portland.

Strs A W Perry (Br), Halifax, N S; Nacoochee, Savannah; Jos W. Forney, Philadelphia; Ontario, Norfolk; Persian, Philadelphia; H M Whitney, N Y.

Sch Lewiston, Ginn, Alapachicola Jan 31, 671,000 feet lumber for A T Stearns Co; vsl to Crowell & Thurlow.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

NEW YORK—Arrd, str City of Atlanta, Savannah; Oceania, Mediterranean; Francisco, Hull; Bloemfontein, Shields.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

SAVANNAH, Feb 23—Str City of Memphis, Boston.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb 23—Arrd str Katalin, Boston; sld, 21, sch Jessie A Bishop, Boston.

GIBRALTAR, Feb 22—Psd str Suruga, Manila for Boston and New York.

LOUISBURG, Feb 22—Sld str Ocean, Boston.

MARCUS HOOK, Feb 24—Psd up tug Waltham twg by Cardenas from Boston for Philadelphia; psd down tug Monocacy twg by Ashland and Kobinor for Boston and Glendower for Salem.

CAPE HENRY, Feb 24—Psd in str Nantuxet, Boston for Norfolk, Newport News and Baltimore; 23, psd in str Howard, Boston for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb 24—Arrd str Junia, Boston.

NEW YORK CURB.

NEW YORK—Tuolumne 4 1/2 @ 5.5, South Utah 15-16 @ 1. Rubber, 32 1/2 @ 32 1/2, Standard Oil 62 @ 62.5, Chino 21 1/2 @ 21 1/2, Ray Central 17-16 1/2, Ray Consolidated 17 @ 17 1/2, Giroux 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2, Kerr Lake 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2, Miami 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2, British Columbia 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2, La Rose 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2, Nipissing 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2, Consolidated Arizona 13-16 @ 1 1/2.

COPPER TONNAGE-TAX.

HOUGHTON, Mich.—Prospects are that the tonnage, victorious in the lower House, will be defeated in the Senate at Lansing and, if passed there, will meet Governor Osborne's veto. Apparently there is no likelihood that the bill could be passed over his veto.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE.

DUNKIRK—The Bessemer and Lake Erie Railway Company has placed an order with the American Locomotive Company for 30 freight engines. The locomotives, it is understood, will be built at the Brooks plant of the company in Dunkirk.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

NEW YORK—Local refined and raw sugar markets steady and unchanged. London beet sugar: Feb. 9s. 6d.; March 9s. 8 1/2d.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

*Espagne, for Havre, Feb. 25.

*Panama, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 25.

*St. Louis, for Southampton, Feb. 25.

*Laurentie, for Liverpool, Feb. 25.

*Germania, for Southampton, Feb. 25.

*Friedrich der Grosse, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 25.

*Kursk, for Rotterdam, Feb. 25.

*Regina D'Amelia, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 25.

*Minneapolis, for London, Feb. 25.

*Lapland, for Antwerp, via Dover, Feb. 25.

*George Washington, for Bremen, Feb. 25.

*America, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 25.

*Columbia, for Glasgow, Feb. 25.

Sailings from Boston.

Gorredyk, for Rotterdam, Feb. 25.

Sachem, for London, Feb. 25.

Georgian, for London, Feb. 25.

Zeeland, for Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Sailings from Philadelphia.

*Haverford, for Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Sailings from Montreal.

All sailings from Halifax, N. S., or Portland, Me., during winter season.

WESTBOUND.

Sailings from Liverpool.

Bohemian, for Boston, Feb. 25.

Pranconia (new), for New York, Feb. 25.

Laurentie, for New York, Feb. 25.

*Foreign Mail Departures for Week Feb. 25.

Mails for—

Newfoundland, via Halifax, Feb. 25.

Letters for Germany paid at 10 a. m. of two days prior to sailing will be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India close Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 8:30 p. m. Wednesday at 10 a. m. for other countries.

United States mails close one hour earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcels post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily, except Saturday, at 5:30 p. m. also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, close at 5:30 p. m. Feb. 19, March 6 and 20. Parcels post for Newfoundland are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's.

Parcels post for Labrador can only be forwarded on direct steamer from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily except Wednesday at 12 m. 4 and 9 p. m.

Mails for Cuba close at this office every Wednesday at 9 p. m. forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York every Thursday.

All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.

Parcels post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.

Parcels post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Tuesday and Friday at 5 p. m. Germany 5 p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 5 p. m. Wednesday, March 1.

Norway, Sweden and Denmark 5 p. m. Wednesday, March 1.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY.

China, Japan and Korea—Chicago Maru, Tacoma, Feb. 27, 6 p. m.

Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines—A. U. S. transport, San. Fran. March 1, 6 p. m.

Special address for China, Japan and Korea—Seattle, March 2, 6 p. m.

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, Australia (except West and parcels post)—Seattle, March 2, 6 p. m.

Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacles marked "Foreign."

Merchandise for the United States post agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcels post cannot be sent via China, Japan and Korea.

North Manchuria is forwarded via Russian instead of Japan.

BOSTON CURB

Stocks.

Amal Nevada 12 1/2, 12 1/2, 11 1/2.

Arizona Mines 6, 6, 5 1/2.

Bohemian 31 1/2, 31 1/2, 30 1/2.

Butte Central 6 1/2, 6 1/2, 6 1/2.

Boston Ely 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

Calaveras 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

Champion 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

China 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

Davis-Daly 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2.

Ely Consol 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

First Nat Copper 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

Goldfield Consol 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

Int Rotary 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

Humboldt 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

Inspiration 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

La Rose 4 1/2, 4 1/2, 4 1/2.

Live Oak 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2.

McKinley 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2.

McKinley-Darragh 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2.

Mazatlan 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

Mexican Metals 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

Nevada-Douglas 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

North Lake 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

Ohio Copper 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2.

Old Dom res 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

Raven 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

Ray Central 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2.

Rhode Island Coal 5 1/2, 5 1/2, 5 1/2.

South Lake 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

Santa Ysabel 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

Topopah 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

Yukon 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

CHICAGO BOARD.

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close.

May 1910 80 1/2, 80 1/2, 80 1/2, 80 1/2.

July 1910 81 1/2, 81 1/2, 81 1/2, 81 1/2.

Sept 1910 82 1/2, 82 1/2, 82 1/2, 82 1/2.

Oct 1910 83 1/2, 83 1/2, 83 1/2, 83 1/2.

Nov 1910 84 1/2, 84 1/2, 84 1/2, 84 1/2.

Dec 1910 85 1/2, 85 1/2, 85 1/2, 85 1/2.

Sailings from Glasgow.

Furness, for Boston, via Halifax, Feb. 25.

Sicilian, for Boston, via Bremen, Feb. 25.

Rhein, for New York, Feb. 25.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, Feb. 25.

Sailings from Liverpool.

La Lorraine, for New York, Feb. 25.

Sailings from Antwerp.

Kronland, for New York, Feb. 25.

Sailings from Genoa.

Romanic, for Boston, Feb. 25.

Sailings from Trieste.

Martha Washington, for New York, Feb. 25.

Sailings from New York.

Transatlantic Sailings.

Sailings from San Francisco.

*Sierra, for Honolulu, Feb. 25.

*Manchuria, for Hongkong, Feb. 25.

Sailings from Seattle.

*Kamakura Maru, for Kobe, Feb. 25.

Sailings from Yokohama.

America Maru, for San Francisco, Feb. 25.

Sailings from Hongkong.

Awa Maru, for Seattle, Feb. 25.

Sailings from Honolulu.

Asia, for San Francisco, Feb. 25.

*United States Mail.

ANN ARBOR HAS GOOD HALF YEAR

The report of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company for the six months ended Dec. 31 last shows that the company enjoyed more liberal business than for the corresponding period of the year previous, the gross totaling in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, as against a little over \$900,000 in the year previous, while the net corporate income after all deductions for the period stood at \$134,974, as against \$63,145.

Following are the details of operation for the six months ended Dec. 31 of the last two years:

Gross operating revenue \$1,011,298

Operating expenses 638,746

Net operating revenue 372,552

Taxes 85,592

Operating income 286,960

Other income 30,425

Gross corporate income 327,385

Deductions 1

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

REGENT ARRIVES IN PERSIA AND COUNTRY SEES IMPROVEMENT

Russia Announces Intention to Withdraw Large Portion of Troops and Southern Trade Routes Now Safer.

MEJLIS MEMBERS PAY OFFICIAL CALL

(Special to The Monitor.)

TEHERAN—Nasr-ul-Mulk, the regent, has arrived, and it appears as if the hopes of the Persian people will be fulfilled and that he will prove himself equal to deal with the present somewhat difficult political situation. All the members of the Mejlis called on Nasr-ul-Mulk shortly after his arrival and were received by him. The meeting was of a private nature, but there is good reason to believe that the regent, referring to the political situation, expressed his opinion in perfectly clear language. He pointed out the impossibility of carrying on the affairs of the country so long as the present system of small groups of deputies remained, and he implored them to lay aside their differences in view of the serious condition of the country; indeed, it is understood that he declared that he would not take the oath unless a sound majority had been formed in the Mejlis, without which no cabinet could be expected to work in a satisfactory manner.

The regent, while traveling in Europe, became well acquainted with the opinion of the various cabinets and it is believed that he is confident of obtaining their support, providing he is able to maintain order in the Persian capital.

Nasr-ul-Mulk is believed to be in favor of a cabinet composed of so-called moderates, but he nevertheless seems anxious that the present cabinet should continue in office for the present.

In so far as it is possible to judge, it may be said that affairs in this country seem to be on the eve of a marked improvement, for, synchronizing with the arrival of the regent, the intention of the Russian government to withdraw a large portion of their troops from Persian territory is announced, and the condition of the trade routes in the south seem to have decidedly improved.

EMPEROR-KING TO ESTABLISH ROYAL CAMP AT DELHI

(Special to The Monitor.)

BOMBAY—It is reported that when his majesty King George, Emperor of India, visits Delhi for the imperial durbar, he will not stay at Circuit house, but will occupy a magnificent camp, the idea of a royal camp appealing strongly to the popular imagination. It is expected also that more motor cars and taxicabs than carriages drawn by horses will be used, which will do much to facilitate the management of the traffic. It is understood that communication will be maintained between the various camps by means of a circular railway on which trains will run at short intervals.

DUTCH MINORITY AGAINST FLUSHING FORTIFICATIONS

THE HAGUE—Captain Duymer Van Twist has been appointed reporter on behalf of that section of the second chamber of the States General which has concluded its examination of the coast defense bill. It is said that the Conservative majority of the section accepts in principle the extension and strengthening of the coastal defense, provided the scheme is kept within the limits of the financial resources of the country, while the Liberal minority does not consider the fortifications of Flushing as really indispensable for the maintenance of Dutch neutrality.

FRANCIS JOSEPH SENDS MISSION TO ITALIAN JUBILEE

VIENNA—With a view to promoting the friendly feeling between Austria and Italy, the Emperor Francis Joseph is sending a special Austro-Hungarian mission to the international equestrian tournament which is to be held next May at Tor de Quinto, near Rome, as part of the Jubilee festivities, and he is offering a prize of great value. A large number of Austrian deputies are to visit Rome during the celebration, and the Vienna Male Choral Society has also made arrangements to be present.

MEAT TRUST WATCHED.

LONDON—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Melbourne says the federal minister of trade and customs declares that the Australian commonwealth will spare no expense to "oppose sinister operations of the American meat trust in seeking to control the Australian trade."

MISS ANNA ROGSTAD FIRST WOMAN MEMBER OF STORTING

CHRISTIANIA—It is reported that Bratlie, one of the Conservative members for Christiania and president of the Storting, may have some official work to do for some period during the present session. The work upon which Mr. Bratlie will be engaged is said to be in connection with the reorganization of the army and in the event of his undertaking this fresh work he will be obliged to seek relief from his parliamentary duties, in which case the interesting event will take place of a woman being, for the first time, member of the Storting.

Miss Anna Rogstad has been a teacher at the people's school, or board school as it would be termed in England, and she has taken an active part in all the movements connected with the emancipation of women, in addition to which she has been an active member of the town council of Christiania. We give below the election address issued on the occasion of her standing for Parliament, an address which certainly includes a maximum amount in a minimum amount of words:

"Justice in great things as well as in small things is the people's breath of life."

"I desire a government fully democratic."

"I will fight for the rights of individuals, of property and of the liberty of labor."

"I will work against laws of compulsion everywhere; in business life, in the schools, in the church and the state."

The statement as to "laws of compulsion" has special reference to the laws which have been passed compelling the children to learn two different Norwegian languages—one the so-called "book-language," which is very similar

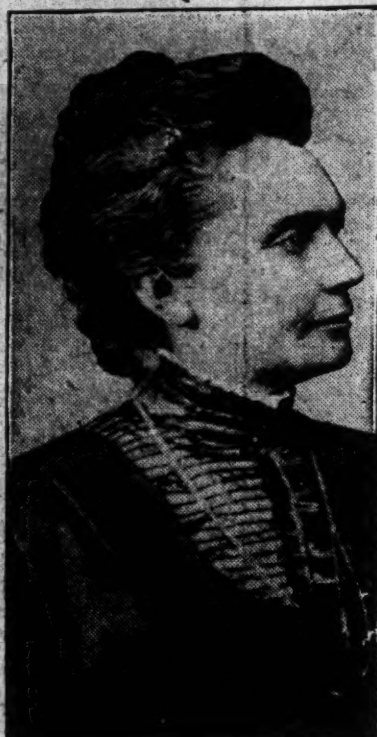


Photo copyrighted by Fuller & Osburne.

MISS ANNA ROGSTAD. The first deputy member of the Norwegian Storting.

to Danish, and the other based on the old Norwegian dialects.

The reason why Miss Rogstad was the only woman elected as deputy member to the Storting is accounted for by the fact that the women voted so generally for men. An interesting feature in connection with her election is that she is a deputy for a Conservative member.

FRENCH MERCHANTS ADVISED TO BID FOR RUSSIAN BUSINESS

Commercial Attache at St. Petersburg Talks to Paris Tradesmen on Possible Development of Import Trade.

CHANGE MADE IN THE CUSTOM LAWS

(Special to The Monitor.)

PARIS—At the Paris Chamber of Commerce M. C. Dupeyrat, who is the French commercial attache at St. Petersburg, has just delivered an interesting address upon the possible development of the French import trade to Russia, before many well-known business men interested in Franco-Russian trade relations.

M. Dupeyrat explained that the French imports to Russia were really much heavier than statistics show, because of the large portion of French merchandise which stops in Germany and is from there sent on to Russia. He pointed out in very strong terms the inconveniences arising from this method of doing business and said that the danger was growing of establishing a system of foreign intermediaries between the French producers and the Russian consumers which was quite unnecessary, and might in the future prove a danger to French commerce.

The speaker gave it as his opinion that it was absolutely necessary for French merchants to bestir themselves and organize this Russian business in a manner that would include the sending of capable French travelers with French goods all over Russia and also the publishing of proper catalogues in the Russian language, making use of Russian weights and measures as well as having the prices in Russian currency. He said that there ought to be established in the principal centers throughout Russia exhibition stores of French products and manufactures showing collectively French goods and that the recent establishment of the Russo-Franco Chamber of Commerce would contribute greatly to the efficient development of trade relations between the two countries.

M. Dupeyrat stated that he had succeeded in getting a change made in the custom laws whereby it was now possible to send samples from France to Russia with duty prepaid, thus avoiding, by a single stroke, the most insupportable difficulties and annoyances attending the clearing of these goods through the Russian customs. He concluded his address by drawing special attention to the preference shown to France in all matters of public works and the possibilities of an immense volume of future business in this direction if it was properly cultivated and developed.

Unusual interest was taken in the address by a large and influential audience.

GOVERNMENT WILL AID BOARDS OF TRADE IN RAILWAY APPEAL

(Special to The Monitor.)

REGINA, Sask.—It is announced that the provincial government will stand behind the Boards of Trade of the province in their fight to prevent the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways appeal to the supreme court of Canada, from the decision of the railway commission, and will provide the means to carry on the fight.

It will be remembered that the case of the western provinces, charging the railways with discriminating in their freight rates against Regina and other points, was heard before the railway commission recently, and despite the determined opposition of the railway companies concerned they were ordered to cease this discrimination and to reduce their rates accordingly.

In recognition of the immense importance of this decision to Saskatchewan, the government has decided to bear the expense of the present case, and will probably provide and instruct the counsel in conducting the same. The railways claim that the density of traffic between Fort William and Winnipeg is much greater than between Fort William and Regina, and that their proportional rates have been based upon this density of traffic.

It is contended by the Boards of Trade that the rates as far west as the Rocky mountains were originally on the same basis, and that the railways have subsequently discriminated in their rates, not on account of the density of traffic, but as a result of agreement between these companies.

MOBOW PROFESSORS QUIT.

ST. PETERSBURG—Twenty-one professors and 68 assistant professors have resigned their posts at the University of Moscow since the trouble with the students began. The business men of Moscow have made public a letter attacking the government's attitude toward the universities.

CHILDREN OF SWEDEN'S CROWN PRINCE SEEN IN LATEST PHOTO



Photo copyrighted by the Exclusive News Agency.

PRINCE GUSTAVE ADOLPHE AND HIS LITTLE BROTHER.

Latest photo of the children of the crown prince of Sweden and the crown princess (Princess Margaret of Connaught) in the costume of peasants of Dalecarlia in north Sweden.

LONDON—When the crown princess of Sweden, formerly Princess Margaret of Connaught, came home to England last autumn to bid farewell to the duke and duchess of Connaught, her parents and Princess Patricia, her sister, ere they started on their famous tour to open the Union Parliament at Captown, it will be remembered that she brought her two small sons with her. These youthful princes created a great sensation when they took their walks abroad in the neighborhood of the horse guards. The elder of the two, little Prince Gustav Adolf, aged 4, with an eager and venturesome spirit, seemed always roving in search of fresh experiences, and some interesting snapshots were taken of the future "King of the Goths and the Vandals," in charge of a pompous-looking policeman, while a nurse, wheeling a huge perambulator containing the more playful younger prince, followed in pursuit.

In Sweden there is more scope for their youthful exuberance and they find relief for their superfluous energy in bob-sledding and similar delightful pastimes. Dressed in the appropriate and becoming costume of the Dalecarlia peasant, the two princes look what they are, a pair of happy little Scandinavian boys with no thought beyond the moment.

AUSTRALIA ADOPTS SCHEME FOR EMPIRE PENNY POSTAGE

(Special to The Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Aus.—The question of universal penny postage has occupied a number of politicians in this and other countries for some time, and it will be remembered that the interchange of views between Great Britain and France on the subject was reported at some length in these columns not long ago.

In Great Britain Henrick Heaton, who has always been especially interested in postoffice matters, has been, perhaps, the chief champion in the cause of universal penny postage. In view of the good results that must necessarily follow the adoption of universal penny postage, it is interesting to note that arrangements have now been made for the extension of penny postage from Australia to all parts of the empire.

It is not easy to estimate the beneficial results that will accrue as the cheaper rate of postage is gradually adopted by the various countries of the world. By no means the least important of these results will be that the inhabitants of the different countries will become better acquainted, which will do much to remove any misunderstandings which are generally caused by the

lack of thorough knowledge of the ways and customs of other countries, and a great impetus will necessarily be given to trade, for when the cheaper rate of postage is in vogue it will be possible for business houses of the different countries to exchange ideas and to advertise their respective goods without incurring the enormous expenditure which naturally arises with the rate of postage so high as is at present the case.

The majority of far-seeing politicians are full well aware of the ultimate results of the adoption of cheap international postage rates, but it would appear that the necessary initial expenditure that will be required in inaugurating the cheaper rate has caused some of the postoffice officials to hesitate before expressing their approval of the measure.

It is true that the question of a satisfactory balance sheet is of primary importance to the postmaster-general, but it may be safely said that it is only a question of time when the great benefits which will undoubtedly result from the cheaper rate will be so apparent as to compel those in authority to give their approval to the proposal.

INDIANS REACH AGREEMENT WITH THE GRAND TRUNK

(Special to The Monitor.)

VANCOUVER, B. C.—It is reported that the Grand Trunk Pacific railway has come to an agreement with the Indians settled at Fort George, after two years of unsuccessful negotiations. Every member of the tribe will receive a substantial money consideration, while a new reserve of 750 acres has been provided for them within a few miles of the present reserve. The abeyance of this question has prevented the exact location of the Fort George townsite, but with its settlement it is expected that the railway company will subdivide the townsite during the coming summer.

IRRIGATORS MAY USE MURRAY RIVER

(Special to The Monitor.)

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—The decision arrived at by the Murray Waters conference, that irrigation is of greater importance than navigation, is being gradually accepted by the public, and it is fully expected that the government of South Australia will eventually develop the irrigation works of the state along the same lines as in Victoria, and it is expected that efforts will be made to induce settlers from the United Kingdom to make their homes in the irrigated areas.

ESTIMATES LESS FOR BRITISH NAVY

LONDON—The army estimates for 1911-12, issued by War Secretary Haldane Friday show a total of \$138,450,000. This is \$350,000 less than the estimates for the preceding year.

The sum of \$845,000 is provided for the aeronautic branch of the army. Five aeroplanes and three dirigible balloons are now available, and these will be supplemented so soon as trials demonstrate that they are the best types.

POSTPONE ST. JOHN FAIR.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—It is announced that the industrial exposition which was to be held here next September has been postponed for one year owing to failure to secure provincial government aid.

U. S. ASIA MINOR RAILWAY.

CONSTANTINOPLE—The minister of finance informed the Chamber of Deputies on Friday that the government's decision in regard to the American railroad project in Asia Minor would be given soon.

WIDOW'S REMARRIAGE SHOWS HINDU CASTE RULES ARE WEAKENING

(Special to The Monitor.)

BOMBAY—The remarriage of a widow does not, in European or American eyes, seem to be a matter worthy of special notice; the remarriage of a widow, however, belonging to a high caste Hindu family to a member of another high caste Hindu family is an event which only those who understand something of the strictness of Hindu caste rules on the subject can properly appreciate. The lot of the Hindu widow has been, and is, a most unenviable one. Married at an age when her European or American sisters are still at school, and often left a widow when still quite a girl, she has been the recipient of all sorts of indignities, from which there has been no prospect of possible remarriage to free her. Gradually, however, the conviction has been growing that such a state of affairs should no longer be tolerated, and thus the case of widow remarriage which recently took place at Santa Cruz assumes an importance out of all proportion to the outward ceremony, for it marks a notable rebellion against the traditions and restrictions of caste. Nor was the ceremony in any way secret; on the contrary, there was a large attendance of well known members of the Hindu community, including his highness the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda, who drove over specially from Bombay in a motor car to congratulate the bridegroom, and Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, who delivered a short speech congratulating the couple on the bold step they had taken and wishing them all happiness in the future.

COMMITTEE OF DUMA APPROVES NAVAL EXPENSE

(Special to The Monitor.)

ST. PETERSBURG—The annual instalment of \$2,800,000 has been approved by the budget committee of the Duma toward the construction of four new battleships, provided that the amount figures as an additional credit, and that \$700,000 is specifically allotted to each ship. The Duma has up to the present refused to vote credits for battleships pending the reorganization of the naval administration. The expenditure has nevertheless been affected, after passing the council of empire and receiving the endorsement of the Czar. The Duma committee considers therefore that it has adopted the only possible manner of controlling the expense.

RUSSIANS PRINT MORE NEW BOOKS

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—In Russia the number of new books published during 1910 was 29,057, as compared with 26,103 in 1909, and 22,998 in 1908. All new books must be passed by the chief censor and in most cases a summarized record is kept of the general nature of their contents. The English authors which appeal most strongly to Russian students in both the gymnasiums and the universities, are Herbert Spencer, in serious literature and Conan Doyle and Jerome K. Jerome in light literature.

DR. DANIEL'S DOG BREED. Something new, and good, too. AT ANY DRUG STORE.

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THE HOME FORUM

DEPENDENCE OF HOME MAKERS

THERE seems still to be lingering in the minds of certain opposers of suffrage the notion that women who marry and properly many who do not should all be workers at domestic trades. A man may marry without being a carpenter, a gardener, or even without understanding how to run the furnace; but the woman is still supposed to be not rightly a wife or home-maker unless she can cook and sew and clean house.

But as some one has lately remarked, the single question, "Does your wife make your shirts?" would answer the vociferations of the man opposed to suffrage who avers that woman's duty is in the home. His great-grandmother would have assured him that no woman who could not or would not make his shirts was equal to wifely duty. Today no man would wear a home-made shirt any more than he would a homespun suit of clothes. The time will come when amateur cookery and amateur housekeeping in every detail will cease from troubling and the weary question, "What shall we have for dinner?" will be solved automatically. Cooperative kitchens and laundries, and house-cleaning shall be brought about, to make the detail of living as little cumbersome as the matter of keeping his offices cleaned is to a professional man.

A merchant may need to know qualities and values of the fabrics in which he deals, but he does not have to make them himself. A woman may have always to know whether her work is done properly, but she will not have to give her own time to doing it unless that particular kind of work is her chosen trade or profession. It will somehow come about that the individual homes may be sustained, while the drudgery of routine will be spared the woman at the head, leaving her free to the higher occupations for which she is both by training and taste better fitted. It is

Winter Daffodils

Probably no flower adapted to winter culture in the northern states gives less trouble than the daffodil, or meets with a readier sale. By raising winter daffodils, an enterprising girl in a community where there is no professional florist may earn a fair income without interference with her ordinary occupations.—Youth's Companion.

certainly the prime objection to marriage in many women's view today that they must in marriage give up a chosen life work and turn the mind to remembering what a man likes to eat. For a woman trained and experienced in other things this consideration of foodstuffs really requires more effort and interference more with her peace of mind—hence with the peace of her household—than to carry on successful professional interests.

Professor Zueblin sees that every married woman is today actually a recipient of the charity of her husband. No matter how much the fact may be disguised by his love and generosity, it remains that as to her financial estate and hence in her freedom of action and self-determination she is dependent on what he is able or willing to do for her. She is not self-supporting, not independent, in the same

sense that he is. Thousands and thousands of women live life long in an actual consciousness of dependence. They may not act in any direction except as the husband approves. Many women who have only to order from the shop whatever they choose have not money to contribute to a cause they love, because their man does not approve of missionaries or suffrage or has no interest in child-labor agitation or the like. That this condition of slavery has been borne so long uncomplainingly by the majority of wives and mothers is in itself explanation of why women as a body do not seem yet ready for suffrage. They have the habits of centuries of oppression which seem in its true inwardness have been degradation and will so be recognized by enlightened understanding of future generations.

Give Your Best

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,
• There are souls that are pure and true;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

Give love, and love to your heart will flow,
A strength in your utmost need;
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.

For life is the mirror of king and slave,
'Tis just what you are and do;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

—Madeline S. Bridges.

MOST USEFUL TREE

PROBABLY the most useful tree in the world is the coconut palm, every portion of which is put to good use. The trunk is used for building purposes, for making furniture and farm implements and countless other articles. Hollowed out it makes a canoe, says the Chicago Tribune. Its leaves are used for thatching, the leaf stalks for paddles and fishing lines. The blossom in bud makes preserves and pickles, besides serving as a staple vegetable. From the pith of the trunk is derived a kind of sugar, and from the flowers sugar and vinegar. The white kernel produces a delicious cream, a good substitute for milk, while the oil is used as a lubricant for soap and candle making.

The refuse of the oil, or oil cake, is valuable as food for animals and poultry and as fertilizer for the soil. From the

shell drinking cups, spoons, lamps, bottles, firewood and even tooth powder are obtained. The husk supplies fiber for mats, ropes, cables, nets and even the harness for bullocks. The web sustaining the footstalks is made into strainers and torches.

Another useful tree is the breadfruit of Ceylon, a remarkable tree. The fruit is baked and eaten by the natives as we eat bread, and is equally good and nutritious.

In Barbadoes, South America, is a tree which, by piercing the trunk, produces milk, with which the inhabitants feed their children.

In the interior of Africa is a tree which produces excellent butter. It is said to resemble the American oak, and its fruit, from which the butter is prepared, is not

unlike the olive. Park, the great traveler, declared that the butter surpassed any made in England from cows' milk.

Sierra Leone has a tree which produces cream fruit, which is agreeable to the taste.

At Table bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, is a small tree, the berries of which make useful candles. It is also found in the Azores. The vegetable tallow tree also grows in Sumatra. In the island of Chusan large quantities of oil and tallow are extracted from its fruit, which is gathered in November or December, when the tree has lost its leaves.

The weeping tree of the Canary islands is a kind of arboreal freak. This tree in the driest weather will rain down showers from its leaves, and the natives gather up the water from the pool formed at the foot of the trunk and find it pure and fresh. The tree exudes the water from innumerable pores situated at the base of the leaves.

The Appalachian Forest Preserves

THE long, uphill struggle for the preservation of the forest-covered slopes of the great Appalachian mountain range has ended in victory at last. The Senate has passed the Weeks bill, which had already been passed by the national House, and the movement will go forward for the preservation of the forests in the White mountains, along with the conservation of the natural resources of forest and stream to the southward in the Carolinas. It has been a notable contest, says the Manchester Union, and goes on, but persistence, reason and justice have prevailed at last.

As a result there will be forest preserves in the White mountains, as also in the Appalachian region to the southward, and the beneficial consequences in the equalization of the flow of the mountain streams and of the rivers which they feed cannot as yet be fully computed.

But it cannot be doubted that years from now the people will wonder that there should ever have been need of the effort which has been expended, at last successfully—that the passage of a measure for the preservation of the forests of the White mountains and the Appalachian region to the southward should have once been looked upon as a triumph over a blind, but determined, opposition.

Niagara

How have they changed and chained thee,
Niagara, king of cataracts!
Oh, could no laws or pact
Keep thee from sordid traffic? Men
Profaned thee
When thou wert bent to labor day and night,
Compelled to fashion fire and light.
To build and draw and forge by thy
eternal might.

Yet naught can spoil thy majesty!
Methinks I stand again upon that lofty height,
Wherefrom the gaze drops to thy morose
rivers flood.
Where tender emerald green and creamy
white
/In changeless changing pattern mingle;
I hear the enormous plunge and thud
Of desperate waters striving to be
free;
The ear is full of jargons and the jingle
Of silver chains, of oceanic roars
Where the unconquered Horseshoe pours
Its prodigal largess from the Great
lakes' boundless stores.
—From "The Pilgrims," Nathan
Haskell Dole.

To Stem the Tide of Eloquence

A motion has been proposed to limit the duration of speeches in the French Chamber, says the London Standard, to a quarter of an hour, except under certain specified conditions, and is being much discussed in the lobbies and drawing-rooms, where the general opinion seems to be that it would be preferable to let all the deputies talk at once, like the ladies round a tea-table, who never seem to complain of the habit, even if they notice what they are doing.

What's in a Name?

"The negro woman who was willing to take Gibbon's 'Rome' when she found she couldn't get Byron's poems at the library had nothing on a boy who appeared at a library in Detroit the other day," said Howard E. Coffin of that city. "Ma wants a book," the boy announced.

"All right, my son," the librarian replied. "What sort of a book does your mother wish?"

"She wants one with a red cover. She says she's had none but blue covers lately."

Friends should not be chosen to flatter. The quality we should prize is that rectitude which will shrink from no truth. Intimacies, which increase vanity, destroy friendship.—William Ellery Channing.

CHARMS OF THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK

TO most people the county of Norfolk, England, with the exception perhaps of several of the larger towns, such as the ancient city of Norwich, the old seaport of Yarmouth, or the more modern Cromer, is a flat uninteresting country, which they would never visit at all unless compelled to do so by business; and this specially applies to the long stretch of coast lying between Yarmouth and Kings Lynn.

As a matter of fact, Norfolk has an individual charm, possessed by no other county, but it needs to be discovered, and to know it, in all its varying moods, is to love it.

Far away from the stir and noise of the world, where time and fashion are unknown, miles of lonely salt marsh stretch along the coast beneath an expanse of unobstructed sky, the silence broken only by the screaming of water fowl, the calling of the curlew or the twittering of the smaller birds among the reeds and coarse grass fringing the dykes. The birds of Norfolk are wonderful and vast numbers of migratory birds rest on the coast on their way south. The sea is constantly encroaching on this coast and the natives tell of fishing villages and churches now submerged by the sea. One point on the north has completely changed its position during the last 20 years.

Further inland one comes across quaint secluded hamlets, their wealth of fragrant old-fashioned flowers, sweet lavender and wavy hollyhocks. Almost every village



(Photos specially taken for The Monitor.)



A TYPICAL NORFOLK HOUSE.

An Old-Fashioned Garden to the Right. Above is a Photo of an Old Windmill.

FEAR NOT

THE study of Christian Science invariably sends the Bible student back to the Bible with renewed interest.

One of the treasures thus brought to light by Christian Science is the bible teaching relative to fear. Throughout all ages fearlessness has always been admired and considered a great asset in the battle of life, either upon the religious and moral plane of action, or upon what is counted the merely physical plane. But have we not all been inclined to consider fearlessness, or courage, as a very desirable attribute, but as one which may be largely accidental or inherited?

Christian Science shows us that this conception of fearlessness must be discarded, that the entire elimination of fear is both a possibility and a necessity in the experience of every individual who attains the right understanding and it brings to light the fact that the Bible commands the overcoming of tendencies which we all consider as unequivocally sinful, does it command the overcoming of fear; and just as clearly does it provide the means and methods for its overcoming.

Mrs. Eddy's illumination of that old, old treatise on metaphysical healing, the Book of Job—has made it of direct and far-reaching service today and among other treasures which she has uncovered for us therein, its teaching relative to fear is one of the most valuable. Said Job, "the thing which I greatly feared is come upon me."

Not only is the acknowledgment of Job's fear an important aid to the Christian Scientist's understanding of the book, and of Job's final healing, but Mrs. Eddy's discovery of the effects of fear and of its cause sends one from the study of this and all other books to the careful examination of one's own history with a new view relative to established opinions regarding the causes of failure or success in life's affairs.

The ninety-first psalm is another part of the Old Testament to which Christian Science is giving a truer valuation. Indeed, the clearer understanding of it

has become so helpful and so often spoken of that friends often accuse Christian Scientists of "appropriating it as their own special property." In this psalm, verses five and six should not only be looked upon in the light of loving assurances, but sooner or later we begin to see those words "thou shalt not be afraid," in the light of a command. Those who are "afraid of the terror by night" or any other of the dangers referred to, find the responsibility lies more with themselves than with the outside circumstance. And they find, too, that the category of dangers referred to in those verses typifies just as truly the more modern causes of fear—and that the only too common expressions of fear regarding weather, food, poverty, disease, etc., must all be challenged in one's own consciousness and the command "thou shalt not be afraid" be applied inexorably.

Throughout the history of the Hebrews this command to "fear not" was given by their leaders—prophet, priest or king—in the very midst of conditions endured which, to our sense of things, would have exonerated even the bravest soldier from the implication of cowardice, had his courage failed—but when the command was obeyed, liberation from the impending catastrophe was experienced. Mrs. Eddy's statements regarding fear and its effects explain these

Trusting

"Thou knowest not why I change the course
Of him who travels: learn to go;
Obey the Spirit's gentle force,
Nor ask thou where the stream may flow.

"Man shall not walk in his own ways,
For he is blind and cannot see.
But let him trust, and lengthened days
Shall teach his feet to heaven and Me.

"Then shall the grass the path grow o'er
That his own willfulness hath trod,
And man nor beast shall pass it more,
But he should walk with Me, his God."
—Jones Very.

has a huge Norman church, built of round, sea-worn flint stones. Sometimes, on a slight elevation, one can count as many as three or four churches, telling of a past prosperity. Their square towers served as watchtowers and in some cases as lighthouses.

The accompanying photographs show a Norfolk village, Cley-next-Sea and a typical Norfolk house with a part of the garden. In this garden there are the remains of an underground passage supposed to run to Blakeney, an ancient seaport nearby. The church in the village has the quaint custom of giving "a dole," that is, a loaf and a sixpence is given every Sunday after the morning service to the poor of the village. A baby was once found on the little green before the church and was brought up in the village. History goes on to say that he went away to London, became wealthy, and in gratitude left a sum of money for this purpose.

The windmill stands at the edge of the marsh, and is used for grinding corn. The marsh is invariably enlivened by the flocks of white ducks and geese belonging to the different villagers. In late summer the sea lavender blooms and forms a blue haze over the grass.

There still lingers in Norfolk many a species of plant and insect unknown elsewhere and from the quantities of scarlet poppies this district often goes by the name of Poppyland.

Waves on the Great Salt Lake

THERE was recently afforded a convincing proof of the weight of the waters of the Great Salt Lake.

A strong gale of wind was blowing over the lake and driving its surface into low, white-capped ridges, while along the shore the foam lay like flat banks of newly fallen snow. If that gale had passed across a lake of fresh water of like extent it would unquestionably have produced such an agitation of its surface that navigation in small boats would have been difficult, if not highly perilous.

But the waters of the Great Salt Lake, although driven into ridges as just remarked, showed a curious resistance to the wind, and the waves, rising to only a slight elevation, moved with an appearance of lethargy that the eye could not but notice says Harpers Weekly.

Yet there was an immense momentum stored up in those low, heavy, slowly moving waves. Venturing into the water at a point where the depth did not exceed four feet the observer found that it was impossible to stand against them.

The curious buoyancy of the water, containing 22 per cent of salt in solution, increased the helplessness of the bather. He was not submerged, but was lifted and carried like a cork.

It would probably have been impossible to dive through an oncoming wave after the manner practised by bathers along the Atlantic coast.

French Oratory

At present the French Chamber of Deputies is remarkably rich in oratorical talent, and of the most diverse character. There is M. Briand, whose strength lies in a subtle touch on the pulse of his audience and a way of always in appearance humbling himself and elevating his hearers to heights they had not thought they occupied. In glaring contrast to M. Briand's sobriety and direct style is the gorgeous and florid eloquence of M. Jaurès, who is gifted with extraordinary lyric imagination and the power to clothe it in glowing words. This leads him, however, often to confusion of metaphor and to losing all sense of proportion in his pursuit of analyzing some minor point. M. Viviani, again, is a splendid rhetorician, of most polished and Ciceronian language—perhaps the most elegant of all. M. Clemenceau is more of an actor than an orator, and relies more on sudden repartee and "gag" of the most effective description. There are many others only slightly inferior, and those who have listened to them could only regret any stop-watch being held over them when they mount the tribune to delight, if not convince, the individual with their splendid gifts of eloquence.—St. James Gazette.

Fried for Peace

Under the headline: "The name is a good one," a writer in the Prague Presse says: "The latest news from Stockholm leaves no doubt as to the award of at least a part of the Nobel peace prize to Alfred Fried, the founder of the German Peace Society, and a writer for over 20 years on the subject of peace and disarmament. Fried is only 47 years old. Some years ago an article on peace signed 'Fried'—German for peace—appeared in a magazine in the same number of which there was an article on war by Gustav Krieger—warrior."

Wanted to Get Away

According to Jeff de Angelis, the player, the worst hotel anywhere was one that some years ago stood in the town of Abilene, Kan.

"I had been bunking at this alleged hostelry with a fellow-actor for two nights," says De Angelis. "In the middle of our last night, not sleeping well, I was dimly conscious for a long time that something was wrong. Suddenly I realized that the trouble came from a leaky gas jet.

"Wake up, Bill!" I shouted in my friend's ear, as I shook him violently. "The gas is escaping."

"Well, can you blame it?" growled he, as he rolled off the corn shucks. "Human Life.

Modern needles came into use in 1845—Chicago Journal.

Ideas From Swiss Farmers

In Switzerland farming has been conducted on the intensive principle for centuries; all sorts and conditions of soils, locations, and even climates had to be dealt with to provide a hardy people with a livelihood. This experience has been wrought into the very marrow of the peasants, and they have evolved methods and processes by means of which they have been able to get the most out of their industry, says the New York Evening Post.

The results of these methods and processes were shown at the fair given last September, and much interest was taken by thoughtful people in America, including even the government. It afforded a unique opportunity for obtaining knowledge that will be of great value.

Lausanne's national exhibition presented a complete review of the processes of the cultivating and fertilizing of the soil, of the raising of cattle, the utilizing of the products and the agricultural tools in use. It illustrated the progress made in all these directions and was particularly valuable as a demonstration of the possibilities of Swiss rural industry.

An action is the perfection and purification of thought.—Emerson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, February 25, 1911.

The Business Situation

CONSERVATISM is more universally practised by business interests, particularly by those in this country, than probably ever before. It was the one important lesson American business men have had to learn after many trying experiences. Since the first of the year there has been a brightening of the commercial skies and a return of confidence that is most encouraging. Business is expanding in all directions. But with this improvement there is yet no indication of overdoing. Much caution is still observed in manufacturing and industrial operations of all kinds. In fact, it might be said that business is forcing its way through a wall of fear and foreboding, dissipating pessimism as it expands and advances. The natural resources of the world and the law of supply and demand are responsible for the betterment, rather than anything that man himself has done.

It has not been long since railway officials were predicting a year of stringency and depression. Predictions of smaller earnings and probably reduced dividends were frequent. These expressions were the outcome of the government's refusal to grant at once a demand for increased freight rates. And it must be admitted that talk of that kind had much to do with business unsettlement and depression. But earnings of railways have continued surprisingly large. Many other corporations likewise have enjoyed a prosperous business. Few dividends have been reduced or passed in the last twelve months. In fact the aggregate of disbursements shows a substantial increase. For example, the estimated total dividend and interest disbursements for next month are \$118,000,000, as compared with \$85,000,000 for February and \$107,000,000 for March last year. The gain in dividend payments alone over the corresponding month of last year largely accounts for the difference in the total disbursements for those periods.

Refusal of the interstate commerce commission to allow the increase in freight rates was a distinct disappointment to the railways, as it had been hoped that some slight advances at least would be made. It is too early to determine what effect the result will have upon railway men's wages. It was this item of expense which had most to do with the demand of the railways for higher freight rates. However, many economies have been put into effect by various systems lately, and with greater operating efficiency and a larger gross business, which it is reasonable to expect, no serious consequences need be expected.

Probably the most substantial reason for the hope of a permanent restoration of confidence and greater commercial and industrial activity is the decline in commodity prices and the lower cost of living. The change is not yet pronounced, but the tendency is still downward in commodity prices; and the spirit of economy and conservatism is still uppermost in the minds of people, so that a sounder and safer basis for business is being constructed and a more permanent prosperity is assured.

It is worth something to know that we can get through a flurry in Wall street while Mr. Morgan is in Egypt.

Arbitration and Disarmament

WHILE the proposal made by Secretary Knox to the powers, that each appoint a peace commission to act in concert with this country and with its neighbors in furtherance of the cause of arbitration and international concord, has seemed to have been held in abeyance abroad, we now have tangible evidence of the fact that it has been, and is, receiving very serious attention. A few days ago, Duncan Vernon Pirie, a member of Parliament and also of the council of the interparliamentary union, moved by the feeling, no doubt, that the American peace note had been neglected, directed an inquiry on the subject. This has been responded to by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, in a letter whereof the tone is plainly indicative of the friendly attitude of his government toward the Knox proposal. The secretary tells of a conference with Ambassador Reid in which he informed the latter that the British government had the deepest interest in the plan for an international agreement, and for this purpose would be prepared to enter upon a frank and full exchange of views and "to lend support to any well-considered and practical proposition that might be put forward by the American government." Moreover, Sir Edward said, the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States looking toward international peace would be welcomed, and the conclusions which might be arrived at by the proposed commission would be looked forward to with sympathetic interest.

On the part of France, there are evidences of activity among the advocates of peace which would warrant the belief that the republic is no less earnest in the matter of promoting the movement than its neighbor and ally across the channel. In the middle of last January a resolution, offered in the French Chamber by the Socialist leader, M. Jaures, inviting France to join the movement begun in the United States to make treaties of arbitration with all foreign countries, was opposed by M. Pichon, the foreign minister, and finally sent to the committee on foreign affairs. On Thursday this was followed by a motion, also offered by a Socialist, inviting the government to open pourparlers with the powers, particularly Great Britain and Germany, with a view to the simultaneous limitation of armaments, and in the meantime to suspend the construction of warships advocated by the minister of marine earlier in the week.

This motion, of course, was also opposed by the foreign minister and defeated by the government majority. Nevertheless, before the day ended the ministry was compelled, in response to the growing sentiment for peace, to accept a motion inviting cooperation with the other powers with the object of securing discussion at The Hague of the question of simultaneous disarmament. Of striking significance is the fact that this motion was adopted by a vote of 447 to 56.

The upshot of all this is that three of the greatest nations are committed already to the idea that universal peace is possible. This means a tremendous advance. Not one of the three, of

course, is prepared to say that the time for disarmament has arrived; not one is prepared to say when the time for disarmament may be expected with any reasonable assurance; but these three nations, at least, are in practical accord on the point that disarmament is attainable and that it is wise to take preliminary steps in that direction now. This is nothing less than an eloquent reply and a pointed rebuke to persons in high places who are unable to see how war can be brought to an end in our time.

It is worthy of mention that Japanese in Hawaii celebrated Washington's birthday, and in a most respectful manner. The Japanese are a polite as well as a tactful people.

By LAUNCHING the Traffic Club of New England, the railroad men and the shippers of this section have taken a big step toward bringing about a closer understanding between them. Coming almost simultaneously with announcement of the interstate commerce commission's decision in the rate cases, the organization of this club naturally gives rise to the thought that such an undertaking might long ago have promoted harmony between the different interests affected. Persons who have closely observed certain railroad developments of late will see that the coming endeavor to make Boston reach into the northwest for a fair share of Canada's export business is something that demands fewer clashes and broader cooperation. The new organization apparently is the best possible means to secure the desired result.

The vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, told the Traffic Club members at their initial banquet that a chief cause of New England's loss of business in the past was the slow movement of freight in this section. No one who has been acquainted with conditions at some points on railroad lines centering in Boston will reasonably dispute his statement. Delays have been costly to both the railroad companies and the shippers, and the news that they are largely overcome is pleasant to hear. It is by affording opportunities for better acquaintance between the railroad men and members of the firms with which they do business that the Traffic Club may serve a great purpose. It will furnish a common ground on which to meet. As the president of the new organization urged, shippers may well acquaint the railroad officials with their grievances instead of seeking help elsewhere. Then, if he was correct in declaring that 999 out of 1000 cases of trouble would be easily and satisfactorily adjusted by that method, the Traffic Club may teach the rest of the country how shippers and railroads can work hand in hand.

IN KANSAS the Legislature may continue after March 2, but the per diem is cut off. Some day this method of hurrying public work along may be applied to Congress.

Training Book Agents

THE title of book agent, as yet not eagerly sought, may sometime become an attractive designation. Like the traveling salesman of other wares, the man whose stock in trade comprises some volumes of informative value now must cultivate systematically the gentle art of persuasion; learn how to make the busy housewife who views the book agent askance understand that the printed works he carries are something to be considered seriously. For on the trail of the non-progressive ones will camp book-selling specialists who have delved deeply in the mysterious workings of thought and placed logic in juxtaposition to their oratory and determination.

Hereafter glib-tongued expounders of books on every subject from fiction to political economy will remember that a college education is as desirable for the book agent as it is for other people. Publishing houses realize this, and one of them has even sent a representative to Harvard University, where he is rounding up the willing-to-be book salesmen and putting them through a drill calculated to qualify any receptive person for a successful career in that line of work. Chilly greetings by housewives in suburban or rural communities are to be regarded by these collegian book agents as affording splendid opportunities for oratory eloquent and convincing. But the firm which sends out such highly-trained representatives has a duty of its own to perform in fairness to these employees and to the public. It should see that the books sold are as valuable as they are represented to be. Furthermore, the housewife must be guarded against having forced upon her those books that she has no need of nor any desire to possess.

It is a thoroughly practicable idea to combine special training with advanced education in the making of the book salesman. The business house which has adopted that plan displays intimate knowledge of present conditions and probabilities in connection with the vocation mentioned. Supplementing knowledge of a general character with diplomacy should make a strong combination of qualifications. By adding politeness to those two attributes, however, the most effective all-round results will be attained. What made so many book agents obnoxious in the past was their lack of refinement, their intrusiveness and persistence that bordered on impropriety. The accomplished book salesman should be able to discover when it is the part of wisdom to beat a dignified retreat, as well as the proper time to urge just consideration of his wares. By so doing he may save time, conserve good humor, sell more goods and possibly elevate book selling from a vocation to a profession.

GOVERNOR BALDWIN of Connecticut may simply be airing his views when he recommends legislation to control the activities of aeroplanists, but at any rate he is looking ahead.

THOSE enormous landslides in the Culebra cut of the Panama canal lose nothing in the way of enormity, evidently, by reason of being observed at a distance.

OBJECTION is made to the employment of "garage" as a verb. Yet, if we may stable our horse why cannot we garage our auto?

AND to think that a jocose remark by the next speaker could have been interpreted to mean real possibilities of annexation!

STILL, there must have been some satisfaction for the horses that had to haul those airships to the exposition building.

ANOTHER sign of spring hereafter will be the northward migration of the aviators.

Traffic Club Possibilities

Boys and Tree Planting

WHATEVER line of study and work may be marked out for the Boy Scouts of America, it would seem as if there should be plenty of room and opportunity for the movement undertaken by the National Business League which contemplates the enlistment of boys in a tree-planting enterprise of nation-wide scope. The league idea is to take boys in companies, place them in charge of competent men and instruct them how to plant and to care for trees in wild and practically forsaken tracts and districts where nothing of value is grown now. Throughout the country there are tens of millions of acres in idleness that are capable of growing timber of some kind. A great part of this land is privately owned; much of it is paying taxes; most of it is a burden to its owners.

With the view of building up, "in the great outdoors," schools of forestry, and with the further view of interesting boys in tree-culture, it is proposed that the owners of these lands be asked to surrender control over them completely for a term of years, so that the pupils may have ample opportunity of testing their skill. The owners will be asked, also, to furnish what seed or nurslings may be necessary, but all other responsibility is to be borne by the boys.

There is a large measure of wisdom at the bottom of this project. It is not usually a difficult matter to arouse the interest of boys in study or work that takes them into the country and into the woods, and assures them a fair share of amusement. Surplus energy of boyhood could hardly be put to a better use than that proposed here. Under tactful management many thousands of boys may be interested in tree planting, and the result of a few years of labor, which they would call sport, would make a vast difference in the prospective timber supply. East and West, North and South, there are almost innumerable bare and apparently barren places that call for just such an undertaking as that which the National Business League has in view.

AFTER all, judicious spending is the most effective way in which to save. As a sage contemporary has remarked, if school savings banks are to be established it might be well to teach boy and girl students how to invest to good advantage the money they put away for safe-keeping. Economy does not necessarily mean unmitigated enthusiasm over a steady increase of deposits with no attention to the real purpose for which coin and currency are intended. Is it not probable that by attaching undue importance to ways and means of saving, and ignoring the methods of spending, one of youth's greatest sources of enjoyment might be abolished without supplying anything adequate to take its place?

There is much to be said in praise of the school savings bank, and it already has gained a foothold in this country. If Massachusetts indorses the idea, it will merely follow the example set in some other states and abroad, where results seemingly have vindicated the plan sufficiently. But is there any good reason why Massachusetts should not improve upon the method as it has been worked out elsewhere, and have intelligent spending of pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters made a subject for instruction if the plan is put into effect here? The children might be taught to get full value for their money, how to be certain whether a just charge be made to them for the small commodities they purchase.

Probably instruction along such lines at intervals would not consume enough time to interfere with the regular courses of study. And by teaching the children how to spend properly as well as how to save, the school bank might be made a still more valuable institution than it is at present.

THE trolley car, the automobile and the autotruck have driven tens of thousands of horses out of employment in the last few years. This is a fact apparent to all. Yet the horse is in greater demand now than ever before in his history, so far as we have any information. In January of this year 11,114 more horses were sold in the East St. Louis market than in January, 1910. Current statistics show that there are twice as many horses in the United States today as there were ten years ago. Notwithstanding, the value of horses has increased 300 per cent.

According to the department of agriculture, the average value of horses per head increased \$3.48 during the year ending Jan. 1. This gives an average value to horses in the United States of \$111.67. Horses are worth more in Massachusetts and Rhode Island than in any other part of the country, their average value being \$148 per head.

There is a great lack of army horses not only in the United States and Canada but the world over. Good mounts command a higher price than ever before. The mounted police of Canada have felt the shortage, and the Dominion government is now taking special measures to meet it. Horses are as scarce in the West as they are in the East. Farmers feel the need of a greater supply as keenly as it is felt in the cities. Although the supply, in reality, has greatly increased, there is a constantly unsatisfied demand for good truck and carriage horses in all large communities.

Explanation of all this is not hard to find. Business expansion in the United States during the last twenty years has been greater than at any previous time in the country's history. Methods of doing business have also changed. There is greater expedition. Horse power is more generally in use, and this statement has reference as much to the employment of the animal as to the employment of all kinds of power popularly supposed to be measured by his strength. The trolley, automobile and autotruck have not in reality supplanted the horse in industrial activity. They have simply broadened his field. The use of the horse may not be lessened by the greater employment of power vehicles any more than letter-writing has been lessened by the telegraph or the telephone.

THE talk about the establishment of courses in table manners in some of the colleges was probably started by some one who has not been able yet to repeat the story he heard about the peas and the knife blade.

Teach Children to Spend

Strange Story of the Horse